BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA;

OR,

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PROPER NAMES

MENTIONED IN ANTIENT AUTHORS:

WITH

TABLES OF COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

IN USE AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS:

TO WHICH IS NOW PREFIXED

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

BY J. LEMPRIERE, A. M.

THE THIRD EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

IN the following pages it has been the wiſh of the Author to give the moſt accurate and ſatisfactory account of all the proper names which occur in reading the Claſſics, and, by a judicious collection of anecdotes and hiſtorical facts, to draw a picture of ancient times, not leſs inſtructive than entertaining. Such a work, it is hoped, will not be deemed an uſeleſs acquiſition in the hands of the public; and while the ſtudent is initiated in the knowledge of hiſtory and mythology, and familiarized with the ancient ſituation and extent of kingdoms and cities that no longer exiſt, the man of letters may, perhaps, find it not a contemptible companion, from which he may receive information, and be made, a ſecond time, acquainted with many important particulars which time, or more laborious occupations, may have erazed from his memory. In the proſecution of his plan, the author has been obliged to tread in the ſteps of many learned men, whoſe ſtudies have been directed, and not without ſucceſs, to facilitate the attainment of claſſical knowledge, and the ancient languages. Their compoſitions have been to him a ſource of information, and he truſts that their labors have now found new elucidation in his own, and that, by a due conſideration of every ſubject, he has been enabled to imitate their excellencies, without copying their faults. Many compoſitions of the ſame nature have iſſued from the preſs, but they are partial and unſatisfactory. The attempts to be conciſe, have rendered the labors of one barren and uninſtructive, while long and unconnected quotations of paſſages, from Greek and Latin writers, diſfigure the page of the other, and render the whole inſipid and diſguſting. It cannot, therefore, be a diſcouraging employment now, to endeavour to finiſh what others have left imperfect, and, with the conciſeneſs of Stephens, to add the diffuſe reſearches of Lloyd, Hoffman, Collier, &c. After paying due attention to the ancient poets and hiſtorians, from whom the moſt authentic information can be received, the labors of more modern authors have been conſulted, and every compoſition, diſtinguiſhed for the clearneſs and perſpicuity of hiſtorical narration, or geographical deſcriptions, has been carefully examined. Truly ſenſible of what he owes to modern Latin and Engliſh writers and commentators, the author muſt not forget to make a public acknowledgment of the aſſiſtance he has likewiſe received from the labors of the French. In the Siecles Payens of l'Abbé Sabatier de

Caſtres, he has found all the information which judicious criticiſm, and a perfect knowledge of heathen mythology, could procure. The compoſitions of l'Abbé Banier, have alſo been uſeful; and in the Dictionaire Hiſtorique, of a literary ſociety, printed at Caen, a treaſure of original anecdotes, and a candid ſelection and arrangement of hiſtorical facts have been diſcovered.

It was the original deſign of the author of this Dictionary, to give a minute explanation of all the names of which Pliny, and other ancient geographers, make mention; but, upon a ſecond conſideration of the ſubject, he was convinced, that it would have increaſed his volume in bulk, and not in value. The learned reader will be ſenſible of the propriety of this remark, when he recollects, that the names of many places mentioned by Pliny and Pauſanias, occur no where elſe in ancient authors, and that to find the true ſituation of an inſignificant village, mentioned by Strabo, no other writer but Strabo is to be conſulted.

This Dictionary being undertaken more particularly for the uſe of ſchools, it has been thought proper to mark the quantity of the penultimate of every word, and to aſſiſt the ſtudent who can receive no fixed and poſitive rules for pronunciation. In this the authority of Smethius has been followed, as alſo Leedes's edition of Labbe's Catholici Indices.

As every publication ſhould be calculated to facilitate literature, and to be ſerviceable to the advancement of the ſciences, the author of this Dictionary did not preſume to intrude himſelf upon the public, before he was ſenſible that his humble labors would be of ſome ſervice to the lovers of the ancient languages. The undertaking was for the uſe of ſchools, therefore he thought none ſo capable of judging of its merit, and of aſcertaining its utility, as thoſe who preſide over the education of youth. With this view, he took the liberty to communicate his intentions to ſeveral gentlemen in that line, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for purity of criticiſm, than for their claſſical abilities, and from them he received all the encouragement which the deſire of contributing to the advancement of learning can expect. To them, therefore, for their approbation and friendly communications, he publicly returns his thanks, and hopes, that, now his labors are completed, his Dictionary may claim from them that patronage, and that ſupport, to which, in their opinion, the ſpecimen of the work ſeemed to be entitled. He has paid due attention to their remarks, he has received with gratitude their judicious obſervations, and cannot paſs over in ſilence their obliging recommendations, and particularly the friendly advice he has received from the Rev. R. Valpy, Maſter of Reading ſchool.

For the accouut of the Roman laws, and for the feſtivals celebrated by the ancient inhabitants of Greece and Italy, he is particularly indebted to the uſeful collections of Archbiſhop Potter, of Godwyn, and Kennet. In the tables of ancient coins, weights, and meaſures, which he has annexed to the body of the Dictionary, he has followed the learned calculations of Dr.

Dr. Arbuthnot. The quoted authorities have been carefully examined, and frequently reviſed; and, it is hoped, the opinions of mythologiſts will appear without confuſion, and be found diveſted of all obſcurity.

Therefore, with all the confidence which an earneſt deſire of being uſeful can command, the author offers the following pages to the public, conſcious that they may contain inaccuracies and imperfections. A Dictionary, the candid reader is well aware, cannot be made perfect all at once; it muſt ſtill have its faults and omiſſions, however cautious and vigilant the author may have been, and in every page there may be found, in the opinion of ſome, room for improvement, and for addition. Before the candid, therefore, and the impartial, he lays his publication, and for whatever obſervations the friendly critic may make, he will ſhew himſelf grateful, and take advantage of the remarks of every judicious reader, ſhould the favors and the indulgence of the public demand a ſecond edition.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD,
NOVEMBER, 1788.

THE very favorable reception which the firſt edition of the Claſſical Dictionary has met from the public, fully evinces the utility of the performance. From the conſciouſneſs of this, the author has ſpared no pains to render this ſecond edition more deſerving of the ſame liberal patronage. The hints of friends, and the animadverſions of critics, have been carefully adopted, and almoſt every article has been corrected and improved. New names have not only been introduced, but the date of events has been more exactly aſcertained; and, therefore, to ſuch as compare the two editions, the improvements will appear numerous and important in every page.

In anſwer to thoſe Gentlemen who have objected againſt the ſmallneſs of the print, and have recommended a larger type, the author begs leave to obſerve, that it has been found impracticable to remove the inconvenience: ſo much matter could not well have been compreſſed in one octavo; and it muſt be remembered, that the book is intended as a volume of occaſional reference, and, therefore, that it cannot long fatigue the eye.

It will be found not an unneceſſary addition, to have an account of the beſt editions of each claſſic at the end of the reſpective character of the authors. Dr. Harwood's plan has in general been attended to, but the price has not been inſerted from its great fluctuation, which often depends more upon the caprice of opinion than upon real value.

The chronological table prefixed to the Dictionary will, it is hoped, be acknowledged univerſally uſeful. It has been compiled with great accuracy, and chiefly extracted from "The Chronology and Hiſtory of the World, by Dr. J. Blair, folio edition, 1754;" and from Archbiſhop Uſher's "Annales Veteris et Novi Teſtamenti," printed at Geneva, folio, 1722.

LONDON,
JULY, 1792.

THE improvements introduced into this third edition will be diſcovered to be numerous and eſſential. The author would have recommended his work to the ſame liberal patronage which the public have already extended to the two preceding impreſſions, without apology, did he not conceive that ſome anſwer is due to the preface of the *Bibliotheca Claſſica*, publiſhed at Daventer in Holland, in the year 1794. The anonymous editor, whoſe language proves his abilities as a ſcholar, after reflecting with unbecoming ſeverity upon the firſt edition of this work, has not only been guided by the ſame plan, he has not only literally tranſlated and adopted as his own, verbatim, almoſt every article, but he has followed the original ſo cloſely, as even faithfully to copy ſome of the errors which the ſecond edition, publiſhed in 1792, corrected, and which, in a compoſition ſo voluminous and ſo complex, it is not poſſible for the moſt minute attention to avoid. Such an attack muſt, therefore, be deemed as illiberal as it is unfriendly; but, however, far from wiſhing to detract from the merit of judgment and perſeverance in the tranſlator, the author conſiders himſelf indebted to him for the elegance and the correctneſs of the language in which he has made the Dictionary appear in a Latin dreſs, and conſequently for the recommendation which he has given to his labors among the learned on the Continent.

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ABINGDON,
FEBRUARY, 1797.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

FROM THE

CREATION OF THE WORLD

TO THE

FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN THE WEST, AND IN THE EAST.

	Before Chriſt.*
THE world created in the 710th year of the Julian period	4004
The deluge — — —	2348
The kingdom of Egypt is ſuppoſed to have begun under Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, and to have continued 1663 years, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes — — —	2188
The kingdom of Sicyon eſtabliſhed — —	2089
The kingdom of Aſſyria begins — —	2059
The birth of Abraham — — —	1996
The kingdom of Argos eſtabliſhed under Inachus —	1856
Memnon the Egyptian, ſaid to invent letters, 15 years before the reign of Phoroneus — — —	1822
The deluge of Ogyges, by which Attica remained waſte above 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops — —	1764
The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles begins about this time, fixing here the arrival of Cecrops into Attica, an epoch which other writers have placed later by 26 years —	1582
Moſes born — — — —	1571

* In the following table, I have confined myſelf to the more eaſy and convenient eras of before, (B. C.) and after, (A. D.) Chriſt. For the ſake of thoſe, however, that do not wiſh the excluſion of the Julian period, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, as the firſt year of the Chriſtian era always falls on the 4714th of the Julian years, the number required either before or after Chriſt, will eaſily be diſcovered by the application of the rules of ſubſtraction or addition. The era from the foundation of Rome (A. U. C.) will be found with the ſame facility, by recollecting that the city was built 753 years before Chriſt; and the Olympiads can likewiſe be recurred to by the conſideration, that the conqueſt of Coræbus (B. C. 776.) forms the firſt Olympiad, and that the Olympic games were celebrated after the revolution of four years.

	B. C.
The kingdom of Athens begun under Cecrops, who came from Egypt with a colony of Saites. This happened about 780 years before the firſt Olympiad — — —	1556
Scamander migrates from Crete, and begins the kingdom of Troy — — — —	1546
The deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly — —	1503
The Panathenæa firſt celebrated at Athens — —	1495
Cadmus comes into Greece, and builds the citadel of Thebes	1493
The firſt Olympic games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli	1453
The five books of Moſes written in the land of Moab, where he dies the following year, aged 110 — —	1452
Minos floriſhes in Crete, and iron is found by the Dactyli by the accidental burning of the woods of Ida in Crete —	1406
The Eleuſinian myſteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus	1356
The Iſthmian games firſt inſtituted by Siſyphus, king of Corinth — — —	1326
The Argonautic expedition. The firſt Pythian games celebrated by Adraſtus, king of Argos — —	1263
Gideon floriſhes in Iſrael — — —	1245
The Theban war of the ſeven heroes againſt Eteocles —	1225
Olympic games celebrated by Hercules — —	1222
The rape of Helen by Theſeus, and, 15 years after, by Paris	1213
Troy taken after a ſiege of 10 years. Æneas ſails to Italy	1184
Alba Longa built by Aſcanius — —	1152
Migration of the Æolian colonies — —	1124
The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponneſus, 80 years after the taking of Troy. Two years after, they divide the Peloponneſus among themſelves; and here, therefore, begins the kingdom of Lacedæmon under Euryſthenes and Procles —	1104
Saul made king over Iſrael — —	1095
The kingdom of Sicyon ended — —	1088
The kingdom of Athens ends in the death of Codrus —	1070
The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and their ſettlement in Aſia Minor — — —	1044
Dedication of Solomon's temple — —	1004
Samos built — — —	986
Homer and Heſiod floriſhed about this time, according to the Marbles — — — —	907
Lycurgus, 42 years old, eſtabliſhed his laws at Lacedæmon, and, together with Iphitus and Cleoſthenes, reſtores the Olympic games at Elis, about 108 years before the era, which is commonly called the firſt Olympiad — —	884
Phidon, king of Argos, is ſuppoſed to have invented ſcales and meaſures, and coined ſilver at Ægina. Carthage built by Dido — — — —	869
Fall of the Aſſyrian empire by the death of Sardanapalus, an era placed 80 years earlier by Juſtin — —	820
The kingdom of Macedonia begins, and continues 646 years, till the battle of Pydna — — —	814
The kingdom of Lydia begins, and continues 249 year	797

The

	B. C.
The monarchical government aboliſhed at Corinth, and the Prytanes elected — — —	779
Coræbus conquers at Olympia, in the 28th Olympiad from the inſtitution of Iphitus. This is vulgarly called the firſt Olympiad, about 23 years before the foundation of Rome —	776
The Ephori introduced into the government of Lacedæmon by Theopompus — — —	760
Iſaiah begins to propheſy — — —	757
The decennial archons begin at Athens, of which Charops is the firſt — — — —	754
Rome built on the 20th of April, according to Varro, on the year 3961 of the Julian period — —	753
The rape of the Sabines — — —	750
The era of Nabonaſſar begins — —	747
The firſt Meſſenian war begins, and continues 19 years, to the taking of Ithome — — —	743
Syracuſe built by a Corinthian colony — —	732
The kingdom of Iſrael finiſhed by the taking of Samaria by Salmanaſar, king of Aſſyria. The firſt eclipſe of the moon on record March 19th, according to Ptolemy —	721
Candaules murdered by Gyges, who ſucceeds to the Lydian throne	718
Tarentum built by the Parthenians — —	707
Corcyra built by Corinthians — —	703
The ſecond Meſſenian war begins, and continues 14 years, to the taking of Ira, after a ſiege of 11 years. About this time floriſhed the poets Tyrtæus and Archilochus —	685
The government of Athens intruſted to annual archons	684
Cypſelus uſurps the government of Corinth, and keeps it for 30 years — — — —	659
Byzantium built by a colony of Argives or Athenians —	658
Cyrene built by Battus — — —	630
The Scythians invade Aſia Minor, of which they keep poſſeſſion for 28 years — — —	624
Draco eſtabliſhes his laws at Athens — —	623
Niniveh taken and deſtroyed by Cyaxares and his allies —	606
The Phœnicians ſail round Africa, by order of Necho. About this time floriſhed Arion, Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, &c.	604
The Scythians are expelled from Aſia Minor by Cyaxares	596
The Pythian games firſt eſtabliſhed at Delphi. About this time floriſhed Chilo, Anacharſis, Thales, Epimenides, Solon, the prophet Ezekiel, Æſop, Sterſichorus — —	591
Death of Jeremiah the prophet — —	577
The firſt comedy acted at Athens by Suſarion and Dolon	562
Piſiſtratus firſt uſurped the ſovereignty at Athens —	560
Cyrus begins to reign. About this time floriſhed Anaximenes, Bias, Anaximander, Phalaris, and Cleobulus — —	559
Crœſus conquered by Cyrus. About this time floriſhed Theognis and Pherecydes — — — —	548
Marſeilles built by the Phocæans. The age of Pythagoras, Simonides, Theſpis, Xenophanes, and Anacreon —	539
Babylon taken by Cyrus — — —	538

	B. C.
Learning encouraged at Athens, and a public library built	526
Egypt conquered by Cambyſes — —	525
Polycrates, of Samos, put to death — —	522
Darius Hyſtaſpes choſen king of Perſia. About this time floriſhed Confucius, the celebrated Chineſe philoſopher —	521
The tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ aboliſhed at Athens —	510
The conſular government begins at Rome after the expulſion of the Tarquins, and continues independent, for 461 years, till the battle of Pharſalia — — —	509
Sardis taken by the Athenians and burnt, which became afterwards the cauſe of the invaſion of Greece by the Perſians. About this time floriſhed Heraclitus, Parmenides, Milo the wreſtler, Ariſtagoras, &c. — —	504
The firſt dictator Lartius created at Rome — —	498
The battle of Marathon — — —	490
The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. About this time floriſhed Æſchylus, Pindar, Charon, Anaxagoras, Zeuxis, Ariſtides, &c. — — —	480
The Perſians defeated at Platæa and Mycale on the ſame day	479
Themiſtocles, accuſed of conſpiracy, flies to Xerxes —	471
The Perſians defeated at Cyprus and near the Eurymedon	470
The third Meſſenian war begins, and continues 10 years	465
Egypt revolts from the Perſians under Inarus, aſſiſted by the Athenians — — — —	463
The Romans ſend to Athens for Solon's laws. About this time floriſhed Sophocles, Nehemiah the prophet, Plato the comic poet, Ariſtarchus the tragic, Leocrates, Thraſybulus, Pericles, Zaleucus, &c. — — —	454
The Athenians defeated at Chæronea by the Bœotians —	447
The firſt ſacred war concerning the temple of Delphi —	448
Herodotus reads his hiſtory to the council of Athens, and receives public honors in the 39th year of his age. About this time floriſhed Empedocles, Hellanicus, Euripides, Herodicus, Phidias, Artemones, Charondas, &c. — —	445
A colony ſent to Thurium by the Athenians —	444
Comedies prohibited at Athens, a reſtraint which remained in force for three years — — —	440
A war between Corinth and Corcyra — —	439
The Peloponneſian war begins May the 7th, and continues about 27 years. About this time floriſhed Cratinus, Eupolis, Ariſtophanes, Meton, Euctemon, Malachi the laſt of the prophets, Democritus, Gorgias, Thucydides, Hippocrates, &c.	431
The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament finiſhes about this time. A plague at Athens for five years — —	430
A peace of 50 years made between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, which is kept only during ſix years and ten months, though each continued at war with the other's allies —	421
The ſcene of the Peloponneſian war changed to Sicily. The Agrarian law firſt moved at Rome — —	416
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	B. C.
The Carthaginians enter Sicily, where they deſtroy Selinus and Himera, but they are repulſed by Hermocrates —	409
The battle of Ægoſpotamos. The uſurpation of Dionyſius	405
Athens taken by Lyſander, the end of the Peloponneſian war, and the appointment of 30 tyrants over the conquered city. About this time floriſhed Parrhaſius, Protagoras, Lyſias, Agathon, Euclid, Cebes, Teleſtes, &c. — —	404
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Socrates put to death — — —	400
Ageſilaus of Lacedæmon's expedition into Aſia againſt the Perſians. The age of Xenophon, Cteſias, Zeuxis, Antiſthenes, Evagoras, Ariſtippus of Cyrene, and Archytas —	396
The Corinthian war begun by the alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, againſt Lacedæmon —	395
The Lacedæmonians, under Piſander, defeated by Conon at Cnidus; and, a few days after, the allies are defeated at Coronæa, by Ageſilaus — — —	394
The battle of Allia, and the taking of Rome by the Gauls	390
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The Greek cities of Aſia tributary to Perſia, by the peace of Antalcidas, between the Lacedæmonians and Perſians —	387
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The battle of Leuctra, where the Lacedæmonians are defeated by Epaminondas, the general of the Thebans —	371
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Ageſilaus aſſiſts Tachos, king of Egypt. Some of the governors of Leſſer Aſia revolt from Perſia — —	362
The Athenians are defeated at Methone, the firſt battle that Philip of Macedon ever won in Greece — —	360
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Dion put to death, and Syracuſe governed ſeven years by tyrants. About this time floriſhed Eudoxus, Lycurgus, Ibis, Theopompus, Ephorus, Datames, Philomelus, &c. —	354
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	B. C.
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The ſacred war is finiſhed by Philip taking all the cities of the Phoceans — — — —	348
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The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum. About this time floriſhed Speuſippus, Protogenes, Ariſtotle, Æſchines, Xenocrates, Demoſthenes, Phocion, Mamercus, Icetas, Stilpo, Demades — —	340
The battle of Cheronæa — —	338
Philip of Macedon killed by Pauſanias. His ſon Alexander, on the following year, enters Greece, deſtroys Thebes, &c.	336
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The battle of Iſſus — — —	333
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Eumenes delivered to Antigonus by his army — —	315
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The conqueſts of Agathocles in Africa — —	309
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The title of kings firſt aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Alexander	306
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Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe — —	447
The Britons, abandoned by the Romans, make their celebrated complaint to Ætius againſt the Picts and Scots, and three years after the Saxons ſettle in Britain, upon the invitation of Vortigern — — — —	446
Theodoſius the Second dies, and is ſucceeded by Marcianus. About this time floriſhed Zoſimus, Neſtorius, Theodoret, Sozomen, Olympiodorus, &c. — — —	450
The city of Venice firſt began to be known —	452
Death of Valentinian the Third, who is ſucceeded by Maximus for two months, by Avitus for ten, and, after an inter-regnum of ten months, by Majorianus — — —	454
Rome taken by Genſeric — — —	455
Marcianus dies, and is ſucceeded by Leo, ſirnamed the Thracian	457
Severus ſucceeds in the weſtern empire — —	461
Anthemus ſucceeds in the weſtern empire, after an inter-regnum of two years — — — —	467
Olybius ſucceeds Anthemus, and is ſucceeded, the next year, by Glycerius, and Glycerius by Nepos — —	472
Nepos is ſucceeded by Auguſtulus. Leo junior, ſon of Ariadne, though an infant, ſucceeds his grandfather Leo in the eaſtern empire, and, ſome months after, is ſucceeded by his father Zeno — — — —	474
The weſtern empire is deſtroyed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who aſſumes the title of king of Italy. About that time floriſhed Eutyches, Proſper, Victorius, Sidonius Apollinaris	476
After the death of Zeno in the eaſt, Ariadne married Anaſtaſius, ſirnamed the Silentiary, who aſcends the vacant throne	491
Theodoric, king of the Oſtrogoths, revolts about this time, and conquers Italy. About this time floriſhed Boethius and Symmachus — — —	493
Chriſtianity embraced in France by the baptiſm of Clovis	496
Paris made the capital of the French dominions —	510
Conſtantinople beſieged by Vitalianus, whoſe fleet is burned with a brazen ſpeculum by Proclus — —	514
The computing of time by the Chriſtian era, introduced firſt by Dionyſius — — — —	516
Juſtin the Firſt, a peaſant of Dalmatia, makes himſelf emperor	518
Juſtinian the Firſt, nephew of Juſtin, ſucceeds. Under his glorious reign floriſhed Beliſarius, Jornandes, Paul the Silentiary, Simplicius, Dionyſius, Procopius, Proclus, Narſes, &c. —	527
Juſtinian publiſhes his celebrated code of laws —	529
Conqueſt of Africa by Beliſarius, and that of Rome, two years after	534
Italy is invaded by the Franks — — —	538
The Roman conſulſhip ſuppreſſed by Juſtinian —	542
The beginning of the Turkiſh empire in Aſia —	545
Rome taken and pillaged by Totila . . — —	547

The

A. D.

The manufacture of Silk introduced from India into Europe, by Monks — — — — 551

Defeat and death of Totila, the Gothic king of Italy — 552

Juſtin the Second, ſon of Vigilantia, the ſiſter of Juſtinian, ſucceeds 565

Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards, who formed a kingdom there — — — — 568

Tiberius the Second, an officer of the imperial guard, is adopted, and, ſoon after, ſucceeds — — — 578

Latin ceaſes to be the language of Italy about this time 581

Maurice, the Capadocian, ſon-in-law of Tiberius, ſucceeds 582

Gregory the Firſt, ſirnamed the Great, fills St. Peter's chair at Rome. The few men of learning who floriſhed the latter end of this century, were Gildas, Agathias, Gregory of Tours the father of French hiſtory, Evagrius, and St. Auguſtin the Monk — — — — 590

Auguſtin the Monk, with 40 others, comes to preach Chriſtianity in England — — — — 597

About this time the Saxon Heptarchy began in England 600

Phocas, a ſimple centurion, is elected emperor, after the revolt of the ſoldiers, and the murder of Maurice and of his children 602

The power of the Popes begins to be eſtabliſhed by the conceſſions of Phocas — — — 606

Heraclius, an officer in Africa, ſucceeds, after the murder of the uſurper Phocas — — — 610

The conqueſts of Choſroes, king of Perſia, in Syria, Egypt, Aſia Minor, and, afterwards, his ſiege of Rome — 611

The Perſians take Jeruſalem with dreadful ſlaughter — 614

Mahomet, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina, on Friday July 16, which forms the firſt year of the Hegira, the era of the Mahometans — — — 622

Conſtantinople is beſieged by the Perſians and Arabs — 626

Death of Mahomet — — — 632

Jeruſalem taken by the Saracens, and three years after Alexandria and its famous library deſtroyed — — 637

Conſtantine the Third, ſon of Heraclius, in partnerſhip with Heracleonas, his brother by the ſame father, aſſumes the imperial purple. Conſtantine reigns 103 days, and after his death, his ſon. Conſtantine's ſon Conſtans is declared emperor, tho' Heracleonas, with his mother Martina, wiſhed to continue in poſſeſſion of the ſupreme power — — — 641

The Saracens take Rhodes, and deſtroy the Coloſſus 653

Conſtantine the Fourth, ſirnamed Pogonatus, ſucceeds, on the murder of his father in Sicily. Conſtantinople is firſt beſieged by the Arabs — — — — 668

Conſtantinople beſieged by the Saracens, whoſe fleet is deſtroyed by the Greek fire — — — 673

Juſtinian the Second ſucceeds his father Conſtantine. In his exile of 10 years the purple was uſurped by Leontius and Abſimerus Tiberius. His reſtoration happened 704. The only men of learning in this century were Secundus, Iſidorus, Theophylactus, Geo. Piſides, Callinicus, and the venerable Bede 685

	A. D.
Africa finally conquered by the Arabs — —	709
Bardanes, ſirnamed Philippicus, ſucceeds at Conſtantinople, on the murder of Juſtinian — — — —	711
Spain is conquered by the Arabs. Acceſſion of Artemius, or Anaſtaſius the Second, to the throne — —	713
Second ſiege of Conſtantinople by the Arabs. Anaſtaſius abdicates, and is ſucceeded by Theodoſius the Third, who, two years after, yields to the ſuperior influence of Leo the Third, the firſt of the Iſaurian dynaſty — — —	716
Conſtantine the Fifth, ſirnamed Copronymus, ſucceeds his father Leo	741
Bagdad built, and made the capital of the Caliphs of the houſe of Abbas — — — —	762
Monaſteries diſſolved in the eaſt by Conſtantine —	770
Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which ends the kingdom of the Lombards, after a duration of 206 years — —	774
Leo the Fourth, ſon of Conſtantine, ſucceeds, and, five years after, is ſucceeded by his wife Irene and his ſon Conſtantine the Sixth — — — —	775
Irene murders her ſon and reigns alone. The only men of learning in this century were Johannes Damaſcenus, Fredegaire, Alcuinus, Paulus Diaconus, and George the monk —	797
Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of Rome and of the weſtern empire. About this time the Popes ſeparate themſelves from the princes of Conſtantinople — — —	800
Egbert aſcends the throne of England, but the total reduction of the Saxon heptarchy is not effected till 26 years after	801
Nicephorus the Firſt, great treaſurer of the empire, ſucceeds	802
Stauracius, ſon of Nicephorus, and Michael the Firſt, ſirnamed Rhangabe, the huſband of Procopia, ſiſter of Stauracius, aſſume the purple — — — —	811
Leo the Fifth, the Armenian, though but an officer of the palace, aſcends the throne of Conſtantinople — —	813
Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon, who made obſervations on the ſun, &c. — —	816
Michael the Second, the Thracian, ſirnamed the Stammerer, ſucceeds, after the murder of Leo — —	821
Theophilus ſucceeds his father Michael — —	829
Origin of the Ruſſian monarchy — —	839
Michael the Third ſucceeds his father Theophilus with his mother Theodora — — —	842
The Normans get poſſeſſion of ſome cities in France —	853
Michael is murdered, and ſucceeded by Baſil the Firſt, the Macedonian — — — —	867
Clocks firſt brought to Conſtantinople from Venice —	872
Baſil is ſucceeded by his ſon Leo the Sixth, the philoſopher. In this century ſtoriſhed Meſue, the Arabian phyſician, Eginhard, Rabanus, Albumaſar, Godeſcalchus, Hinemarus, Odo, Photius, John Scotus, Anaſtaſius the librarian, Alfraganus, Albategni, Reginon, John Aſſer — — —	886
Death of Alfred, king of England, after a reign of 30 years	901

	A. D.
Alexander, brother of Leo, ſucceeds, with his nephew Conſtantine the Seventh, ſirnamed Porphyrogenitus — —	911
The Normans eſtabliſh themſelves in France under Rollo	912
Romanus the Firſt, ſirnamed Lecapenus, general of the fleet, uſurps the throne, with his three ſons, Chriſtopher, Stephen, and Conſtantine the Eighth — — —	919
Fiefs eſtabliſhed in France — — —	923
Naples ſeized by the Eaſtern emperors — —	942
The ſons of Romanus conſpire againſt their father, and the tumults this occaſioned produced the reſtoration of Porphyrogenitus	945
Romanus the Second, ſon of Conſtantine the Seventh, by Helena, the daughter of Lecapenus, ſucceeds —	959
Romanus, poiſoned by his wife Theophano, is ſucceeded by Nicephorus Phocas the Second, whom the empreſs, unable to reign alone under the title of protectreſs of her young children, had married — — — —	963
Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire	964
Nicephorus, at the inſtigation of Theophano, is murdered by John Zimiſces, who aſſumes the purple — —	969
Baſil the Second, and Conſtantine the Ninth, the two ſons of Romanus by Theophano, ſucceed on the death of Nimiſces	975
Arithmetical figures brought into Europe from Arabia by the Saracens — — — —	991
The Empire of Germany firſt made elective by Otho III. The learned men of this century were Eudes de Cluni, Azophi, Luitprand, Alfarabius, Rhazes, Geber, Abbo, Aimoin, Gerbert	996
All old churches about this time rebuilt in a new manner of architecture — — — —	1004
Conſtantine becomes ſole emperor on the death of his brother	1025
Romanus the Third, ſirnamed Argyrus, a patrician, ſucceeds, by marrying Zoe, the daughter of the late monarch —	1028
Zoe, after proſtituting herſelf to a Paphlagonian money lender, cauſes her huſband Romanus to be poiſoned, and, afterwards, marries her favorite, who aſcends the throne under the name of Michael the Fourth — — —	1034
The kingdoms of Caſtile and Aragon begin — —	1035
Zoe adopts for her ſon Michael the Fifth, the trade of whoſe father (careening veſſels) had procured him the ſirname of Calaphates — — —	1041
Zoe, and her ſiſter Theodora, are made ſole empreſſes by the populace, but after two months, Zoe, though 60 years old, takes, for her third huſband, Conſtantine the Tenth, who ſucceeds	1042
The Turks invade the Roman empire — —	1050
After the death of Conſtantine, Theodora recovers the ſovereignty, and, 19 months after, adopts, as her ſucceſſor, Michael the Sixth, ſirnamed Stratioticus — — —	1054
Iſaac Commenus the Firſt, choſen emperor by the ſoldiers	1057
Iſaac abdicates, and, when his brother refuſes to ſucceed him, he appoints his friend Conſtantine the Eleventh, ſirnamed Ducas	1059

The

	A. D.
The crown of England is transferred from the head of Harold by the battle of Haſtings, October 14th, to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy — — —	1066
On the death of Ducas, his wife Eudocia, inſtead of protecting his three ſons, Michael, Andronicus, and Conſtantine, uſurps the ſovereignty, and marries Romanus the Third, ſirnamed Diogenes	1067
Romanus being taken priſoner by the Turks, the three young princes aſcend the throne, under the name of Michael Parapinaces the Seventh, Andronicus the Firſt, and Conſtantine the Twelfth — — — — —	1071
The general Nicephorus Botaniates the Third, aſſumes the purple	1078
Doomſday-book begun to be compiled from a general ſurvey of the eſtates of England, and finiſhed in ſix years —	1080
Alexius Commenus the Firſt, nephew of Iſaac the Firſt, aſcends the throne, His reign is rendered illuſtrious by the pen of his daughter, the princeſs Anna Commena. The Normans, under Robert of Apulia, invade the eaſtern empire —	1081
Aſia Minor finally conquered by the Turks — —	1084
Acceſſion of William the Second to the Engliſh throne —	1087
The firſt cruſade — — —	1095
Jeruſalem conquered by the Turks — —	1096
Jeruſalem retaken by the cruſaders. The only learned men of this century were Avicenna, Guy d'Arezzo, Glaber, Hermannus, Franco, Peter Damiani, Michael Celularius, Geo. Cedrenus, Berenger, Pſellus Marianus, Scotus, Arzachel, William of Spires, Suidas, Peter the Hermit, Sigebert —	1099
Henry the Firſt ſucceeds to the throne of England —	1100
Learning revived at Cambridge — — —	1110
John, or Calojohannes, ſon of Alexius, ſucceeds at Conſtantinople	1118
Order of Knights Templars inſtituted — —	1118
Acceſſion of Stephen to the Engliſh crown —	1135
Manuel, ſon of John, ſucceeds at Conſtantinople —	1143
The ſecond cruſade — — —	1147
The canon law compoſed by Gratian, after 24 years' labor	1151
The party names of Guelfs and Gibbelines begin in Italy	1154
Henry the Second ſucceeds in England — —	1154
The Teutonic order begins — —	1164
Conqueſt of Egypt by the Turks — —	1169
Diſpenſing of juſtice by circuits firſt eſtabliſhed in England	1176
Alexius the Second ſucceeds his father Manuel —	1180
Engliſh laws digeſted by Glanville — —	1181
From the diſorders of the government, on account of the minority of Alexius, Andronicus, the grandſon of the great Alexius, is named Guardian, but he murders Alexius, and aſcends the throne	1183
Andronicus is cruelly put to death, and Iſaac Angelus, a deſcendant of the great Alexius by the female line, ſucceeds —	1185
Richard the Firſt ſucceeds his father Henry in England. The third cruſade, and the ſiege of Acre — —	1189
Alexius Angelus, brother of Iſaac, revolts, and uſurps the ſovereignty, by putting out the eyes of the emperor —	1195

John

A. D.

John ſucceeds to the Engliſh throne. The learned men of this century were, Peter Abelard, Anna Comena, St. Bernard, Averroes, William of Malmeſbury, Peter Lombard, Otho Triſingenſis, Maimonides, Humenus, Wernerus, Gratian, Jeoffry of Monmouth, Tzetzes, Euſtathius, John of Saliſbury, Simeon of Durham, Henry of Huntingdon, Peter Comeſtor, Peter of Blois, Ranulph Glanville, Roger Hoveden, Campanus, William of Newburgh — — — 1159

Conſtantinople is beſieged and taken by the Latins, and Iſaac is taken from his dungeon and replaced on the throne with his ſon Alexius. This year is remarkable for the fourth cruſade 1203

The father and ſon are murdered by Alexius Mourzouſle, and Conſtantinople is again beſieged and taken by the French and Venetians, who elect Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor of the eaſt. In the mean time, Theodore Laſcaris makes himſelf emperor of Nice; Alexius, grandſon of the tyrant Andronicus, becomes emperor of Trebizond; and Michael, an illegitimate child of the Angeli, founds an empire in Epirus — — 1204

The emperor Baldwin is defeated by the Bulgarians, and, next year, is ſucceeded by his brother Henry — — 1205

Reign and conqueſts of the great Zingis Khan, firſt emperor of the Moguls and Tartars, till the time of his death 1227 — 1206

Ariſtotle's works imported from Conſtantinople are condemned by the council of Paris — — — 1209

Magna Charta granted to the Engliſh barons by king John 1215

Henry the Third ſucceeds his father John on the Engliſh throne 1216

Peter of Courtenay, the huſband of Yolanda, ſiſter of the two laſt emperors, Baldwin and Henry, is made emperor by the Latins 1217

The fifth cruſade — — — 1218

Robert, ſon of Peter Courtenay, ſucceeds — — 1221

Theodore Laſcaris is ſucceeded on the throne of Nice by his ſon-in-law, John Ducas Vataces — — — 1222

John of Brienne, and Baldwin the Second, ſon of Peter, ſucceed on the throne of Conſtantinople — — 1228

Baldwin alone — — — — 1237

Origin of the Ottomans — — — 1240

Aſtronomical tables compoſed by Alphonſo the Eleventh of Caſtille 1253

Ducas Vataces is ſucceeded on the throne of Nice by his ſon Theodore Laſcaris the Second — — 1255

Laſcaris ſucceeded by his ſon John Laſcaris, a minor — 1259

Michael Palæologus, ſon of the ſiſter of the queen of Theodore Laſcaris, aſcends the throne, after the murder of the young prince's guardian — — — 1260

Conſtantinople is recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors of Nice — — — — 1261

Edward the Firſt ſucceeds on the Engliſh throne — 1272

Michael Palæologus dies, and his ſon Andronicus, who had already reigned nine years conjointly with his father, aſcends the throne. The learned men of this century are, Gervaſe, Diceto, Saxo, Walter of Coventry, Accurſius, Antony of Padua, Alexander Halenſis, 1283

	A. D.
Halenſis, William of Paris, Peter de Vignes, Mathew Paris, Groſſeteſte, Albertus, Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, John Joinville, Roger Bacon, Cimabue, Durandus, Henry of Ghent, Raymond Lulli, Jacob Voragine, Albertet, Duns Scotus, Thebit — — — —	1283
The Turkiſh empire begins in Bithynia — —	1298
The mariner's compaſs invented or improved by Flavio —	1302
The Swiſs Cantons begin — — —	1307
Edward the Second ſucceeds to the Engliſh crown —	1307
Tranſlation of the holy ſee to Avignon, which alienation continues 68 years, till the return of Gregory the Eleventh —	1309
Andronicus adopts, as his colleagues, Manuel, and his grandſon, the younger Andronicus. Manuel dying, Andronicus revolts againſt his grandfather, who abdicates — —	1320
Edward the Third ſucceeds in England — —	1327
Firſt comet obſerved, whoſe courſe is deſcribed with exactneſs, in June — — — —	1337
About this time floriſhed Leo Pilatus, a Greek profeſſor at Florence, Barlaam, Petrarch, Boccace, and Manuel Chryſoloras, where may be fixed the era of the revival of Greek literature in Italy	1339
Andronicus is ſucceeded by his ſon John Palæologus, in the ninth year of his age. John Cantacuzene, who had been left guardian of the young prince, aſſumes the purple. Firſt paſſage of the Turks into Europe — — —	1341
The battle of Crecy — — — —	1346
Seditions of Rienzi at Rome, and his elevation to the tribuneſhip	1347
Order of the Garter in England — — —	1349
Eſtabliſhment of the Ottomans in Europe — —	1353
Cantacuzene abdicates the purple — —	1355
The battle of Poictiers — — —	1356
Riſe of Timour, or Tamerlane, to the throne of Samarcand, and his extenſive conqueſts till his death, after a reign of 35 years	1370
Acceſſion of Richard the Second to the Engliſh throne	1377
Manuel ſucceeds his father John Palæologus —	1391
Acceſſion of Henry the Fourth in England. The learned men of this century were Peter Apono, Flavio, Dante, Arnoldus Villa, Nicholas Lyra, William Occam, Nicephoras Gregoras, Leontius Pilatus, Matthew of Weſtminſter, Wickliff, Froiſſart, Nicholas Flamel, Chaucer — —	1399
Henry the Fourth is ſucceeded by his ſon Henry the Fifth	1413
Battle of Agincourt — — — —	1415
Henry the Sixth ſucceeds to the throne of England. Conſtantinople is beſieged by Amurath the Second, the Turkiſh emperor	1422
John Palæologus the Second ſucceeds his father Manuel	1425
Coſmo de Medici recalled from baniſhment, and riſe of that family at Florence — — — —	1434
The famous pragmatical ſanction ſettled in France —	1439
Printing diſcovered at Mentz, and improved gradually in 22 years	1440
Conſtantine, one of the ſons of Manuel, aſcends the throne after his brother John — — — —	1448

Mahomet

A. D.

Mahomet the Second, emperor of the Turks, beſieges and takes Conſtantinople on the 29th of May. Fall of the eaſtern empire. The captivity of the Greeks, and the extinction of the imperial families of the Commeni and Palæologi. About this time, the Houſe of York in England began to aſpire to the crown, and, by their ambitious views, to deluge the whole kingdom in blood. The learned men of the 15th century were Leonard Aretin, John Huſs, Jerome of Prague, Poggio, Flavius Blondus, Theodore Gaza, Frank Philelphus, Geo. Trapezuntius, Gemiſtus Plotho, Laurentius Valla, John Guttemburg, John Fauſtus, Peter Schoeffer, Weſſelus, Peurbachius, Æneas Sylvius, Beſſarion, Thomas à Kempis, Argyropulus, Regiomontanus, Platina, Agricola, Pontanus, Ficinus, Laſcaris, Tiphernas, Annius of Viterbo, Merula, Savonarola Picus, Politian, Hermolaus, Grocyn, Mantuanus, John Colet, Reuchlin, Lynacre, &c. — — — 1453

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A CLASSICAL

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CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

&c. &c. &c.

ABA & Abæ, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, ſirnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. After the ruin of their country by Xerxes, they migrated to Eubœa, which from them was called Abantis. Some of them paſſed afterwards from Eubœa into Ionia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 55.—A city of Caria.—Another of Arabia Felix.—A mountain near Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ABACĒNE, a country of Sicily near Meſſana. *Diod.* 14.

ABĂLUS, an iſland in the German ocean, where, as the ancients ſuppoſed, the amber dropped from the trees. *Plin.* 37, c. 2. If a man was drowned there, and his body never appeared above the water, propitiatory ſacrifices were offered to his manes during a hundred years.

ABĀNA, a place of Capua. *Cic. contra Rull.*

ABANTES, a people of Peloponneſus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence alſo their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa. [*Vid.* Abantis.] *Herodot.* 1, c. 146.

ABANTIAS, & Abantiădes, a patronymic given to the deſcendants of Abas king of Argos, ſuch as Acriſius, Danae, Perſeus, Atalanta, &c. *Ovid.*

ABANTĬDAS made himſelf maſter of Sicyon, after he had murdered Clinias the father of Aratus. He was himſelf ſoon after aſſaſſinated, *B. C.* 251. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABANTIS, or Abantias, an ancient name of the iſland of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who ſettled in it from Phocis. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Alſo a country of Epirus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 22.

ABARBAREA, one of the Naiades, mother of Æſepus and Pedaſus by Bucolion, Laomedon's eldeſt ſon. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 23.

ABARĬMON, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The inhabitants were ſaid to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ABĂRIS, a man killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 86.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.—A Scythian, ſon of Seuthes, in the age of Crœſus, or the Trojan war, who received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and tranſported himſelf wherever he pleaſed. He is ſaid to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. Some ſuppoſe that he wrote treatiſes in Greek; and it is reported, that there is a Greek manuſcript of his epiſtles to Phalaris in the library of Auſburg. But there were perhaps two perſons of that name. *Herodot.* 4, c. 36.—*Strab.* 7.

ABĀRUS, an Arabian prince, who perfidiouſly deſerted Craſſus in his expedition againſt Parthia. *Appian. in Parth.*—He is called Mezeres by *Flor.* 3, c. 11. and Ariamnes by *Plut. in Craſſ.*

ABAS, a mountain in Syria, where the Euphrates riſes.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. *Plut. in Pomp.*—A ſon of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 7.—The 11th king of Argos, ſon of Belus, ſome ſay of Lynceus and Hypermneſtra, was famous for his genius and valor. He was father to Prœtus and Acriſius, and built Abæ. He reigned 23 years, B. C. 1384. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16, l. 10, c. 35.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—One of Æneas's companions, killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 170.—Another loſt in the ſtorm which drove Æneas to Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 125.—A Latian chief, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus, and was killed by Lauſus. *Virg.*

Æn. 10. v. 170, &c.—A Greek killed by the Trojans, at the burning of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 286.—A centaur, famous for his skill in hunting. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 306.—A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue for his services to Lysander. *Pauf.* 10, c. 9. A son of Neptune. *Hygin. Fab.* 157.—A sophist who wrote two treatises, one on history, the other on rhetoric: the time in which he lived is unknown.—A man who wrote an account of Troy. He is quoted by Servius in *Virg. Æn.* 9.

ABĀSA, an island in the Red Sea, near Æthiopia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 26.

ABASĪTIS, a part of Mysia in Asia. *Strab.*

ABASSĒNA or Abassinia. *Vid.* Abyssinia.

ABASSUS, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38. c. 15.

ABĂTOS, an island near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Osiris was buried there. *Lucan.* 10, v. 323.

ABDALONĪMUS, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, so poor, that to maintain himself, he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon, he made him king, and enlarged his possessions on account of his great disinterestedness. *Justin.* 11, c. 10.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.

ABDĒRA, a town of Hispania Bætica, built by the Carthaginians. *Strab.* 3.—A maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favorites. The Clazomenians and Teians beautified it. Some suppose that Abdera, the sister of Diomedes, built it. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens.* It gave birth to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecatæus. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4, ep. 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 186. *Mart.* 10, ep. 25.

ABDĒRĪA, a town of Spain. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ABDERĪTES, a people of Pæonia, obliged to leave their country on account of the great number of rats and frogs which infested it. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.

ABDĒRUS, a man of Locris, arm-bearer to Hercules, was torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had entrusted to his care when going to war against the Bistones. Hercules built a city, which, in honor of his friend, he called Abdera. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Philostrat.* 2, c. 25.

ABEĂTÆ, a people of Achaia. *Plin.* 4. c. 6.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts, called *avellanæ*, were famous. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 740.—*Justin.* 20, c. 5.

ABELUX, a noble of Saguntum, who favored the party of the Romans against Carthage. *Liv.* 22, c. 22.

ABIA, formerly Ire, a maritime town of Messenia, one of the seven cities promised to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurse of Hyllus. *Pauf.* 4, c. 30.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 292.

ABENDA, a town of Caria, whose inhabitants were the first who raised temples to the city of Rome.

ABII, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of celibacy, and enemies to war. *Homer. Il.* 13. v. 6. According to *Curt.* 7, c. 6, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABĪLA, or Abyla, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is nearest to the opposite mountain called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only eighteen miles distant. These two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were said formerly to be united, till the hero separated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 1. c. 5, l. 2, c. 6.

ABISĂRES, an Indian prince, who offered to surrender to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

ABISĂRIS, a country beyond the Hydaspes in India. *Arrian.*

ABISONTES, some inhabitants of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.

ABLĒTES, a people near Troy. *Strab.*

ABOBRĪCA, a town of Lusitania.—*Plin.* 4, c. 20.—Another in Spain.

ABOECRĪTUS, a Bœotian general, killed with a thousand men, in a battle at Chæronea, against the Ætolians. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABOLĀNI, a people of Latium, near Alba. *Plin.* 5, c. 5.

ABŌLUS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

ABONITEICHOS, a town of Galatia. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

ABORĀCA, a town of Sarmatia.

ABORIGĪNES, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn. Their posterity was called Latini, from Latinus one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies *without origin*, or whose *origin is not known*, and is generally applied to the original inhabitants of any country. *Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 10.—*Justin.* 43, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3. c. 5.

ABORRAS, a river of Mesopotamia. *Strab.* 16.

ABRADĀTES, a king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook

took in the cauſe of Cyrus, and his wife ſtabbed herſelf on his corpſe. Cyrus raiſed a monument on their tomb. *Xenoph. Cyrop.* 5, 6, &c.

ABRENTIUS, was made governor of Tarentum by Hannibal. He betrayed his truſt to the enemy to gain the favors of a beautiful woman, whoſe brother was in the Roman army. *Polyæn.* 8.

ABROCŎMAS, ſon of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. He was killed at Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 224.

ABRODIÆTUS, a name given to Parrhaſius the painter, on account of the ſumptuous manner of his living. *Vid.* Parrhaſius.

ABRON, an Athenian, who wrote a treatiſe concerning the religion of the ancient Greeks.—A grammarian of Rhodes, who taught rhetoric at Rome.—Another who wrote a treatiſe on Theocritus.—A Spartan, ſon of Lycurgus the orator. *Plut. in* 10. *Orat.*—A native of Argos, famous for his debauchery.

ABRONYCUS, an Athenian, very ſerviceable to Themiſtocles in his embaſſy to Sparta. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 91. *Herodot.* 8, c. 21.

ABRONIUS, Silo, a Latin poet in the Auguſtan age. He wrote ſome fables. *Senec.*

ABRŎTA, the wife of Niſus, the youngeſt of the ſons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chaſtity, Niſus, after her death, ordered the garments which ſhe wore to become the models of faſhion in Megara. *Plut. Quæſt. Græc.*

ABROTŎNUM, the mother of Themiſtocles. *Plut. in Them.*—A town of Africa, near the Syrtes. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.—A harlot of Thrace. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABRUS, a city of the Sapæi. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10.

ABRYPŎLIS, an ally of Rome, driven from his poſſeſſions by Perſeus, the laſt king of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 13 & 41.

ABSĒUS, a giant, ſon of Tartarus and Terra. *Hygin. Præf. fab.*

ABSINTHII, a people on the coaſts of Pontus, where there is alſo a mountain of the ſame name. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

ABSŎRUS, Abſyrtis, Abſyrtĭdes, Iſlands in the Adriatic, or near Iſtria, where Abſyrtus was killed, whence their name. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ABSYRTOS, a river falling into the Adriatic ſea, near which Abſyrtus was murdered. *Lucan.* 3, v. 190.

ABSYRTUS, a ſon of Æetes king of Colchis and Hypſea. His ſiſter Medea, as ſhe fled away with Jaſon, tore his body to pieces, and ſtrewed his limbs in her father's way, to ſtop his purſuit. Some ſay that ſhe murdered him in Colchis, others, near Iſtria. It is ſaid, by others, that he was not murdered, but that he arrived ſafe in Illyricum. The place where he was killed has been called Tomos, and the river adjoining to it, Abſyrtos. *Lucan.* 3, v. 190.—*Strab.* 7.—*Hygin. Fab.* 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Flacc.* 8, v. 261.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3. *el.* 9. *Cic de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.

ABULĪTES, governor of Suſa, betrayed his truſt to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province. *Curt.* 5, c. 2. *Diod.* 17.

ABYDĒNUS, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, too much indulged by his maſter. He wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes on Cyprus, Delos, Arabia and Aſſyria. *Phil. Jud.*—*Joſeph. contr. Ap.*

ABŸDOS, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Oſiris. *Plut. de Iſid. & Oſir.*—A city of Aſia, oppoſite Seſtos in Europe, with which, from the narrowneſs of the Helleſpont, it ſeemed, to thoſe who approached it by ſea, to form only one town. It was built by the Mileſians, by permiſſion of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there acroſs the Helleſpont. The inhabitants being beſieged by Philip, the father of Perſeus, devoted themſelves to death with their families, rather than fall into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 31, c. 18.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 674.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 13.—*Muſæus in Her. & Leand.*—*Flacc.* 1, v. 285.

ABŸLA. *Vid.* Abŷla.

ABŸLON, a city of Egypt.

ABYSSINIA, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its riſe. The inhabitants are ſaid to be of Arabian origin, and were little known to the ancients.

ACACALLIS, a nymph, mother of Philander & Phylacis by Apollo. Theſe children were expoſed to the wild beaſts in Crete; but a goat gave them her milk, and preſerved their life. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 16.—A daughter of Minos, mother of Cydon, by Mercury, and of Amphithemis by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.—*Apollon.* 4, v. 1493.

ACACĒSIUM, a town of Arcadia, built by Acacus ſon of Lycaon. Mercury, ſirnamed Acaceſius, was worſhipped there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3, 36, &c.

ACACIUS, a rhetorician in the age of the emperor Julian.

ACADĒMIA, a place near Athens, ſurrounded with high trees, and adorned with ſpacious covered walks, belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived. Some derive the word from ἀκὰς δημῶ, *removed from the people.* Here Plato opened his ſchool of philoſophy, and from this, every place ſacred to learning has ever ſince

been called *Academia*. To exclude from it profaneneſs and diſſipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called *Academia vetus*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *ſecond Academy* founded by Arceſilaus, who made ſome few alterations in the Platonic philoſophy, and from the *third* which was eſtabliſhed by Carneades. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 3.—*Diog.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 35.

Acadēmus, an Athenian, who diſcovered to Caſtor & Pollux where Theſeus had concealed their ſiſter Helen, for which they amply rewarded him. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Acalandrus, or Acalyndrus, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Acalle, a daughter of Minos and Paſiphae. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Acamarchis, one of the Oceanides.

Acămas, ſon of Theſeus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. In his embaſſy he had a ſon by Laodice the daughter of Priam. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and called a tribe after his own name at Athens. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.—*Q. Calab.* 12.—*Hygin.* 108.——A ſon of Antenor in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 60, &c.——A Thracian auxiliary of Priam in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11.

Acampsis, a river of Colchis. *Arrian.*

Acantha, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower Acanthus.

Acanthus, a town near mount Athos, belonging to Macedonia, or according to others, to Thrace. It was founded by a colony from Andros. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 84.——*Mela.* 2, c. 2.——Another in Aſia, near the Ninus, called alſo Dulopolis. *Plin.* 5, c. 28.——An iſland mentioned by *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Acăra, a town of Pannonia.—Another in Italy.

Acaria, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Euryſtheus. *Strab.* 8.

Acarnania, (anciently Curetis), a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian ſea, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only 6 months in the year; they were luxurious, and addicted to pleaſure. Their horſes were famous. It received its name from Acarnas. *Plin.* 2, c. 90.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7, & 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.—*Lucian in Dial. Meretr.*

Acarnas & Amphoterus, ſons of Alcmæon & Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alpheſibœa his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children, who were ſtill in the cradle, might grow up to puniſh their father's murderers. This was granted. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

Acarnas & Acarnan, a ſtony mountain of Attica. *Senec. in Hippol.* v. 20.

Acasta, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 356.

Acastus, ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, married Aſtydamia or Hyppolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, ſon of Æacus, when in baniſhment at her huſband's court. Peleus rejecting the addreſſes of Hyppolyte, was accuſed before Acaſtus of attempts upon her virtue, and ſoon after, at a chace, expoſed to wild beaſts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Theſſaly, and put to death Acaſtus and his wife. *Vid.* Peleus & Aſtydamia.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 306. *Heroid.* 13, v. 25.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, &c.—The ſecond archon at Athens.

Acathantus, a bay in the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of Fauſtulus, ſhepherd of king Numitor's flocks, who brought up Romulus and Remus, who had been expoſed on the banks of the Tiber. From her wantonneſs, ſhe was called *Lupa*, (a proſtitute), whence the fable that Romulus was ſuckled by a ſhe-wolf. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 18.—*Liv.* 1, c. 4.——The Romans yearly celebrated certain feſtivals [*vid. Laurentalia*] in honor of another proſtitute of the ſame name, which aroſe from this circumſtance: the keeper of the temple of Hercules, one day playing at dice, made the god one of the number, on condition that if Hercules was defeated, he ſhould make him a preſent; but if he conquered, he ſhould be entertained with an elegant feaſt, and ſhare his bed with a beautiful female. Hercules was victorious, and accordingly Acca was conducted to the bed of Hercules, who in reality came to ſee her, and told her in the morning to go into the ſtreets, and ſalute with a kiſs the firſt man ſhe met. This was Tarrutius, an old unmarried man, who, not diſpleaſed with Acca's liberty, loved her, and made her the heireſs of all his poſſeſſions. Theſe, at her death, ſhe gave to the Roman people, whence the honors paid to her memory. *Plut. Queſt. Rom.* & *in Romul.*—A companion of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 820.

Accia or Atia, daughter of Julia, & M. Atius Balbus, was the mother of Auguſtus, and died about 40 years B. C. *Dio.*—*Suet. in Aug.* 4.—Variola, an illuſtrious female, whoſe cauſe was eloquently pleaded by Pliny. *Plin.* 6, *ep.* 33.

Accĭla, a town of Sicily. *Liv.* 24, c. 35.

L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet, whoſe roughneſs of ſtyle Quintilian has imputed to the unpoliſhed age in which he lived.

He

He tranſlated ſome of the tragedies of Sophocles, but of his numerous pieces only ſome of the names are known; and among theſe, his Nuptiæ, Mercator, Neoptolemus, Phœnice, Medea, Atreus, &c. The great marks of honor which he received at Rome, may be collected from this circumſtance: that a man was ſeverely reprimanded by a magiſtrate for mentioning his name without reverence. Some few of his verſes may be found preſerved in Cicero and other writers. He died about 180 years B. C. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 56.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 19.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 16.—A famous orator of Piſaurum in Cicero's age.—Labeo, a fooliſh poet mentioned *Perſ.* 1, v. 50.—Tullius, a prince of the Volſci, very inimical to the Romans. Coriolanus, when baniſhed by his countrymen, fled to him, and led his armies againſt Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 37.—*Plut. in Coriol.*

Acco, a general of the Senones in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 4 & 44.—An old woman who fell mad on ſeeing her deformity in a looking-glaſs. *Heſych.*

Accua, a town in Italy. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Ace, a town in Phœnicia, called alſo Ptolemais. *C. Nep. in Datam.* c. 5.——A place of Arcadia near Megalopolis, where Oreſtes was cured from the perſecution of the furies, who had a temple there. *Pauſ.* 8, v. 34.

Acerātus, a ſoothſayer, who remained alone at Delphi when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants. *Herodot.* 8, c. 37.

Acerbas, a prieſt of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 4.

Acerīna, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

Acerræ, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanius. It ſtill ſubſiſts, and the frequent inundations from the river which terrified its ancient inhabitants, are now prevented by the large drains dug there. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225.

Acerſecŏmes, a ſirname of Apollo, which ſignifies *unſhorn*. *Juv.* 8, v. 128.

Aces, a river of Aſia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 117.

Acesia, part of the iſland of Lemnos, which received this name from Philoctetes, whoſe wound was cured there. *Philoſtr.*

Acesīnes, a river of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 25.

Acesīnus or Acesīnes, a river of Perſia falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of ſuch an uncommon ſize, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can ſerve as a boat to croſs the water. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Acesius, a ſirname of Apollo, as god of medicine.

Acesta, a town of Sicily, called after king Aceſtes, and known alſo by the name of Segeſta. It was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 746.

Acestes, ſon of Criniſus and Egeſta, was king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, called Aceſta, from Aceſtes. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 746.

Acestium, a woman who ſaw all her relations inveſted with the ſacred office of torch-bearers in the feſtivals of Ceres. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 37.

Acestodōrus, a Greek hiſtorian, who mentions the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis. *Plut. in Themiſt.*

Acestorĭdes, an Athenian archon.—A Corinthian governor of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 19.

Acētes, one of Evander's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 30.

Achabȳtos, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple.

Achæa, a ſirname of Pallas, whoſe temple in Daunia was defended by dogs who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other perſons. *Ariſtot. de Mirab.*—Ceres was called Achæa, from her *lamentations* (αχος) at the loſs of Proſerpine. *Plut. in Iſid. & Oſir.*

Achæi, the deſcendants of Achæus, at firſt inhabited the country near Argos, but being driven by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whoſe 12 cities they ſeized and kept. The names of theſe cities are Pelena, Ægira, Æges, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhypæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ. The inhabitants of theſe three laſt began a famous confederacy, 284 years B. C. which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan league*, and was moſt illuſtrious whilſt ſupported by the ſplendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. Their arms were directed againſt the Ætolians for three years, with the aſſiſtance of Philip of Macedon, and they grew powerful by the acceſſion of neighbouring ſtates, and freed their country from foreign ſlavery, till at laſt they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hoſtilities, the Achæan league was totally deſtroyed, B. C. 147. The Achæans extended the borders of their country by conqueſt, and even planted colonies in Magna Græcia.—The name of *Achæi* is generally

applied to all the Greeks indiſcriminately, by the poets. *Vid.* Achaia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 145, l. 8, c. 36.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 164.—*Polyb.*—*Liv.* l. 27, 32, &c.—*Plut. in Philop.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 605.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1, &c.—Alſo a people of Aſia on the borders of the Euxine. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 27.

ACHÆIUM, a place of Troas oppoſite Tenedos. *Strab.* 8.

ACHÆMĔNES, a king of Perſia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; whoſe deſcendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a ſeparate tribe in Perſia, of which the kings were members. Cambyſes, ſon of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to ſuffer the Medes to recover their former power, and aboliſh the empire of Perſia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125, l. 3, c. 65, l. 7, c. 11.—*Horat.* 2, od. 12, v. 21.—A Perſian, made governor of Egypt by Xerxes, B. C. 484.

ACHÆMENIA, part of Perſia, called after Achæmenes. Hence Achæmenius. *Horat. Epod.* 13, v. 12.

ACHÆMENĬDES, a companion of Ulyſſes, abandoned on the coaſt of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 624.

ACHÆORUM LITTUS, a harbour in Cyprus. *Strab.*——In Troas,—In Æolia,—in Peloponneſus,—on the Euxine. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

ACHÆORUM STATIO, a place on the coaſt of the Thracian Cherſoneſus, where Polyxena was ſacrificed to the ſhades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymneſtor, who had murdered her ſon Polydorus.

ACHÆUS, a king of Lydia, hung by his ſubjects for his extortion. *Ovid. in Ib.*—A ſon of Xuthus of Theſſaly. He fled, after the accidental murder of a man, to Peloponneſus; where the inhabitants were called from him, Achæi. He afterwards returned to Theſſaly. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1,—— A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, of which ſome of the titles are preſerved, ſuch as Adraſtus, Linus, Cycnus, Eumenides, Philoctetes, Pirithous, Theſeus, Œdipus, &c.; of theſe only one obtained the prize. He lived ſome time after Sophocles.——Another of Syracuſe, author of 10 tragedies.——A river which falls into the Euxine. *Arrian in Peripl.*——A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aſpired to ſovereign power, which he diſputed for 8 years with Antiochus, and was at laſt betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body, ſewed in the ſkin of an aſs, was expoſed on a gibbet. *Polyb.* 8.

ACHAIA, called alſo *Hellas*, a country of Peloponneſus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth, which is now part of Livadia. It was originally called Ægialus *(ſhore)* from its ſituation. The Ionians called it Ionia, when they ſettled there; and it received the name of Achaia, from the Achæi, who diſpoſſeſſed the Ionians. *Vid. Achæi.*—A ſmall part of Phthiotis was alſo called Achaia, of which Alos was the capital.

ACHAICUM BELLUM. *Vid.* Achæi.

ACHĂRA, a town near Sardis. *Strab.* 14.

ACHARENSES, a people of Sicily near Syracuſe. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.

ACHARNÆ, a village of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

ACHĀTES, a friend of Æneas, whoſe fidelity was ſo exemplary that *Fidus Achates* became a proverb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 316.

ACHĔLŌĬDES, a patronymic given to the Syrens as daughters of Achelous. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *Fab.* 15.

ACHELORIUM, a river of Theſſaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

ACHELŌUS, the ſon of Oceanus & Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the ſame name in Epirus. As one of the numerous ſuitors of Dejanira, daughter of Œneus, he entered the liſts againſt Hercules, and being inferior, changed himſelf into a ſerpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddeſs of Plenty. Some ſay that he was changed into a river after the victory of Hercules. This river is in Epirus, and riſes in mount Pindus, and after dividing Acarnania from Ætolia, falls into the Ionian ſea. The ſand and mud which it carries down, have formed ſome iſlands at its mouth. This river is ſaid by ſome to have ſprung from the earth after the deluge. *Herodot.* 2, c. 10,—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 5, l. 9, *fab.* 1. *Amor.* 3, el. 6, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3 and 7, l. 2, c. 7.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*——A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—Another flowing from mount Sipylus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

ACHERDUS, a tribe of Attica; hence *Acherduſius*, in *Demoſth.*

ACHERĬMI, a people of Sicily. *Cic.* 3 *in Verr.*

ACHĔRON, a river of Theſprotia, in Epirus, falling into the bay of Ambracia. Homer called it, from the dead appearance of its waters, one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all ſucceeding poets, who make the god of the ſtream to be the ſon of Ceres without a father, and ſay that he concealed himſelf in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter ſtream, over which the ſouls of the dead are at firſt conveyed. It receives, ſay they, the

the ſouls of the dead, becauſe a deadly languor ſeizes them at the hour of diſſolution. Some make him ſon of Titan, and ſuppoſe that he was plunged into hell by Jupiter, for ſupplying the Titans with water. The word Acheron is often taken for hell itſelf. *Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 36.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 292. *Æn.* 2, v. 295, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 16.—*Sil.* 2 *Silv.* 6, v. 80.—*Liv.* 8, c. 24.——A river of Elis in Peloponneſus.——Another on the Riphæan mountains. *Orpheus.*——Alſo a river in the country of the Brutii in Italy. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 2.

ACHERONTIA, a town of Apulia on a mountain, thence called *Nidus* by *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 14.

ACHERŪSIA, a lake of Campania near Capua. Diodorus, *lib.* 1. mentions, that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acheruſia, and received ſentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence aroſe the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

ACHERŪSIAS, a place near Heraclea, where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Xenoph. Anab.* 6.

ACHĒTUS, a river of Sicily. *Sil.* 14.

ACHILLAS, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the Great. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Lucan.* 8, v. 538.

ACHILLEUS or AQUILEUS, a Roman general in Egypt, in the reign of Diocletian, who rebelled, and for 5 years maintained the Imperial dignity at Alexandria. Diocletian at laſt marched againſt him; and becauſe he had ſupported a long ſiege, the emperor ordered him to be devoured by lions.

ACHILLĒA, a peninſula near the mouth of the Boryſthenes. *Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 55 & 76.——An iſland at the mouth of the Iſter, where was the tomb of Achilles, over which it is ſaid that birds never flew. *Plin.* 10, c. 29.—A fountain of Miletus, whoſe waters riſe ſalted from the earth, and afterwards ſweeten in their courſe. *Athen.* 2, c. 2.

ACHILLEIENSES, a people near Macedonia. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* 3.

ACHILLĒIS, a poem of Statius, in which he deſcribes the education and memorable actions of Achilles. This compoſition is imperfect. The poet's immature death deprived the world of a valuable hiſtory of the life and exploits of this famous hero.

ACHILLES, the ſon of Peleus and Thetis, was the braveſt of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which ſhe held him. His education was entruſted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him maſter of muſic, and by feeding him with the marrow of wild beaſts, rendered him vigorous and active. He was taught eloquence by Phœnix, whom he ever after loved and reſpected. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where ſhe knew he was to periſh, privately ſent him to the court of Lycomedes, where he was diſguiſed in a female dreſs, and, by his familiarity with the king's daughters, made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, Ulyſſes went to the court of Lycomedes, in the habit of a merchant, and expoſed jewels and arms to ſale. Achilles, chuſing the arms, diſcovered his ſex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a ſtrong armour, which was proof againſt all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favorite miſtreſs, Briſeis, who had fallen to his lot at the diviſion of the booty of Lyrneſſus. For this affront, he refuſed to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. [*Vid. Patroclus.*] He ſlew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpſe by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeaſing the ſhades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to ranſom and to carry away Hector's body. In the 10th year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he ſolicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is ſaid that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honors were paid to him, and temples raiſed to his memory. It is ſaid, that after the taking of Troy, the ghoſt of Achilles appeared to the Greeks, and demanded of them Polyxena, who accordingly was ſacrificed on his tomb by his ſon Neoptolemus. Some ſay that this ſacrifice was voluntary, and that Polyxena was ſo grieved at his death that ſhe killed herſelf on his tomb. The Theſſalians yearly ſacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb. It is reported that he married Helen after the ſiege of Troy; but others maintain, that this marriage happened after his death, in the iſland of Leuce, where many of the ancient heroes lived, as in a ſeparate elyſium. [*Vid. Leuce.*] When Achilles was young, his mother aſked him, whether he preferred a long life, ſpent in obſcurity and retirement, or a few years of military fame and glory? and that, to his honor, he made choice of the latter. Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander, going to the conqueſt of Perſia, offered ſacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero who had found a Homer to publiſh his fame to poſterity. *Xenoph. de venat.*—*Plut. in Alex. De facie in Orbe Lun. De muſic. De amic. mult.*

mult. Quæſt. Græc.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18, &c.—*Diod.* 17.—*Stat. Achill.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3, &c. *Triſt.* 3, el. 5, v. 37, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 472, 488, l. 2, v. 275, l. 6, v. 58, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin. fab.* 96 & 110—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 35, c. 15.—*Max. Tyr. orat.* 27.—*Horat.* 1, od. 8, l. 2. od. 4 & 16, l. 4, od. 6, 2 ep. 2, v. 42.—*Hom. Il.* & *Od.*—*Dictys Cret.* 1, 2, 3, &c. *Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 210.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.* v. 869.——There were other perſons of the ſame name. The moſt known were —a man who received Juno when ſhe fled from Jupiter's courtſhip—the preceptor of Chiron the centaur—a ſon of Jupiter and Lamia, reported to be fairer than Venus—a man who inſtituted oſtraciſm at Athens. ——Tatius, a native of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Claudius, but originally a pagan, converted to chriſtianity and made a biſhop. He wrote a mixed hiſtory of great men, a treatiſe on the ſphere, tactics, a romance on the loves of Clitophon and Leucippe, &c. Some manuſcripts of his works are preſerved in the Vatican and Palatinate libraries. The beſt edition of his works is that in 12mo. L. Bat. 1640.

Achillēum, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mityleneans. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Achīvi, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidæ, by whom they were expelled from their poſſeſſions 80 years after the Trojan war. Being without a home, they drove the Ionians from Ægialus, ſeized their 12 cities, and called the country Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians. The appellation of *Achivi* is indiſcriminately applied by the ancient poets to all the Greeks. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 1, &c. *Vid.* Achaia.

Achladæus, a Corinthian general, killed by Ariſtomenes. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 19.

Acholōe, one of the harpies. *Hygin.* 14.

Acichōrius, a general with Brennus in the expedition which the Gauls undertook againſt Pæonia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 10.

Acidālia, a ſirname of Venus, from a fountain of the ſame name in Bœotia, ſacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 720.

Acidāsa, a river of Peloponneſus, formerly called Jardanus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 5.

Acilia, a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans. ——The mother of Lucan.

Acilia lex was enacted, A. U. C. 556. by Acilius the tribune, for the plantation of five colonies in Italy. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.——Another called alſo Calpurnia, A. U. C. 684. which enacted, that no perſon convicted of *ambitus*, or uſing bribes at elections, ſhould be admitted in the ſenate, or hold an office. ——Another concerning ſuch as were guilty of extortion in the provinces.

M. Acilius Balbus, was conſul with Portius Cato, A. U. C. 638. It is ſaid, that during his conſulſhip, milk and blood fell from heaven. *Plin.* 2, c. 56.——Glabrio, a tribune of the people, who with a legion quelled the inſurgent ſlaves in Etruria. Being conſul with P. Corn. Scipio Naſica, A. U. C. 561, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a triumph, and three days were appointed for public thankſgiving. He ſtood for the cenſorſhip againſt Cato, but deſiſted on account of the falſe meaſures uſed by his competitor. *Juſtin.* 31, c. 6.—*Liv.* 30, c. 40. l. 31, c. 50. l. 35, c. 10, &c.——The ſon of the preceding, erected a temple to Piety, which his father had vowed to this goddeſs when fighting againſt Antiochus. He raiſed a golden ſtatue to his father, the firſt that appeared in Italy. The temple of Piety was built on the ſpot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the ſenate had impriſoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 5.——The enactor of a law againſt bribery.——A pretor in the time that Verres was accuſed by Cicero.——A man accuſed of extortion, and twice defended by Cicero. He was proconſul of Sicily, and lieutenant to Cæſar in the civil wars. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ.* 3, c. 15. ——A conſul, whoſe ſon was killed by Domitian, becauſe he fought with wild beaſts. The true cauſe of this murder was, that young Glabrio was ſtronger than the emperor, and therefore envied. *Juv.* 4, v. 94.

Acilla, a town in Africa. *Cæſ. Afr.* c. 33.

Acis, a ſhepherd of Sicily, ſon of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Galatæa paſſionately loved him; upon which, his rival Polyphemus, thro' jealouſy, cruſhed him to death with a piece of a broken rock. The gods changed Acis into a ſtream which riſes from mount Ætna. *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 8.

Acmon, a native of Lyrneſſus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. His father's name was Clytus. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 128.

Acmonides, one of the Cyclops. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 288.

Acœtes, the pilot of the ſhip which, againſt his conſent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found aſleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into ſea monſters, but Acœtes was preſerved. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 8. &c. *Vid.* Acetes.

Acontes, one of Lycaon's 50 ſons. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

Aconteus, a famous hunter, changed into a ſtone, by the head of Meduſa, at the nuptials of Perſeus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 201.——A perſon killed in the wars

wars of Æneas and Turnus, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 615.

Acontius, a youth of Cea, who, when he went to Delos to see the sacrifices of Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, and being unable to obtain her, wrote these verses on an apple, which he threw into her bosom:

Juro tibi sanctæ per mystica sacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.

Cydippe read the verses, and being compelled by the oath she had inadvertently made, married Acontius. *Ovid. Her. ep.* 20.—A mountain of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Acontobŭlus, a place of Cappadocia, under Hyppolyte queen of the Amazons. *Apollon. arg.* 2.

Acōris, a king of Egypt, who assisted Evagoras king of Cyprus against Persia. *Diod.* 15.

Acra, a town of Italy,—Eubœa,—Cyprus,—Acarnania,—Sicily,—Africa,—Sarmatia, &c.

Acradīna, the citadel of Syracuse, taken by Marcellus the Roman consul. *Plut. in Marcel.—Cic. in Verr.* 4.

Acræ, a mountain in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 34.

Acræa, a daughter of the river Asterion.——A surname of Diana, from a temple built to her by Melampus, on a mountain near Argos.——A surname of Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 17.

Acræphnia, a town in Bœotia; whence Apollo is called Acræphnius. *Herodot.* 8, c. 135.

Acragallīdæ, a dishoneſt nation living anciently near Athens. *Æsch. contra Ctesiph.*

Acrăgas. *Vid.* Agragas.

Acrātus, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods. *Tac. An.* 15, c. 45. l. 16, c. 23.

Acrias, one of Hippodamia's suitors. *Paus.* 6, c. 21.——He built Acriæ, a town of Laconia. *Id.* 3, c. 21.

Acridophăgi, an Æthiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their 40th year. At the approach of old age, swarms of winged lice attacked them, and gnawed their belly and breast, till the patient, by rubbing himself, drew blood, which increased their number, and ended in his death. *Diod.* 3.—*Plin.* 11, c. 29.—*Strab.* 16.

Acrīon, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris. *Cic. de fin.* 5, c. 29.

Acrisioneus, a patronymic applied to the Argives, from Acrisius, one of their ancient kings, or from Acrisione a town of Argolis, called after a daughter of Acrisius of the same name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.

Acrisioniădes, a patronymic of Perseus, from his grandfather Acrisius. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 70.

Acrisius, son of Abas, king of Argos, by Ocalea, daughter of Mantineus. He was born at the same birth as Prœtus, with whom it is said that he quarrelled even in his mother's womb. After many dissensions, Prœtus was driven from Argos. Acrisius had Danae by Eurydice daughter of Lacedæmon; and being told by an oracle, that his daughter's son would put him to death, he confined Danae in a brazen tower, to prevent her becoming a mother. She however became pregnant, by Jupiter changed into a golden shower; and tho' Acrisius ordered her, and her infant called Perseus, to be exposed on the sea, yet they were saved; and Perseus soon after became so famous for his actions, that Acrisius, anxious to see so renowned a grandson, went to Larissa. Here Perseus, wishing to shew his skill in throwing a quoit, killed an old man who proved to be his grandfather, whom he knew not, and thus the oracle was fulfilled. Acrisius reigned about 31 years. *Hygin.* fab. 63.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 16.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16, &c.—*Vid.* Danae, Perseus, Polydectes.

Acrītas, a promontory of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.

Acroāthon or Acrothoos, a town on the top of mount Athos, whose inhabitants lived to an uncommon old age. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 8, c. 10.

Acroceraunium, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from ακρος, *high*, and κεραυνος, *thunder*; because, on account of their great height, they were often struck with thunder. *Lucret.* 6, v. 420.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 506.—*Strab.* 6.—*Horat.* 1, od. 3. v. 20.

Acrocorinthus, a lofty mountain on the isthmus of Corinth, taken by Aratus, B. C. 243. There is a temple of Venus on the top, and Corinth is built at the bottom. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.—*Plut. in Arat.*—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 106.

Acron, a king of Cenina, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius. *Plut. in Romul.*—A physician of Agrigentum, B. C. 439. educated at Athens with Empedocles. He wrote physical treatises in the Doric dialect, and cured the Athenians of a plague, by lighting fire near the houses of the infected. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 719.

Acropātos, one of Alexander's officers, who

who obtained part of Media after the king's death. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.

ACROPŎLIS, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and acceſſible only on one ſide. Minerva had a temple at the bottom. *Pauſ. in Attic.*

ACROTĂTUS, ſon of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, died before his father, leaving a ſon called Areus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 6. ——Son of Areus, was greatly loved by Chelidonis, wife of Cleonymus.—This amour diſpleaſed her huſband, who called Pyrrhus the Epirot, to avenge his wrongs. When Sparta was beſieged by Pyrrhus, Acrotatus was ſeen bravely fighting in the middle of the enemy, and commended by the multitude, who congratulated Chelidonis on being miſtreſs to ſuch a warlike lover. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ACROTHOOS, *Vid.* Acroathon.

ACTA or ACTE, a country of Attica. This word ſignifies *ſhore*, and is applied to Attica, as being near the ſea. It is derived by ſome writers, from Actæus a king, from whom the Athenians have been called Actæi. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 313.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 23.

ACTA, a place near mount Athos, on the Ægean Sea. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 109.

ACTÆA, one of the Nereides.—A ſirname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

ACTÆON, a famous huntſman, ſon of Ariſtæus and Autonoe daughter of Cadmus, whence he is called *Autoneius heros*. He ſaw Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a ſtag, and devoured by his own dogs. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 3.—A beautiful youth, ſon of Meliſſus of Corinth, whom Archias, one of the Heraclidæ, endeavoured to debauch and carry away. He was killed in the ſtruggle which in conſequence of this happened between his father and raviſher. Meliſſus complained of the inſult, and drowned himſelf; and ſoon after, the country being viſited by a peſtilence, Archias was expelled. *Plut. in Amat.*

ACTÆUS, a powerful perſon who made himſelf maſter of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their firſt king, though Actæus reigned before him. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2 & 14.—The word is of the ſame ſignification as *Atticus* an inhabitant of Attica.

ACTE, a miſtreſs of Nero, deſcended from Attalus. *Sueton. in Ner.* 28.——One of the Horæ. *Hygin.* fab. 183.

ACTIA, the mother of Auguſtus. As ſhe ſlept in the temple of Apollo, ſhe dreamt that a dragon had lain with her. Nine months after, ſhe brought forth, having previouſly dreamt that her bowels were ſcattered all over the world. *Suet. in Aug.* 94.——Games ſacred to Apollo, in commemoration of the victory of Auguſtus over M. Antony at Actium. They were celebrated every third, ſometimes fifth year, with great pomp, and the Lacedæmonians had the care of them. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Strab.* 7.——*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 280. l. 8, v. 675.——A ſiſter of Julius Cæſar. *Plut. in Cic.*

ACTIS, ſon of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught aſtrology, and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.* 5.

ACTISĂNES, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled king Amaſis. He was famous for his equity, and his ſevere puniſhment of robbers, whoſe noſes he cut off, and whom he baniſhed to a deſart place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows. *Diod.* 1.

ACTIUM, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Auguſtus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2d of September, B.C. 31, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and inſtituted games. *Vid. Actia.*—*Plut. in Anton.*—*Sueton. in Aug.*

ACTIUS, a ſirname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 704.——A poet. *Vid. Accius.*——A prince of the Volſci. *Vid.* Accius.

ACTIUS NAVIUS, an augur who cut a loadſtone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his ſkill as an augur. *Flor.* 1, c. 5. ——*Liv.* 1, c. 36.—Labeo. *Vid.* Labeo.

ACTOR, a companion of Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons.——The father of Menœtius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called *Actorides*. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 8.—A man called alſo Aruncus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 93.—One of the friends of Æneas. *Id.* 9, v. 500.—A ſon of Neptune by Agameda. *Hygin*, fab. 14.—A ſon of Deion and Diomede. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—The father of Eurytus, and brother of Augeas. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſon of Acaſtus, one of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——The father of Aſtyoche. *Homer. Il.* 2.—A king of Lemnos. *Hygin.* 102.

ACTORĬDES, a patronymic given to Patroclus, grandſon of Actor. *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 1.——Alſo to Erithus, ſon of Actor. *Id. Met.* 5, fab. 3.——Two brothers ſo fond of each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins, and the other the whip; whence they are repreſented with two heads, four feet, and one body. Hercules conquered them. *Pindar.*

ACTŎRIS, a maid of Ulyſſes. *Homer.* od. 23.

M. ACTORIUS NASO, a Roman hiſtorian, *Sueton. in Jul.* 9.

C. ACULEO,

C. Aculeo, a Roman lawyer celebrated as much for the extent of his underſtanding, as for his knowledge of law. He was uncle to Cicero. *Cic. in Orat.* 1, c. 43.

Acūphis, an ambaſſador from India to Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

Acusilāus and Damagētus, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games.—The Greeks ſtrewed flowers upon Diagoras their father, and called him happy in having ſuch worthy ſons. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.—An hiſtorian of Argos, often quoted by Joſephus. He wrote on genealogies in a ſtyle ſimple and deſtitute of all ornament. *Cic.*—An Athenian who taught rhetoric at Rome under Galba.

M. Acutĭcus, an ancient comic writer, whoſe plays were known under the names of Leones, Gemini, Anus, Bœotia, &c.

Ada, a ſiſter of queen Artemiſia, who married Hidricus. After her huſband's death, ſhe ſucceeded to the throne of Caria; but being expelled by her younger brother, ſhe retired to Alindæ, which ſhe delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her ſon. *Curt.* 2, c. 8.—*Strab.* 14.

Adæus, a native of Mitylene, who wrote a Greek treatiſe on ſtatuaries. *Athen.* 13.

Adamantæa, Jupiter's nurſe in Crete, who ſuſpended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the ſea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, ſhe had drums beat, and cymbals ſounded, around the tree. *Hygin.* fab. 139.

Adămas, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 560.——A youth who raiſed a rebellion on being emaſculated by Cotys king of Thrace. *Ariſt. Pol.* 5, c. 10.

Adamastus, a native of Ithaca, father of Achæmenides. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 614.

Adaspii, a people at the foot of mount Caucaſus. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 5.

Addephagia, a goddeſs of the Sicilians. *Ælian. V. H.* c. 27.

Addua, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Po. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Adelphius, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Parthia, of which he wrote the hiſtory. *Strab.* 11.

Adēmon, raiſed a ſedition in Mauritania to avenge his maſter Ptolemy, whom Caligula had put to death. *Sueton. in Calig.* 35.

Ades, or Hades, the god of hell among the Greeks, the ſame as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is derived from α & ιδειν, [*non videre*] becauſe hell is deprived of light. It is often uſed for hell itſelf by the ancient poets.

Adgandestrius, a prince of Gaul, who ſent to Rome for poiſon to deſtroy Arminius, and was anſwered by the ſenate, that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and never uſed perfidious meaſures. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 88.

Adherbal, ſon of Micipſa, and grandſon of Maſiniſſa, was beſieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome, B. C. 112. *Salluſt. in Jug.*

Adherbas, the huſband of Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.

Adiante, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 11.

Adiatōrix, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favor, ſlaughtered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Auguſtus, and ſtrangled in priſon. *Strab.* 12.

Adimantus, a commander of the Athenian fleet, taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, becauſe he had oppoſed the deſigns of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* Pauſanias ſays, 4, c. 17, l. 10, c. 9. that the Spartans had bribed him.—A brother of Plato. *Laert.* 3.—A Corinthian general, who reproached Themiſtocles with his exile.—A king ſtruck with thunder, for ſaying that Jupiter deſerved no ſacrifices. *Ovid. in Ibin.* 337.

Admēta, daughter of Euryſtheus, was prieſteſs of Juno's temple at Argos.——One of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 349.

Admētus, ſon of Pheres and Clymene, king of Pheræ in Theſſaly, married Theone daughter of Theſtor, and after her death, Alceſte daughter of Pelias. Apollo, when baniſhed from heaven, is ſaid to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ, that Admetus ſhould never die, if another perſon laid down his life for him. This was chearfully done by Alceſte.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promiſed his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceſte in marriage. Some ſay that Hercules brought him back Alceſte from hell. *Senec. in Medea.—Hygin.* fab. 50, 51, & 243.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9, &c.—*Tibull.* 2 el. 3.—*Pauſ.* 5. c. 17.——A king of the Moloſſi, to whom Themiſtocles fled for protection. *C. Nep. in Them.* 8.——An officer of Alexander, killed at the ſiege of Tyre. *Diod.* 17.

Adōnia, feſtivals in honor of Adonis, firſt celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They laſted two days, the firſt of which was ſpent in howlings and lamentations, the ſecond in joyful

joyful clamors, as if Adonis was returned to life. In ſome towns of Greece and Egypt they laſted eight days. Only women were admitted, and ſuch as did not appear were compelled to proſtitute themſelves for one day. The time of the celebration was ſuppoſed to be very unlucky. The fleet of Nicias ſailed from Athens to Sicily on that day, whence many unfortunate omens were drawn. *Plut. in Nicia.*—*Ammian.* 22, c. 9.

ADŌNIS, ſon of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, [*vid. Myrrha*] was the favorite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his miſtreſs not to hunt wild beaſts, for fear of being killed in the attempt. This advice he ſlighted, and at laſt received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after ſhedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemony. Proſerpine is ſaid to have reſtored him to life, on condition that he ſhould ſpend ſix months with her, and the reſt of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of ſummer and winter. Adonis is often taken for Oſiris, becauſe the feſtivals of both were often begun with mournful lamentations, and finiſhed with a revival of joy, as if they were returning to life again.—Adonis had temples raiſed to his memory, and is ſaid by ſome to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13, v. 53.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10, v. 18.—*Bion. in Adon.* —*Hygin.* 58, 164, 248, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 10.—*Muſæus de Her.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 41.——A river of Phœnicia.

ADRAMYTTIUM, an Athenian colony on the ſea coaſt of Myſia, near the Caycus. *Strab.* 13.—*Thucyd.* 5, c. 1.

ADRĀNA, a river in Germany. *Tac. Ann.* 1, c. 56.

ADRĀNUM, a town of Sicily near Ætna, with a river of the ſame name. The chief deity of the place was called Adranus, and his temple was guarded by 1000 dogs. *Plut. in Timol.*

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides who nurſed Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab. 182.

ADRASTIA, a fountain of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 15.——A mountain. *Plut. in Lucul.* ——A country near Troy, called after Adraſtus, who built there a temple to Nemeſis. Here Apollo had an oracle. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſity. She is called by ſome Nemeſis, and is the puniſher of injuſtice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence ſhe looked down upon the actions of men. *Strab.* 13.—A daughter of Meliſſeus, to whom ſome attribute the nurſing of Jupiter. She is the ſame as Adraſta. *Apol.* 1, c. 1.

ADRASTII CAMPI, a plain near the Granicus, where Alexander firſt defeated Darius. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 6.

ADRASTUS, ſon of Talaus and Lyſimache, was king of Argos. Polynices being baniſhed from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adraſtus. The king aſſiſted his ſon-in-law, and marched againſt Thebes with an army headed by ſeven of his moſt famous generals. All periſhed in the war except Adraſtus, who, with a few men ſaved from ſlaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theſeus againſt the Thebans, who oppoſed the burying of the Argives ſlain in battle. Theſeus went to his aſſiſtance, and was victorious.——Adraſtus, after a long reign, died through grief, occaſioned by the death of his ſon Ægialeus. A temple was raiſed to his memory at Sicyon. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 480 —*Apollod.* 1. c. 9, l. 3, c. 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 4 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 68, 69, & 70.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39, l. 8, c. 25, l. 10, c. 90.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 67, &c.——A peripatetic philoſopher, diſciple to Ariſtotle. It is ſuppoſed that a copy of his treatiſe on harmonics is preſerved in the Vatican.——A Phrygian prince, who having inadvertently killed his brother, fled to Crœſus, where he was humanely received, and entruſted with the care of his ſon Atys. In hunting a wild boar, Adraſtus ſlew the young prince, and in his deſpair killed himſelf on his grave. *Herodot.* 1, c. 35, &c.——A Lydian, who aſſiſted the Greeks againſt the Perſians. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.——A ſoothſayer in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2 & 6.—The father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan. *Apollod.* 2, c. 12.—A king of Sicyon, who reigned 4 years B. C. 1215.——A ſon of Hercules. *Hygin.* 242.

ADRIA, ADRIĀNUM, or ADRIATĬCUM MARE, a ſea lying between Illyricum and Italy, now called the gulph of Venice, firſt made known to the Greeks by the diſcoveries of the Phocæans. *Herodot.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 33, l. 3. od. 3 & 9. *Catull.* 4, 6.

ADRIANOPŎLIS, a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.—Another in Ætolia,—Piſidia, and Bithynia.

ADRIĀNUS, or Hadrianus, the 15th emperor of Rome. He is repreſented as an active, learned, warlike and auſtere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall between the modern towns of Carliſle and Newcaſtle 60 miles long, to protect the Britons from the incurſions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle 500,000 Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jeruſalem, which he called Ælia. His memory was ſo retentive, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the ſoldiers of his army by name. He was the firſt emperor who wore a long beard, and this he did

did to hide the warts on his face. His successors followed his example not through necessity, but for ornament. Adrian went always bareheaded, and in long marches generally travelled on foot. In the beginning of his reign, he followed the virtues of his adopted father and predecessor Trajan; he remitted all arrears due to his treasury for 16 years, and publicly burnt the account-books, that his word might not be suspected. His peace with the Parthians proceeded from a wish of punishing the other enemies of Rome, more than from the effects of fear. The travels of Adrian were not for the display of imperial pride, but to see whether justice was distributed impartially; and public favor was courted by a condescending behaviour, and the meaner familiarity of bathing with the common people. It is said that he wished to enrol Christ among the gods of Rome; but his apparent lenity towards the Christians was disproved, by the erection of a statue to Jupiter on the spot where Jesus rose from the dead, and one to Venus on mount Calvary. The weight of diseases become intolerable. Adrian attempted to destroy himself; and when prevented, he exclaimed, that the lives of others were in his hands, but not his own. He wrote an account of his life, and published it under the name of one of his domestics. He died of a dysentery at Baiæ, July 10. A. D. 138. in the 72d year of his age, after a reign of 21 years. *Dio.*—An officer of Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*—A rhetorician of Tyre in the age of M. Antoninus, who wrote seven books of metamorphoses, besides other treatises now lost.

ADRIMĒTUM, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians. *Sallust. in Jug.*

ADYRMACHĪDÆ, a maritime people of Africa, near Egypt. *Herodot.* 4, c. 168.

ÆA, a huntress changed into an island of the same name by the gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis. *Flacc.* 5, v. 426.—A town of Thessaly.—Of Africa.—A fountain of Macedonia near Amydon.

ÆACĒA, games at Ægina, in honor of Æacus.

ÆACĬDAS, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. He left a son, Pyrrhus, only two years old, whom Chaucus king of Illyricum educated. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

ÆACĬDES, a patronymic of the descendants of Æacus, such as Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 103, &c.

ÆĂCUS, son of Jupiter by Ægina daughter of Asopus, was king of the island of Œnopia, which he called by his mother's name. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to re-people his kingdom; and according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from μυρμηξ, *an ant.*—Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He afterwards had Phocus by Psamathe, one of the Nereids. He was a man of such integrity that the antients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. *Horat.* 2, od. 13, l. 4, od. 8.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 44. l. 2, c. 29.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 25, l. 13, v. 25.—*Propert.* 4, el. 12.—*Plut. de consol. ad Apoll.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

ÆÆ, ÆA, or ÆÆA, an island of Colchis, in the Phasis. *Apollon.* 3.

ÆÆA, a name given to Circe, because born at Ææ. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 386.

ÆANTĒUM, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.—An island near the Thracian Chersonesus, *Id.* 4, c. 12.

ÆANTĬDES, a tyrant of Lampsacus, intimate with Darius. He married a daughter of Hippias, tyrant of Athens. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.—One of the 7 poets, called Pleiades.

ÆANTIS, an Athenian tribe. *Plut. Symp.* 2.

ÆAS, a river of Epirus falling into the Ionian sea. In the fable of Io, Ovid describes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe. This some have supposed to be a geographical mistake of the poet. *Lucan* 6, v. 361.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 580.

ÆĀTUS, son of Philip, and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their son Thessalus gave his name to Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

ÆCHMACŎRAS, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpye which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them. *Pauf.* 8, c. 12.

ÆCHMIS, succeeded his father Polymnestor on the throne of Arcadia, in the reign

reign of Theopompus of Sparta. *Paus.* 8. c. 5.

ÆDEPSUM, a town of Eubœa. *Plin.* 4. c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.

ÆDESSA, or Edeſſa, a town near Pella. Caranus king of Macedonia took it by following goats that ſought ſhelter from the rain, and called it, from that circumſtance (αιγας, *capras*) Ægeas. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had ſaid, that as long as the kings were buried there, ſo long would their kingdom ſubſiſt. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, ſome authors have ſaid that the kingdom became extinct. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.

ÆDICŬLA Ridiculi, a temple raiſed to the god of mirth, from the following circumſtance: after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal marched to Rome, whence he was driven back by the inclemency of the weather; which cauſed ſo much joy in Rome, that the Romans raiſed a temple to the god of mirth. This deity was worſhipped at Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc. Agid. & Cleom.*—Pauſanias alſo mentions a Θεὸς γελωτος.

ÆDĪLES, Roman magiſtrates, that had the care of all buildings, baths and aqueducts, and examined the weights and meaſures, that nothing might be ſold without its due value. There were three different ſorts; the Ædiles *Plebeii*, or *Minores*; the *Majores* Ædiles, and the Ædiles *Cereales*.—The plebeian ediles were two, firſt created with the tribunes; they preſided over the more minute affairs of the ſtate, good order, and the reparation of the ſtreets. They procured all the proviſions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. The Majores and Cereales had greater privileges, though they at firſt ſhared in the labor of the plebeian ediles; they appeared with more pomp, and were allowed to ſit publicly in ivory chairs. The office of an edile was honorable, and was always the primary ſtep to greater honors in the republic. The ediles were choſen from the plebeians for 127 years, till A. U. C. 338. *Vid. Liv. L. L.* 4. c. 14.—*Cic. Legib.* 3.

ÆDIPSUS, a town in Eubœa.

ÆDON, daughter of Pandarus, married Zethus brother to Amphion, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Itylus. She was ſo jealous of her ſiſter Niobe, becauſe ſhe had more children than herſelf, that ſhe reſolved to murder the elder, who was educated with Itylus. She by miſtake killed her own ſon, and was changed into a nightingale as ſhe attempted to kill herſelf. *Homer. Od.* 19, v. 518.

ÆDUI, or Hedui, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul known for their valor in the wars of Cæſar. When their country was invaded by this celebrated general, they were at the head of a faction in oppoſition to the Sequani and their partiſans, and they had eſtabliſhed their ſuperiority in frequent battles. To ſupport their cauſe, however, the Sequani obtained the aſſiſtance of Arioviſtus king of Germany, and ſoon defeated their opponents. The arrival of Cæſar changed the face of affairs, the Ædui were reſtored to the ſovereignty of the country, and the artful Roman, by employing one faction againſt the other, was enabled to conquer them all, though the inſurrection of Ambiorix, and that more powerfully ſupported by Vercingetorix, ſhook for a while the dominion of Rome in Gaul, and checked the career of the conqueror. *Cæſ. in bell. G.*

ÆĒTA, or Æetes king of Colchis, ſon of Sol, and Perſeis daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Abſyrtus and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus ſon of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. This murder he committed to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came againſt Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. Their expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets. [*Vid. Jaſon, Medea, and Phryxus.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.—*Juſtin* 42, c. 2.—*Flacc. & Orpheus in Argon.*

ÆETIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as daughter of Æetes. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 9.

ÆGA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea between Tenedos and Chios.

ÆGĒAS, a town, whoſe inhabitants are called Ægeates. [*Vid.* Ædeſſa.]

ÆGÆ, a city of Macedonia, the ſame as Edeſſa. Some writers make them different, but Juſtin proves this to be erroneous, 7, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.——A town of Eubœa, whence Neptune is called Ægæus. *Strab.* 9.

ÆGÆÆ, a town and ſea port of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

ÆGÆON, one of Lycaon's 50 ſons. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——The ſon of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra, the ſame as Briareus. [*Vid. Briareus.*] It is ſuppoſed that he was a notorious pirate chiefly reſiding at Ægæ, whence his name; and that the fable about his 100 hands ariſes from his having 100 men to manage his oars in his piratical excurſions. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 565.

ÆGÆUM MARE (now Archipelago) part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Aſia Minor. It is full of iſlands, ſome of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. The word Ægeum is derived by ſome from Ægæ, a town of Eubœa; or from the number of iſlands which it contains, that appear above the ſea, as αιγες, *goats*; or from the

the promontory Æga, or from Ægea, a queen of the Amazons; or from Ægeus, who is ſuppoſed to have drowned himſelf there. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Strab.* 7.

ÆGÆUS, a ſirname of Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.——A river of Corcyra.——A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS, or Ægaleum, a mountain of Attica oppoſite Salamis, on which Xerxes ſat during the engagement of his fleet with the Grecian ſhips in the adjacent ſea. *Herodot.* 8, c. 90.——*Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

ÆGAN, [*Græc.* αἰγαν or αἰγαων] the Ægean ſea. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 56.

ÆGAS, a place of Eubœa.—Another near Daunia in Italy. *Polyb.* 3.

ÆGĀTES, a promontory of Æolia.——Three Iſlands oppoſite Carthage, called Aræ by *Virg. Æn.* 1. near which the Romans, in the firſt Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, under Hanno, 242 B. C. *Liv.* 21, c. 10 & 41, l. 22, c. 54.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.

ÆGĒLEON, a town of Macedonia taken by king Attalus. *Liv.* 31, c. 46.

ÆGĒRIA. *Vid.* Egeria.

ÆGESTA, the daughter of Hippotes, and mother of Ægeſtus called Aceſtes. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 554.——An ancient town of Sicily near mount Eryx, deſtroyed by Agathocles. It was ſometimes called Segeſta and Aceſta. *Diod.* 10.

ÆGEUS, king of Athens, ſon of Pandion, being deſirous of having children, went to conſult the oracle, and in his return, ſtopped at the court of Pittheus king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her, that if ſhe had a ſon, to ſend him to Athens as ſoon as he could lift a ſtone under which he had concealed his ſword. By this ſword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wiſh to make any public diſcovery of a ſon, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theſeus, whom ſhe accordingly ſent to Athens with his father's ſword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jaſon. When Theſeus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poiſon him; but he eſcaped, and upon ſhewing Ægeus the ſword he wore, diſcovered himſelf to be his ſon. When Theſeus returned from Crete after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot, agreeable to the engagement made with his father, to hoiſt up white ſails as a ſignal of his ſucceſs; and Ægeus, at the ſight of black ſails, concluding that his ſon was dead, threw himſelf from a high rock into the ſea; which, from him, as ſome ſuppoſe, has been called the Ægean. Ægeus reigned 48 years, and died B. C. 1235. [*Vid. Theſeus, Minotaurus and Medea.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5, 22, 38, l. 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 43.

ÆGIĂLE, one of Phaeton's ſiſters changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.——A daughter of Adraſtus, by Amphitea daughter of Pronax. She married Diomedes, in whoſe abſence, during the Trojan War, ſhe proſtituted herſelf to her ſervants, and chiefly to Cometes, whom the king had left maſter of his houſe. At his return, Diomedes being told of his wife's wantonneſs, went to ſettle in Daunia. Some ſay that Venus implanted thoſe vicious and luſtful propenſities in Ægiale, to revenge herſelf on Diomedes, who had wounded her in the Trojan war. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 350.—*Homer Il.* 5. v. 412. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——*Stat.* 3, *Silv.* 5, v. 48.

ÆGIĂLEA, an iſland near Peloponneſus, in the Cretan ſea.——Another in the Ionian ſea, near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 107.——The ancient name of Peloponneſus.

ÆGIALEUS, ſon of Adraſtus by Amphitea or Demoanaſſa, was one of the Epigoni, i. e. one of the ſons of thoſe generals who were killed in the firſt Theban war. They went againſt the Thebans, who had refuſed to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home ſafe, except Ægialeus, who was killed. That expedition is called the war of the Epigoni. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43, 44. l. 2, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 7.——The ſame as Abſyrtus brother to Medea. *Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.

ÆGIĂLUS, ſon of Phoroneus, was entruſted with the kingdom of Achaia by king Apis going to Egypt. Peloponneſus was called Ægialea from him.——A man who founded the kingdom of Sicyon 2091 before the chriſtian era, and reigned 52 years.

ÆGIALUS, a name given to part of Peloponneſus. [*Vid.* Achaia.] *Pauſ.* 5. c. 1, l. 7. c. 1.—An inconſiderable town of Pontus.——A city of Aſia Minor.——A city of Thrace near the Strymon.——A mountain of Galatia.——A city of Pontus.——Another in Æthiopia.

ÆGĪDES, a patronymic of Theſeus. *Homer Il.* 1, v. 265.

ÆGĪLA, a place in Laconia, where Ariſtomenes was taken priſoner by a crowd of religious women whom he had attacked. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 17.

ÆGILIA, an iſland between Crete and Peloponneſus.—A place in Eubœa. *Herodot.* 6, c. 101.

ÆGIMIUS, an old man who lived, according to Anacreon, 200 years. *Plin.* 7, c. 48.

c. 48.——A king of Doris, whom Hercules aſſiſted to conquer the Lapithæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ÆGIMŌRUS or ÆGIMŪRUS, an iſland near Libya, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Virgil mentions under the name of Araæ. *Plin.* 5, c. 7.

ÆGĪNA, daughter of Aſopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, ſon of Myrmidon, by whom ſhe had ſome children, who conſpired againſt their father. Some ſay that ſhe was changed by Jupiter into the iſland which bears her name. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5 & 29.——An iſland formerly called Œnopia and now Engia, in a part of the Ægean ſea, called Saronicus Sinus, about 22 miles in circumference. The inhabitants were once deſtroyed by a peſtilence, and the country was repeopled by ants changed into men by Jupiter, at the prayer of king Æacus. They were very powerful by ſea, and gave themſelves to Darius when he demanded ſubmiſſion from all the Greeks. The Athenians under Pericles made war againſt them; and after taking 70 of their ſhips in a naval battle, they expelled them from Ægina. The fugitives ſettled in Peloponneſus, and after the ruin of Athens by Lyſander, they returned to their country, but never after roſe to their former power or conſequence. *Herodot.* 5, 6 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ælian.* V. H. 12, c. 10.

ÆGINĒTA PAULUS, a phyſician born in Ægina. He floriſhed in the age of Galen, whoſe compoſitions he reviſed and publiſhed in ſeven books.

ÆGĪNĒTES, a king of Arcadia, in whoſe age Lycurgus inſtituted his famous laws. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.

ÆGIŎCHUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his uſing the goat Amalthæa's ſkin, inſtead of a ſhield, in the war of the Titans. *Diod.* 5.

ÆGĬPAN, a name of Pan, becauſe he had goat's feet.

ÆGĪRA, a town between Ætolia and Peloponneſus.——A town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 145.

ÆGIROESSA, a town of Ætolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.

ÆGIS, the ſhield of Jupiter, *απο της αιγος a goat's ſkin.* This was the goat Amalthæa, with whoſe ſkin he covered his ſhield. The goat was placed among the conſtellations. Jupiter gave this ſhield to Pallas, who placed upon it Meduſa's head, which turned into ſtones all thoſe who fixed their eyes upon it. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 352 & 435.

ÆGISTHUS, king of Argos, was ſon of Thyeſtes by his daughter Pelopea. Thyeſtes being at variance with his brother Atreus, was told by the oracle, that his wrongs could be revenged only by a ſon born of himſelf and his daughter. To avoid ſuch an inceſt, Pelopea had been conſecrated to the ſervice of Minerva by her father, who ſome time after met her in a wood, and raviſhed her, without knowing who ſhe was. Pelopea kept the ſword of her raviſher, and finding it to be her father's, expoſed the child ſhe had brought forth. The child was preſerved, and when grown up, preſented with the ſword of his mother's raviſher. Pelopea, ſoon after this melancholy adventure, had married her uncle Atreus, who received into his houſe her natural ſon. As Thyeſtes had debauched the firſt wife of Atreus, Atreus ſent Ægiſthus to put him to death; but Thyeſtes knowing the aſſaſſin's ſword, diſcovered he was his own ſon, and, fully to revenge his wrongs, ſent him back to murder Atreus. After this murder Thyeſtes aſcended the throne, and baniſhed Agamemnon and Menelaus, the ſons, or as others ſay, the grandſons of Atreus. Theſe children were taken care of by Œneus, king of Ætolia. By their marriage with the daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, they were impowered to recover the kingdom of Argos, to which Agamemnon ſucceeded, while Menelaus reigned in his father-in-law's place. Ægiſthus had been reconciled to the ſons of Atreus; and when they went to the Trojan war, he was left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemneſtra. Ægiſthus fell in love with Clytemneſtra, and lived with her. On Agamemnon's return, theſe two adulterers murdered him, and, by a public marriage, ſtrengthened themſelves on the throne of Argos. Oreſtes, Agamemnon's ſon, would have ſhared his father's fate, had not his ſiſter Electra privately ſent him to his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis, where he contracted the moſt intimate friendſhip with his couſin Pylades. Some time after, Oreſtes came to Mycenæ, the reſidence of Ægiſthus, and reſolved to puniſh the murderers of his father, in conjunction with Electra, who lived in diſguiſe in the tyrant's family. To effect this more effectually, Electra publicly declared that her brother Oreſtes was dead; upon which Ægiſthus and Clytemneſtra went to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god for his death. Oreſtes, who had ſecretly concealed himſelf in the temple, attacked them, and put them both to death, after a reign of ſeven years. They were buried without the city walls. [*Vid. Agamemnon, Thyeſtes, Oreſtes, Clytemneſtra, Pylades, & Electra.*] *Ovid. de Rem. Am.* 161. *Triſt.* 2, v. 396.——*Hygin.* fab. 87 & 88.——*Ælian.*

——*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42 ——*Pauſ.* 2. c. 16, &c.——*Sophocl. in Electra.*——*Æſchyl. & Senec. in Agam.*——*Homer. Od.* 3 & 11.—Pompey uſed to call J. Cæſar Ægiſthus, on account of his adultery with his wife Mutia, whom he repudiated after ſhe had borne him three children. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 50.

ÆGĬTUM, a town of Æolia, on a mountain eight miles from the ſea. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 97.

ÆGIUM, a town on the Corinthian iſthmus.

ÆGLE, the youngeſt daughter of Æſculapius and Lampetie.——A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. *Virg. Ec.* 6, v. 20. ——A nymph, daughter of Panopeus, beloved by Theſeus after he had left Ariadne. *Plut. in Theſ.*——One of the Heſperides. ——One of the Graces.——A proſtitute. *Martial.* 1, ep. 95.

ÆGLES, a Samian wreſtler, born dumb. Seeing ſome unlawful meaſures purſued in a conteſt, he broke the ſtring which held his tongue, through the deſire of ſpeaking, and ever after ſpoke with eaſe. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

ÆGLĒTES, a ſirname of Apollo.

ÆGLŎGE, a nurſe of Nero. *Sueton. in Ner.* 50.

ÆGOCĔROS, or Capricornus, an animal into which Pan transformed himſelf when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a conſtellation. *Lucret.* 1, v. 613.

ÆGON, a ſhepherd. *Virg. Ecl. Theocrit. Idyl.*——A promontory of Lemnos.——A name of the Ægean Sea. *Flacc.* 1, v. 628. ——A boxer of Zacynthus, who dragged a large bull by the heel from a mountain into the city. *Theocrit. Idyl.* 4.

ÆGOS POTĂMOS, i. e. *the goats river*, a town in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, with a river where the Athenian fleet, conſiſting of 180 ſhips, was defeated by Lyſander, on the 13th Dec. B. C. 405, in the laſt year of the Peloponneſian war. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 2, c. 58.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8 & 11.

ÆGOSĂGÆ, an Aſiatic nation under Attalus, with whom he conquered Aſia, and to whom he gave a ſettlement near the Helleſpont. *Polyb.* 5.

ÆGUS and ROSCILLUS, two brothers amongſt the Allobroges, who deſerted from Cæſar to Pompey. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 3, c. 59.

ÆGY, a town near Sparta, deſtroyed becauſe its inhabitants were ſuſpected by the Spartans of favoring the Arcadians. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

ÆGYPĂNES, a nation in the middle of Africa, whoſe body is human above the waiſt, and that of a goat below. *Mela.* 1, c. 4 & 8.

ÆGYPSUS, a town of the Getæ, near the Danube. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1. ep. 8. l. 4, ep. 7.

ÆGYPTA, a freedman of Cicero, *ad. Attic.* 8.

ÆGYPTII, the inhabitants of Egypt. [*Vid.* Ægyptus.]

ÆGYPTIUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean ſea which is on the coaſt of Egypt.

ÆGYPTUS, ſon of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his 50 ſons in marriage to the 50 daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had eſtabliſhed himſelf at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their huſbands the firſt night of their nuptials. This was executed; but Hypermneſtra alone ſpared her huſband Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. *Vid. Danaus, Danaïdes, Lynceus.*——Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus. *Hygin.* fab. 168, 170.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14. —*Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.——An extenſive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the eaſt by Arabia, and on the weſt by Libya. Its name is derived from Ægyptus brother to Danaus. Its extent, according to modern calculation, is 180 leagues from north to ſouth, and it meaſures 120 leagues on the ſhore of the Mediterranean; but at the diſtance of 50 leagues from the ſea, it diminiſhes ſo much as ſcarce to meaſure 7 or 8 leagues between the mountains on the eaſt and weſt. It is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the ſouth. Upper Egypt was famous for the town of Thebes, but Lower Egypt was the moſt peopled, and contained the Delta, a number of large iſlands, which, from their form, have been called after the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. This country has been the mother of arts and ſciences. The greateſt part of Lower Egypt has been formed by the mud and ſand carried down by the Nile. The Egyptians reckoned themſelves the moſt ancient nation in the univerſe, (*Vid. Pſammetichus,*) but ſome authors make them of Æthiopian origin. They are remarkable for their ſuperſtition; they paid as much honor to the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions, as to Iſis. Rain never or ſeldom falls in this country; the fertility of the ſoil originates in the yearly inundations of the Nile, which riſes about 25 feet above the ſurface of the earth, and exhibits a large plain of waters, in which are ſcattered here and there, the towns and villages, as the Cyclades in the Ægean ſea. The air is not wholeſome, but the population is great, and the cattle very prolific. It is ſaid that Egypt once contained 20,000 cities.

It was governed by kings who have immortalized themſelves by the pyramids they have raiſed and the canals they have opened. The prieſts traced the exiſtence of the country for many thouſand years, and fondly imagined that the gods were their firſt ſovereigns, and that their monarchy had laſted 11,340 years according to Herodotus. According to the calculation of Conſtantine Manaſſes, the kingdom of Egypt laſted 1663 years from its beginning under Miſraim the ſon of Ham, 2188 B. C. to the conqueſt of Cambyſes, 525 B. C. Egypt revolted afterwards from the Perſian power, B. C. 414, and Amyrtæus then became king. After him ſucceeded Pſammetichus, whoſe reign began 408 B. C. Nephereus 396. Acoris 389. Pſammuthis 376. Nepherites 4 months, and Nectanebis, 375. Tachos, or Teos, 363. Nectanebus, 361. It was conquered by Ochus 350 B. C.; and after the conqueſt of Perſia by Alexander, Ptolemy refounded the kingdom, and began to reign 323 B. C. Philadelphus, 284. Evergetes, 246. Philopater, 221. Epiphanes, 204. Philomator, 180 and 169, conjointly with Evergetes II. or Phyſcon, for 6 years. Evergetes II. 145. Lathurus Soter, and his mother Cleopatra, 116. Alexander of Cyprus, and Cleopatra, 106. Lathurus Soter reſtored, 88. Cleopatra II. 6 months, with Alexander the ſecond 19 days, 81. Ptolemy, ſirnamed Alexander III. 80. Dionyſius, ſirnamed Auletes, 65. Dionyſius II. with Cleopatra III. 51. Cleopatra III. with young Ptolemy, 46, and in 30 B. C. it was reduced by Auguſtus into a Roman province. The hiſtory of Egypt, therefore, can be divided into three epochas; the firſt beginning with the foundation of the empire, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes; the ſecond ends at the death of Alexander; and the third comprehends the reign of the Ptolemies, and ends at the death of Cleopatra, in the age of Auguſtus. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, 3 & 7.—*Theocrit. Id.* 17, v. 79.—*Polyb.* 15.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, l. 14, c. 7.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Juſtin.* 1.—*C. Nep. in Pauſ.* 3, *in Iphic. in Datam.* 3.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.—*Juv.* 15, v. 175.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Plut. de Facie in Orb. Lun. de Iſid. & Oſir. in Ptol. in Alex.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 5.——A miniſter of Mauſolus king of Caria. *Polyæn.* 6.—The ancient name of the Nile. *Homer. Od.* ξ, v. 258.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.

Ægys. *Vid.* Ægy.

Ægysthus. *Vid.* Ægiſthus.

Ælia, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*——The name of ſome towns built or repaired by the emperor Adrian.

Ælia lex, enacted by Ælius Tubero the tribune, A. U. C. 559, to ſend two colonies into the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 34, c. 53.——Another A. U. C. 568, ordaining, that, in public affairs, the augurs ſhould obſerve the appearance of the ſky, and the magiſtrates be empowered to poſtpone the buſineſs.——Another called Ælia Sextia, by *Ælius Sextus*, A. U. C. 756, which enacted, that all ſlaves who bore any marks of puniſhment received from their maſters, or who had been impriſoned, ſhould be ſet at liberty, but not rank as Roman citizens.

Ælia Petina, of the family of Tubero, married Claudius Cæſar, by whom ſhe had a ſon. The emperor divorced her, to marry Meſſalina. *Sueton. in Claud.* 26.

Æliānus Claudus, a Roman ſophiſt of Prænеſte, in the reign of Adrian. He firſt taught rhetoric at Rome; but being diſguſted with his profeſſion, he became author, and publiſhed treatiſes on animals in 17 books, on various hiſtory in 14 books, &c. in Greek, a language which he preferred to Latin. In his writings he ſhows himſelf very fond of the marvellous, and relates many ſtories which are often devoid of elegance and purity of ſtyle; though Philoſtratus has commended his language as ſuperior to what could be expected from a perſon who was neither born nor educated in Greece. Ælian died in the 60th year of his age, A. D. 140. The beſt editions of his works collected together are that of Conrad Geſner, folio, printed Tiguri, 1556, though now ſeldom to be met with, and that of Kuenius, 2 vols. 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1780. Some attribute the treatiſe on the tactics of the Greeks to another Ælian.

Ælius & Ælia, a family in Rome, ſo poor that 16 lived in a ſmall houſe, and were maintained by the produce of a little field. Their poverty continued till Paulus conquered Perſeus king of Macedonia, and gave his ſon-in-law Æl. Tubero five pounds of gold from the booty. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.

Ælius Adriānus, an African, grandfather to the emperor Adrian.——Gallus, a Roman knight, the firſt who invaded Arabia Felix. He was very intimate with Strabo the geographer, and ſailed on the Nile with him to take a view of the country. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.——Publius, one of the firſt queſtors choſen from the plebeians at Rome. *Liv.* 4, c. 54.——Q. Æl. Pætus, ſon of Sextus or Publius. As he ſat in the ſenate-houſe, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a ſoothſayer exclaimed, that if he preſerved the bird, his houſe would floriſh, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary muſt happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the preſence of the ſenate, bit off the head of the bird.

All

All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were ſoon attended with ſucceſs. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 6. ——Saturninus, a ſatyriſt, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for writing verſes againſt Tiberius.——Sejānus, *Vid. Sejanus.* ——Sextus Catus, cenſor with M. Cethegus. He ſeparated the ſenators from the people in the public ſpectacles. During his conſuliſhip, the ambaſſadors of the Ætolians found him feaſting in earthen diſhes, and offered him ſilver veſſels, which he refuſed, ſatisfied with the earthen cups, &c. which, for his virtues, he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conqueſt of Macedonia. *Plin.* 33, c. 11. *Cic. de Orat.* 1.——Spartiānus, wrote the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, & M. Aurelius. He floriſhed A. D. 240.——Tubero, grandſon of L. Paulus, was auſtere in his morals, and a formidable enemy to the Gracchi. His grandſon was accuſed before Cæſar, and ably defended by Cicero. *Cic. ep. ad Brut.*—— Verus Cæſar, the name of L. C. Commodus Verus, after Adrian had adopted him. He was made pretor and conſul by the emperor, who was ſoon convinced of his incapacity in the diſcharge of public duty. He killed himſelf by drinking an antidote; and Antoninus, ſirnamed Pius, was adopted in his place. Ælius was father to Antoninus Verus, whom Pius adopted.——A phyſician mentioned by Galen.——L Gallus, a lawyer, who wrote 12 books concerning the ſignification of all law words.——Sextus Pætus, a lawyer, conſul at Rome A. U. C. 554 He is greatly commended by Cicero for his learning, and called *cordatus homo* by Ennius for his knowledge of law. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 48. *in Brut.* 20.——Stilo, a native of Lanuvium, maſter to N. Ter. Varro, and author of ſome treatiſes.—Lamia, *Vid.* Lamia.

Aello, one of the Harpies, (from ελευω ελλω, *alienum tollens*, or αελλα, *tempeſtas.*) *Flacc.* 4, c 450. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 710.—One of Actæon's dogs.

Ælurus, *(a cat)*, a deity worſhipped by the Egyptians; and after death, embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubaſtis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 66, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

Æmathion, & Æmathia. *Vid.* Emathion.

Æmilia lex, was enacted by the dictator Æmilius, A. U. C. 309. It ordained that the cenſorſhip, which was before quinquennial, ſhould be limited to one year and a half. *Liv.* 9, c. 33.——Another in the ſecond conſulſhip of Æmilius Mamercus, A. U. C. 392. It gave power to the eldeſt pretor to drive a nail in the capitol on the ides of September. *Liv.* 7, c. 3. The driving of a nail was a ſuperſtitious ceremony, by which the Romans ſuppoſed that a peſtilence could be ſtopped, or an impending calamity averted.

Æmiliānus, (C. Julius), a native of Mauritania, proclaimed emperor after the death of Decius. He marched againſt Gallus and Valerian, but was informed they had been murdered by their own troops. He ſoon after ſhared their fate ——One of the thirty tyrants who rebelled in the reign of Gallienus.

Æmilius. *Vid.* Æmylius.

Æmneſtus, tyrant of Enna, was depoſed by Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Æmon. *Vid.* Hæmon.

Æmŏna, a large city of Aſia. *Cic. pro Flacc.*

Æmŏnia, a country of Greece, which received its name from Æmon, or Æmus, and was afterwards called Theſſaly. Achilles is called *Æmonius*, as being born there. *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 11, l. 4, el. 1.—*Horat.* 1. od. 37. It was alſo called Pyrrha, from Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, who reigned there.

Æmŏnides, a prieſt of Apollo in Italy, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 537.

Æmus, an actor in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 197.

Æmylia, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Mamercus, ſon of Pythagoras, who, for his humanity, was called Αιμυλος, *blandus.*——A veſtal who rekindled the fire of Veſta, which was extinguiſhed, by putting her veil over it. *Val. Max* 1, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.——The wife of Africanus the elder, famous for her behaviour to her huſband, when ſuſpected of infidelity. *Val. Max.* 6, c 7.——Lepĭda, daughter of Lepidus, married Druſus the younger, whom ſhe diſgraced by her wantonneſs. She killed herſelf when accuſed of adultery with a ſlave. *Tacit.* 6, c. 40.——A part of Italy, called alſo Flaminia. *Martial.* 6, ep. 85.——A public road leading from Placentia to Ariminum; called after the conſul Æmylius, who is ſuppoſed to have made it. *Martial.* 3, *ep.* 4.

Æmyliānus, a name of Africanus the younger, ſon of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the ſame name. *Juv.* 8, v. 2.

Æmylii, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Æmylius, who reckoned Æneas among his anceſtors. *Plutarch* ſays, that they are deſcended from Mamercus, the ſon of Pythagoras, ſirnamed Æmylius, *in Num. & Æmyl.*

Æmylius, a beautiful youth of Sybaris, whoſe wife met with the ſame fate as

Procris. *Vid.* Procris.——Cenſorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded thoſe who invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horſe for this purpoſe, and the tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the donor. *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*—Lepidus, a youth who had a ſtatue in the capitol, for ſaving the life of a citizen in a battle. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.—A triumvir with Octavius. *Vid.* Lepidus.——Macer, a poet of Verona in the Auguſtan age. He wrote ſome poems upon ſerpents, birds, and as ſome ſuppoſe, on bees. The book, which is extant, on the virtues of herbs, and bears his name, is not, according to Scaliger, the production either of a great poet or learned phyſician. From the epithet *Iliacum*, given him by Ovid, ſome imagine that Macer wrote an account of the Trojan war. Macer died a few years before the birth of Chriſt. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 16.——Marcus Seaurus, a Roman who floriſhed about 100 years B. C. and wrote three books concerning his own life. *Cic. in Brut.*——A poet in the age of Tiberius, who wrote a tragedy called Atheus, and deſtroyed himſelf.——Sura, another writer on the Roman year.——Mamercus, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the cenſorſhip, which before his time was exerciſed during five years. *Liv.* 4, c. 17, 19, &c. ——Papiniānus, ſon of Hoſtilius Papinianus, was in favor with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his ſons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus for upbraiding him, was murdered by his ſoldiers. From his ſchool the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianiſts.—— Pappus, a cenſor, who baniſhed from the ſenate, P. Corn. Ruffinus, who had been twice conſul, becauſe he had at his table ten pounds of ſilver plate, A. U. C. 478. *Liv.* 14.——Porcina an elegant orator. *Cic. in. Brut.*—Rectus, a ſevere governor of Egypt, under Tiberius. *Dio.*——Regillus, conquered the general of Antiochus at ſea, and obtained a naval triumph. *Liv.* 37, c. 31.—Scaurus, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himſelf, was a coal merchant. He was edile, and afterwards pretor, and fought againſt Jugurtha.—His ſon Marcus, was ſon-in-law to Sylla, and in his edileſhip he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.* 36. c. 15.——A bridge at Rome, called alſo Sublicius. *Juv.* 6, v. 32.

Æ̆NA̅RIA, an iſland in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypreſs trees. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 5, v. 104.

Æ̆NASIUS, one of the Ephori at Sparta. *Thucyd.* 9, c. 2.

Æ̆NE̅A or Æ̆NEIA, a town of Macedonia, 15 miles from Theſſalonica, founded by Æneas. *Liv.* 40. c. 4. l. 44, c. 10.

Æ̆NE̅Ă̆DES, a town of Cherſoneſus, built by Æneas. Caſſander deſtroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Theſſalonica, lately built. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

Æ̆NE̅Ă̆DÆ, a name given to the friends and companions of Æneas, by *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 161.

Æ̆NE̅AS, a Trojan prince, ſon of Anchiſes and the goddeſs Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his character are different. He was educated by Chiron. *Xenop. Cyneg.* 1.—He married Creuſa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a ſon called Aſcanius. During the Trojan war, he behaved with great valor, in defence of his country, and came to an engagement with Diomedes and Achilles. Yet Strabo, Dictys of Crete, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Dares of Phrygia, accuſe him of betraying his country to the Greeks, with Antenor, and of preſerving his life and fortune by this treacherous meaſure. He lived at variance with Priam, becauſe he received not ſufficient marks of diſtinction from the king and his family, as *Homer. Il.* 13, ſays. This might have provoked him to ſeek revenge by perfidy.—Authors of credit report, that when Troy was in flames, he carried away, upon his ſhoulders, his father Anchiſes, and the ſtatues of his houſhold gods, leading in his hand his ſon Aſcanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some ſay that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ſhips, and ſet ſail in queſt of a ſettlement. Strabo and others maintain that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his poſterity after him. Even Homer, who lived 400 years after the Trojan war, ſays, *Il.* 20, v. 30, &c. that the gods deſtined Æneas and his poſterity to reign over the Trojans. This paſſage Dionyſ. Hal. explained, by ſaying that Homer meant the Trojans who had gone over to Italy with Æneas, and not the actual inhabitants of Troy. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, who, to make their court to the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and deſcribed his arrival into Italy as indubitable, he with his fleet firſt came to the Thracian Cherſoneſus, where Polymneſtor, one of his allies, reigned. After viſiting Delos, the Strophades, and Crete, where he expected to find the empire promiſed him by the oracle, as in the place where his progenitors were born, he landed in Epirus and Drepanum, the

court

court of king Aceſtes, in Sicily, where he buried his father. From Sicily he ſailed for Italy, but was driven on the coaſts of Africa, and kindly received by Dido queen of Carthage, to whom on his firſt interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wiſhed to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he was driven to Sicily, and from thence he paſſed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fates which attended him and all his poſterity. After a voyage of ſeven years, and the loſs of 13 ſhips, he came to the Tyber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hoſpitality, and promiſed him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war againſt Æneas; and after many battles, the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whoſe honor he built the town of Lavinium, and ſucceeded his father-in-law. After a ſhort reign, Æneas was killed in a battle againſt the Etrurians. Some ſay that he was drowned in the Numicus, and his body weighed down by his armour; upon which the Latins, not finding their king, ſuppoſed that he had been taken up to heaven, and therefore offered him ſacrifices as to a god. Dionyſ. Hal. fixes the arrival of Æneas in Italy in the 54th olymp. Some authors ſuppoſe that Æneas, after the ſiege of Troy, fell to the ſhare of Neoptolemus, together with Andromache, and that he was carried to Theſſaly, whence he eſcaped to Italy. Others ſay, that after he had come to Italy, he returned to Troy, leaving Aſcanius king of Latium. Æneas has been praiſed for his piety, and ſubmiſſion to the will of the gods. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 20. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Diod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 33. l. 3, c. 22. l. 10, c. 25.—*Plut. in Romul. & Corol. Quæſt. Rom.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Juſtin.* 20. c. 1. l. 31, c. 8. l. 43, c. 1.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares. Phry.* 6.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Aur. Victor.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 22.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 3, &c. *Triſt.* 4, v. 798.——A ſon of Æneas and Lavinia, called Sylvius, becauſe his mother retired with him into the woods after his father's death. He ſucceeded Aſcanius in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 770.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.——An ambaſſador ſent by the Lacedæmonians to Athens, to treat of peace, in the 8th year of the Peloponneſian war.—An ancient author who wrote on tactics, beſides other treatiſes, which, according to Ælian, were epitomiſed by Cineas the friend of Pyrrhus.—A native of Gaza, who, from a Platonic philoſopher became a chriſtian, A. D. 485, and wrote a dialogue called *Theophraſtus*, on the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection.

ÆNĒIA, or ÆNIA, a place near Rome, afterwards called Janiculum.——A city of Troas. *Strab.* 17.——A city of Macedonia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ÆNEIDES, a patronymic given to Aſcanius, as ſon of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 653.

ÆNĒIS, a poem of Virgil, which has for its ſubject the ſettlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as ſome ſay, Homer is ſuperior to him only becauſe he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and at his death deſired it might be burnt. This was happily diſobeyed, and Auguſtus ſaved from the flames, a poem which proved his family to be deſcended from the kings of Troy. The Æneid had engaged the attention of the poet for 11 years, and in the firſt ſix books it ſeems that it was Virgil's deſign to imitate Homer's Odyſſey, and in the laſt the Iliad. The action of the poem comprehends eight years, one of which only, the laſt, is really taken up by action, as the ſeven firſt are merely epiſodes, ſuch as Juno's attempts to deſtroy the Trojans, the loves of Æneas and Dido, the relation of the fall of Troy, &c.—In the firſt book of the Æneid, the hero is introduced, in the ſeventh year of his expedition, ſailing in the Mediterranean, and ſhipwrecked on the African coaſt, where he is received by Dido. In the ſecond, Æneas, at the deſire of the Phœnician queen, relates the fall of Troy, and his flight through the general conflagration to mount Ida. In the third, the hero continues his narration, by a minute account of his voyage through the Cyclades, the places where he landed, and the dreadful ſtorm with the deſcription of which the poem opened. Dido, in the fourth book, makes public her partiality to Æneas, which is ſlighted by the ſailing of the Trojans from Carthage, and the book cloſes with the ſuicide of the diſappointed queen. In the fifth book, Æneas ſails to Sicily, where he celebrates the anniverſary of his father's death, and thence purſues his voyage to Italy. In the ſixth, he viſits the Elyſian fields, and learns from his father the fate which attends him and his deſcendants the Romans. In the ſeventh book, the hero

reaches the deſtined land of Latium, and concludes a treaty with the king of the country, which is ſoon broken by the interference of Juno, who ſtimulates Turnus to war. The auxiliaries of the enemy are enumerated; and in the eighth book, Æneas is aſſiſted by Evander, and receives from Venus a ſhield wrought by Vulcan, on which are repreſented the future glory and triumphs of the Roman nation. The reader is pleaſed, in the ninth book, with the account of battles between the rival armies, and the immortal friendſhip of Niſus and Euryalus. Jupiter in the tenth, attempts a reconciliation between Venus and Juno, who patroniſed the oppoſite parties; the fight is renewed, Pallas killed, and Turnus ſaved from the avenging hand of Æneas, by the interpoſition of Juno. The eleventh book gives an account of the funeral of Pallas, and of the meditated reconciliation between Æneas and Latinus, which the ſudden appearance of the enemy defeats. Camilla is ſlain, and the combatants ſeparated by the night. In the laſt book, Juno prevents the ſingle combat agreed upon by Turnus and Æneas. The Trojans are defeated in the abſence of their king; but on the return of Æneas, the battle aſſumes a different turn, a ſingle combat is fought by the rival leaders, and the poem is concluded by the death of king Turnus. *Plin.* 7, c. 30, &c.

Ænesidēmus, a brave general of Argos. *Liv.* 32, c. 25.—A Cretan philoſopher, who wrote 8 books on the doctrine of his maſter Pyrrho. *Diog. in. Pyr.*

Ænēsius, a ſirname of Jupiter, from mount Ænum.

Ænētus, a victor at Olympia, who, in the moment of victory, died through exceſs of joy. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

Ænia. *Vid.* Æneia

Ænicus, a comic writer at Athens.

Æniŏchi, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 591.

Ænobarbus, or Ahenobarbus, the ſirname of Domitius. When Caſtor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he diſcredited them; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which inſtantly became of a brazen color, whence the ſirname given to himſelf and his deſcendants.

Ænŏcles, a writer of Rhodes. *Athen.*

Ænos, an independent city of Thrace, confounded with Æneia, of which Æneas was the founder. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Ænum, a town of Thrace—of Theſſaly.—A mountain in Cephallenia. *Strab.* 7.——A river and village near Oſſa.——A city of Crete built by Æneas.

Ænȳra, a town of Thaſos. *Herodot.* 6, c 47.

Æŏlia, a name given to Arne. Sappho is called *Æolia puella*, by *Horace*, 4, od. 9, v. 12.

Æŏlia, or Æolis, a country of Aſia Minor, near the Ægean ſea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the ſouth. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were maſters of many of the neighbouring iſlands. They had 12, others ſay 30 conſiderable cities, of which Cumæ and Leſbos were the moſt famous. They receive their name from Æolus ſon of Hellenus. They migrated from Greece about 1124 B. C. 80 years before the migration of the Ionian tribes. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Strab.* 1, 2 & 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2 & 18.——Theſſaly has been anciently called Æolia. Bœotus, ſon of Neptune, having ſettled there, called his followers Bœotians, and their country Bœotia.

Æoliæ and Æolĭdes, ſeven iſlands between Sicily and Italy; called Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericuſa, Phœnicuſa, and Euonymos. They were the retreat of the winds; and *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56, calls them Æolia, and the kingdom of Æolus the god of ſtorms and winds. They ſometimes bear the name of *Vulcaniæ* and *Hephæſtiades*, and are known now among the moderns under the general appellation of Lipari iſlands. *Juſtin.* 4, c. 1.

Æolĭda, a city of Tenedos——Another near Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 8, c. 35.

Æolĭdes, a patronymic of Ulyſſes, from Æolus; becauſe Anticlea, his mother, was pregnant by Siſyphus, the ſon of Æolus, when ſhe married Laertes. It is alſo given to Athamas and Miſenus, as ſons of Æolus. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 511, l. 13, v. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 164 & 529.

Æŏlus, the king of ſtorms and winds, was the ſon of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia; and becauſe he was the inventor of ſails, and a great aſtronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. It is ſaid that he confined in a bag, and gave Ulyſſes, all the winds that could blow againſt his veſſel, when he returned to Ithaca. The companions of Ulyſſes untied the bag, and gave the winds their liberty. Æolus was indebted to Juno for his royal dignity, according to Virgil. The name ſeems to be derived from αιολος, *varius*, becauſe the winds over which he preſided are ever varying.——There were two others, a king of Etruria, father to Macareus and Canace, and a ſon of Hellenus, often confounded with the god of the winds. This laſt married Enaretta, by whom he had ſeven ſons and five daughters.

Apollod.

Apollod. 1, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 478. l. 14, v. 224.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Flacc.* 1, c. 556.—*Diod.* 4. & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56, &c.

ÆGRA, a festival in Athens, in honor of Erigone.

ÆPĀLĬUS, a king of Greece, restored to his kingdom by Hercules, whose son Hyllus he adopted. *Strab.* 9.

ÆPĒA, a town of Crete, called Solis, in honor of Solon. *Plut. in Solon.*

ÆPŬLO, a general of the Istrians, who drank to excess, after he had stormed the camp of A. Manlius, the Roman general. Being attacked by a soldier, he fled to a neighbouring town, which the Romans took, and killed himself for fear of being taken. *Flor.* 2, c. 10.

ÆPY, a town of Elis, under the dominion of Nestor. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 180.

ÆPŸTUS, king of Mycenæ, son of Chresphontes and Merope, was educated in Arcadia with Cypselus, his mother's father. To recover his kingdom, he killed Polyphontes, who had married his mother against her will, and usurped the crown. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 4, v. 8.——A king of Arcadia, son of Elatus.——A son of Hippothous, who forcibly entered the temple of Neptune, near Mantinea, and was struck blind by the sudden eruption of salt water from the altar. He was killed by a serpent in hunting. *Paus.* 8, c. 4 & 5.

ÆQUI or ÆQUICŎLI, a people of Latium, near Tybur; they were great enemies to Rome in its infant state, and were conquered with much difficulty. *Flor.* 1, v. 11. *Liv.* 1, c. 32. l. 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 2, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 747. l. 9, v. 684.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 93.

ÆQUIMĒLIUM, a place in Rome where the house of Melius stood, who aspired to sovereign power. *Liv.* 4, c. 16.

ÆRIAS, an ancient king of Cyprus, who built the temple of Paphos. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 3.

ÆRŎPE, wife of Atreus, committed adultery with Thyestes her brother-in-law, and had by him twins, who were placed as food before Atreus. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 391.——A daughter of Cepheus, ravished by Mars. She died in child-bed; her child was preserved, and called Æropus. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

ÆRŎPUS, a general of Epirus, in the reign of Pyrrhus.——A person appointed regent to Orestes, the infant son of Archelaus king of Macedonia.——An officer of king Philip, banished for bringing a singer into his camp. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 2.——A mountain of Chaonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 5.

ÆSĂCUS, a river of Troy near Ida.——A son of Priam, by Alexirhoe. He became enamoured of Hesperia, whom he pursued into the woods. The nymph threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird. Æsacus followed her example, and was changed into a cormorant. *Ovid. Met.* 11. fab. 11.

ÆSĀPUS, a river of Mysia, in Asia, falling into the Hellespont. *Plin.* 5. c. 32.

ÆSAR, or ÆSĀRAS, a river of Magna Græcia, falling into the sea near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 28.

ÆSCHĬNES, an Athenian orator, who flourished about 342 B. C. and distinguished himself by his rivalship with Demosthenes. His father's name was Atrometus, and he boasted of his descent from a noble family, though Demosthenes reproached him as being the son of a courtezan. The first open signs of enmity between the rival orators appeared at the court of Philip, where they were sent as ambassadors; but the character of Æschines was tarnished by the acceptance of a bribe from the Macedonian prince, whose tyranny had hitherto been the general subject of his declamation. When the Athenians wished to reward the patriotic labors of Demosthenes with a golden crown, Æschines impeached Ctesiphon, who proposed it; and to their subsequent dispute we are indebted for the two celebrated orations *de coronâ*. Æschines was defeated by his rival's superior eloquence, and banished to Rhodes; but as he retired from Athens, Demosthenes ran after him, and nobly forced him to accept a present of silver. In his banishment, the orator repeated to the Rhodians, what he had delivered against Demosthenes; and after receiving much applause, he was desired to read the answer of his antagonist. It was received with greater marks of approbation; but, exclaimed Æschines, how much more would your admiration have been raised, had you heard Demosthenes himself speak it! Æschines died in the 75th year of his age, at Rhodes, or, as some suppose, at Samos. He wrote 3 orations, and 9 epistles, which, from their number, received the name, the first of the graces, and the last of the muses. The orations alone are extant, generally found collected with those of Lysias. An oration which bears the name of *Deliaca lex*, is said not to be his production, but that of Æschines, another orator of that age. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 24. l. 2, c. 53. *in Brut.* c. 17.—*Plut. in Demosth.*—*Diog.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30. Diogenes mentions seven more of the same name.——A philosopher, disciple of Socrates, who wrote several dialogues, some of which bore the following titles: Aspasia, Phædon, Alcibiades, Draco, Erycia, Polyænus, Telauges, &c. The

dialogue intituled Axiochus, and aſcribed to Plato, is ſuppoſed to be his compoſition. The beſt editions are that of Leovard, 1718, with the notes of Horræus, in 8vo. and that Fiſcher, 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1766.——A man who wrote on oratory.——An Arcadian.——A Mitylenean.——A diſciple of Melanthius.——A Mileſian writer.——A ſtatuary.

ÆSCHRION, a Mitylenean poet, intimate with Ariſtotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Aſiatic expedition.—An Iambic poet of Samos. *Athen.*—A phyſician commended by Galen. A treatiſe of his on huſbandry has been quoted by *Pliny.*——A lieutenant of Archagathus, killed by Hanno. *Diod.* 20.

ÆSCHYLĪDES, a man who wrote a book on agriculture. *Ælian. H. An.* 15.

ÆSCHŸLUS, an excellent ſoldier and poet of Athens, ſon of Euphorion, and brother to Cynægirus. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. But the moſt ſolid fame he has obtained, is the offspring leſs of his valor in the field of battle than of his writings. Of ninety tragedies, however, the fruit of his ingenious labors, 40 of which were rewarded with the public prize, only ſeven have come ſafe to us: *Prometheus vinctus, Septem duces apud Thebas, Perſæ, Agamemnon, Chæphori, Eumenides, Supplices.* Æſchylus is the firſt who introduced two actors on the ſtage, and cloathed them with dreſſes ſuitable to their character. He likewiſe removed murder from the ſtage. It is ſaid, that when he compoſed, his countenance betrayed the greateſt ferocity; and according to one of his ſcholiaſts, when his Eumenides were repreſented, many children died through fear, and ſeveral pregnant women actually miſcarried in the houſe, at the ſight of the horrible maſks that were introduced. The imagination of the poet was ſtrong and comprehenſive, but diſorderly and wild; fruitful in prodigies, but diſdaining probabilities. His ſtile is obſcure, and the labors of an excellent modern critic, have pronounced him the moſt difficult of all the Greek claſſics. A few expreſſions of impious tendency in one of his plays, nearly proved fatal to Æſchylus; he was condemned to death; but his brother Amynias, it is reported, reverſed the ſentence, by uncovering an arm, of which the hand had been cut off at the battle of Salamis in the ſervice of his country, and the poet was pardoned. Æſchylus has been accuſed of drinking to exceſs, and of never compoſing except when in a ſtate of intoxication. In his old age he retired to the court of Hiero in Sicily; and being informed that he was to die by the fall of a houſe, he retired from the city into the fields, where he ſat down. An eagle, with a tortoiſe in her bill, flew over his bald head, and ſuppoſing it to be a ſtone, dropped her prey upon it to break the ſhell, and Æſchylus inſtantly died of the blow, in the 69th year of his age, 456 B. C. It is ſaid that he wrote an account of the battle of Marathon, in elegiac verſes. The beſt editions of his works are thoſe of Stanley, fol. London, 1663, that of Glaſg. 2 vols. in 12mo, 1746. and that of Schutz, 2 vols. 8vo. Halæ, 1782.—*Horat. Art. Poet.* 278.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 10, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——The 12th perpetual archon of Athens.——A Corinthian, brother-in-law to Timophanes, intimate with Timoleon. *Plut. in Timol*——A Rhodian ſet over Egypt with Peuceſtes of Macedonia. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

ÆSCULĀPIUS, ſon of Apollo, by Coronis, or as ſome ſay, by Lariſſa daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine After his union with Coronis, Apollo ſet a crow to watch her, and was ſoon informed that ſhe admitted the careſſes of Iſchys, of Æmonia. The god in a fit of anger, deſtroyed Coronis with lightning, but ſaved the infant from her womb, and gave him to be educated to Chiron, who taught him the art of medicine. Some authors ſay, that Coronis left her father to avoid the diſcovery of her pregnancy, and that ſhe expoſed her child near Epidaurus. A goat of the flocks of Areſthanas gave him her milk, and the dog who kept the flock ſtood by him to ſhelter him from injury. He was found by the maſter of the flock, who went in ſearch of his ſtray goat, and ſaw his head ſurrounded with reſplendent rays of light. Æſculapius was phyſician to the Argonauts. He reſtored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who ſtruck Æſculapius with thunder, but Apollo, angry at the death of his ſon, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolts. Æſculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were ſacrificed on his altars, and the cock and the ſerpent were ſacred to him. Rome A. U. C. 462, was delivered of a plague, and built a temple to the god of medicine, who, as was ſuppoſed, had come there in the form of a ſerpent, and hid himſelf among the reeds in an iſland of the Tyber. Æſculapius is repreſented with a large beard, holding in his hand a ſtaff, round which is wreathed a ſerpent; his other hand is ſometimes ſupported on the head of a ſerpent. Serpents are more particularly ſacred to him, as the ancient phyſicians uſed them in their preſcriptions.

He

He married Epione, by whom he had two ſons, famous for their ſkill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirus; and four daughters, of whom Hygica, goddeſs of health, is the moſt celebrated. Some have ſuppoſed that he lived a ſhort time after the Trojan war. Heſiod makes no mention of him. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 193. *Hymn. in Æſcul.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Hygin.* fab. 49.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 11 & 27. l. 7, c. 23, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pindar Pyth.* 3.—*Lucian. Dial. de Saltat.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22, ſays there were three of this name; the 1ſt, a ſon of Apollo, worſhipped in Arcadia; 2d, a brother of Mercury; 3d, a man who firſt taught medicine.

Æsēmus, a ſon of Bucolion. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 21.—A river. *Vid.* Æſapus.

Æsernia, a city of the Samnites, in Italy. *Liv.* 27. c. 12.—*Sil.* 8, v. 567.

Æsīon, an Athenian, known for his reſpect for the talents of Demoſthenes. *Plut. in Demoſth.*

Æson, ſon of Cretheus, was born at the ſame birth as Pelias. He ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was ſoon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jaſon, whoſe education he entruſted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jaſon was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evaſive anſwers, and perſuaded him to go in queſt of the golden fleece. [*Vid. Jaſon.*] At his return, Jaſon found his father very infirm; and Medea, [*Vid. Medea*], at his requeſt, drew the blood from Æſon's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which ſhe had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. Some ſay that Æſon killed himſelf by drinking bull's blood, to avoid the perſecution of Pelias. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 285.—*Hygin.* fab. 12.———A river of Theſſaly, with a town of the ſame name.

Æsŏnĭdes, a patronymic of Jaſon, as being deſcended from Æſon.

Æsōpus, a Phrygian philoſopher, who, though originally a ſlave, procured his liberty by the ſallies of his genius. He travelled over the greateſt part of Greece and Egypt, but chiefly reſided at the court of Crœſus, king of Lydia, by whom he was ſent to conſult the oracle of Delphi. In this commiſſion Æſop behaved with great ſeverity, and ſatirically compared the Delphians to floating ſticks, which appear large at a diſtance, but are nothing when brought near. The Delphians, offended with his ſarcaſtic remarks, accuſed him of having ſecreted one of the ſacred veſſels of Apollo's temple, and threw him down from a rock, 561 B. C. Maximus Planudes has written his life in Greek; but no credit is to be given to the biographer, who falſely aſſerts that the mythologiſt was ſhort and deformed. Æſop dedicated his fables to his patron Crœſus; but what appears now under his name, is no doubt a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Æſop, conjointly with his own. *Plut. in Solon.*—*Phæd.* 1, fab. 2. l. 2, fab. 9.—— Claudus, an actor on the Roman ſtage, very intimate with Cicero. He amaſſed an immenſe fortune. His ſon, to be more expenſive, melted precious ſtones to drink at his entertainments. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 239.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 10. l. 9, c. 1.—*Plin.* 9, c. 35. l. 10, c. 51.——An orator. *Diog.*——An hiſtorian in the time of Anaximenes. *Plut. in Solon.*——A river of Pontus. *Strab.* 12.——An attendant of Mithridates, who wrote a treatiſe on Helen, and a panegyric on his royal maſter.

Æstria, an iſland in the Adriatic. *Mela* 2, c. 7.

Æsŭla, a town on a mountain between Tybur and Præneſte. *Horat.* 3, od. 29.

Æsyetes, a man from whoſe tomb Polites ſpied what the Greeks did in their ſhips during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 793.

Æsymnētes, a ſirname of Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.

Æsymnus, a perſon of Megara, who conſulted Apollo to know the beſt method of governing his country. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Æthalĭdes, a herald, ſon of Mercury, to whom it was granted to be amongſt the dead and the living at ſtated times. *Apollon. Argon.* 1.

Æthion a man ſlain at the nuptials of Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 146.

Æthiŏpia, an extenſive country of Africa, at the ſouth of Egypt, divided into eaſt and weſt by the ancients, the former diviſion lying near Meroe, and the latter near the Mauri. The country, as well as the inhabitants, were little known to the ancients, though Homer has ſtyled them the juſteſt of men. *Diod.* 4, ſays, that the Æthiopians were the firſt inhabitants of the earth. They were the firſt who worſhipped the gods, for which, as ſome ſuppoſe, their country has never been invaded by a foreign enemy. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion. The country is inundated for five months every year, and their days and nights are almoſt of an equal length. The ancients have given the name of Æthiopia to every country whoſe inhabitants are of a black color. *Lucan.* 3, v. 253. l. 9, v. 651.—*Juv.* 2, v. 23.—

Plin.

Plin. 6, c. 29.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 22.

ÆTHLIUS, ſon of Jupiter by Protogenia, was father of Endymion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

ÆTHON, a horſe of the ſun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 1.——A horſe of Pallas, repreſented as ſhedding tears at the death of his maſter, by *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 89.——A horſe of Hector. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 185.

ÆTHRA, daughter of Pittheus king of Trœzene, had Theſeus by Ægeus. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] She was carried away by Caſtor and Pollux, when they recovered their ſiſter Helen, whom Theſeus had ſtolen, and given her to keep. [*Vid. Helen.*] She went to Troy with Helen. *Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31. l. 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 79.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Her.* 10, v. 131.——One of the Oceanides, wife to Atlas. She is more generally called Pleione.

ÆTHŪSA, a daughter of Neptune by Amphitrite. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 20.——An iſland near Lilybæum. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

ÆTIA, a poem of Callimachus, in which he ſpeaks of ſacrifices, and of the manner in which they were offered. *Mart.* 10, ep. 4.

ÆTION or EETION, the father of Andromache, Hector's wife. He was killed at Thebes, with his ſeven ſons, by the Greeks.——A famous painter. He drew a painting of Alexander going to celebrate his nuptials with Roxane. This piece was much valued, and was expoſed to public view at the Olympic games, where it gained ſo much applauſe that the preſident of the games gave the painter his daughter in marriage.

ÆTNA, a mountain of Sicily, now called Mount Gibel, famous for its vulcano, which, for about 3000 years, has thrown out fire at intervals. It is 2 miles in perpendicular height, and meaſures 100 miles round at the baſe, with an aſcent of 30 miles. Its crater forms a circle about 3½ miles in circumference, and its top is covered with ſnow and ſmoke at the ſame time, whilſt the ſides of the mountain, from the great fertility of the ſoil, exhibit a rich ſcenery of cultivated fields and blooming vineyards. Pindar is the firſt who mentions an eruption of Ætna; and the ſilence of Homer on the ſubject is conſidered as a proof that the fires of the mountain were unknown in his age. From the time of Pythagoras, the ſuppoſed date of the firſt volcanic appearance, to the battle of Pharſalia, it is computed that Ætna has had 100 eruptions. The poets ſuppoſed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain, and it was repreſented as the forge of Vulcan, where his ſervants the Cyclops fabricated thunderbolts, &c. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 860.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 570.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. fab. 6. l. 15, v. 340.—*Ital.* 14, v. 59.

ÆTŌLIA, a country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris, ſuppoſed to be about the middle of Greece. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta they aſſumed a conſequence in the country, and afterwards made themſelves formidable as the allies of Rome, and as its enemies, till they were conquered by Fulvius. *Liv.* 26, c. 24, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 18.—*Plut. in Flam.*

ÆTŌLUS, ſon of Endymion of Elis and Iphianaſſa, married Pronoe, by whom he had Pleuron and Calydon. Having accidentally killed a perſon, he left his country, and came to ſettle in that part of Greece which has been called, from him, Ætolia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

ÆX, a rocky iſland between Tenedos and Chios. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city in the country of the Marſi.——The nurſe of Jupiter changed into a conſtellation.

AFER, an inhabitant of Africa.——An informer under Tiberius and his ſucceſſors. He became alſo known as an orator, and as the preceptor of Quintilian, and was made conſul by Domitian. He died A. D. 59.

AFRĀNIA, a Roman matron who frequented the forum, forgetful of female decency. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

AFRĀNIUS, a Latin comic poet in the age of Terence, often compared to Menander. He is blamed for the unnatural love of boys, which he mentions in his writings, ſome fragments of which are to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum. Quint.* 10, c. 1.—*Sueton. Ner.* 11.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 57.——A general of Pompey, conquered by Cæſar in Spain. *Sueton. in Cæſ.* 34.—*Plut. in Pomp.*——Q. a man who wrote a ſevere ſatyr againſt Nero, for which he was put to death in the Piſonian conſpiracy. *Tacit.*——Potitus, a plebeian, who ſaid before Caligula, that he would willingly die if the emperor could recover from the diſtemper he labored under. Caligula recovered, and Afranius was put to death that he might not forfeit his word. *Dio.*

AFRĬCA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greateſt peninſula of the univerſe, was bounded on the eaſt by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, ſouth and weſt by the ocean. In its greateſt length it extends 4300 miles, and in its greateſt breadth it is 3500 miles.

It

It is joined on the east to Asia, by an isthmus 60 miles long, which some of the Ptolemies endeavoured to cut, in vain, to join the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is so immediately situate under the sun, that only the maritime parts are inhabited, and the inland country is mostly barren and sandy, and infested with wild beasts. The ancients, through ignorance, peopled the southern parts of Africa with monsters, enchanters, and chimeras; errors which begin to be corrected by modern travellers. *Vid.* Libya. *Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Diod.* 3, 4, & 20.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 26, & 32. l. 4, c. 41, &c.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, &c.——There is a part of Africa called *Propria*, which lies about the middle, and has Carthage for its capital.

Africānus, a blind poet commended by Ennius.——A christian writer, who flourished A. D. 222. In his chronicle, which was universally esteemed, he reckoned 5500 years from the creation of the world to the age of Julius Cæsar. Nothing remains of this work, but what Eusebius has preserved. In a letter to Origen, Africanus proved, that the history of Susanna is suppositious; and in another to Aristides, still extant, he endeavours to reconcile the seeming contradictions that appear in the genealogies of Christ in St. Matthew and Luke. He is supposed to be the same who wrote nine books, in which he treats of physic, agriculture, &c.—A lawyer, disciple to Papinian, and intimate with the emperor Alexander.—An orator mentioned by Quintilian.——The surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa. *Vid.* Scipio.

Afrĭcum mare, is that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Africa.

Agăgriānæ portæ, gates at Syracuse, near which the dead were buried. *Cic. in Tusc.*

Agalasses, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

Agalla, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatise upon grammar. *Athen.* 1.

Agamēdes and Trophonius, two architects who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god, whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their bed. *Plut. de conf. ad Apol.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.——*Pauf.* 9, c. 11 & 37, gives a different account.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is false, upon the authority of Hesiod, Apollod. &c. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus, who fled to Polyphidus king of Sicyon, and hence to Œneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom. Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ, whilst Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law at Sparta. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy. Their fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with much valor; but his quarrel with Achilles, whose mistress he took by force, was fatal to the Greeks. [*Vid. Brisēis.*] After the ruin of Troy, Cassandra fell to his share, and foretold him that his wife would put him to death. He gave no credit to this, and returned to Argos with Cassandra. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, [*Vid. Ægisthus*] prepared to murder him; and as he came from the bath, to embarrass him, she gave him a tunic whose sleeves were sewed together, and while he attempted to put it on, she brought him to the ground with a stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes. [*Vid.* Clytemnestra, Menelaus, and Orestes.] *Homer Il.* 1, 2, &c. *Od.* 4, &c.—*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* v. 777.—*Met.* 12, v. 30.—*Hygin.* fab. 88 & 97.—*Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 9.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, 2, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Sophocl. in Elect.*—*Euripid. in Oreft.*—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Pauf.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 40, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 838.—*Mela.* 2. c. 3.

Agamemnonius, an epithet applied to Orestes, a son of Agamemnon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 471.

Agamētor, an athlete of Mantinea. *Pauf.* 6, c. 10.

Agamnestor, a king of Athens.

Aganippe, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia at the foot of mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the muses, who, from it, were called Aganippedes. *Pauf.* 9, c. 29.—*Propert.* 2, el. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 312.

Agapēnor, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. *Homer. Il.* 2.——The son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who, after the ruin of Troy, was carried by a storm into Cyprus, where he built Paphos. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5.

Agar, a town of Africa. *Hirt. bel. Afr.* 76.

Agarēni,

AGARĒNI, a people of Arabia. Trajan deſtroyed their city, called Agarum. *Strab.* 16.

AGARISTA, daughter of Cliſthenes, was courted by all the princes of Greece. She married Megacles. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 126, &c.——A daughter of Hippocrates, who married Xantippus. She dreamed that ſhe had brought forth a lion, and ſome time after became mother of Pericles. *Plut. in Pericl.*— *Herodot.* 6, c. 131.

AGASĬCLES, king of Sparta, was ſon of Archidamus, and one of the Proclidæ. He uſed to ſay that a king ought to govern his ſubjects as a father governs his children. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.*

AGASSÆ, a city of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 45. c. 27.

AGASTHĔNES, king of Elis, father to Polyxenus, was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

AGASTRŎPHUS, a Trojan wounded by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 338.

AGASTHUS, an archon of Athens.

AGĂSUS, a harbour on the coaſt of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

AGATHARCHĬDAS, a general of Corinth in the Peloponneſian war. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 83.——A Samian hiſtorian, who wrote a treatiſe on ſtones, and a hiſtory of Perſia and Phœnice.—A peripatetic philoſopher and hiſtorian of Cnidus, 177 B. C. who wrote ſeveral treatiſes on the Red ſea, Europe, Aſia, &c. *Joſeph cont. Ap.*

AGATHARCHUS, an officer in the Syracuſan fleet. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 25.——A painter in the age of Zeuxis. *Plut in Pericl.*

AGATHIAS, a Greek hiſtorian of Æolia. —A poet and hiſtorian in the age of Juſtinian, of whoſe reign he publiſhed the hiſtory in five books. Several of his epigrams are found in the *Anthologia*. His hiſtory is a ſequel of that of Procopius. The beſt edition is that of Paris, fol. 1660.

AGĂTHO, a Samian hiſtorian, who wrote an account of Scythia.—A tragic poet, who floriſhed 406 B. C. The name of ſome of his tragedies are preſerved, ſuch as Telephus, Thyeſtes, &c.—A comic poet who lived in the ſame age. *Plut. in Parall.*—— a ſon of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.——A governor of Babylon. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philoſopher. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 4.——A learned and melodious muſician, who firſt introduced ſongs in tragedy. *Ariſtot. in Poet.*

AGATHŎCLĒA, a beautiful courtezan of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies deſtroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her. She, with her brother, long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's ſon. *Plut. in Cleon.*—*Juſtin* 30, c. 1.

AGATHŎCLES, a laſcivious and ignoble youth, ſon of a potter, who, by entering in the Sicilian army, arrived to the greateſt honors, and made himſelf maſter of Syracuſe. He reduced all Sicily under his power, but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conqueſts over his enemy. He afterwards paſſed into Italy, and made himſelf maſter of Crotona. He died in his 72d years, B. C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of mingled proſperity and adverſity. *Plut. in Apophth.*—*Juſtin.* 22 & 23. *Polyb.* 15. *Diod.* 18, &c.——A ſon of Lyſimachus, taken priſoner by the Getæ. He was ranſomed, and married Lyſandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus. His father, in his old age, married Arſinoe, the ſiſter of Lyſander. After her huſband's death, Arſinoe, fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles. Some ſay that ſhe fell in love with him, and killed him becauſe he ſlighted her. When Agathocles was dead, 283 B. C. Lyſandra fled to Seleucus. *Strab.* 13.—*Plut. in Pyrrh. & Demetr.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 9 & 10.——A Grecian hiſtorian of Babylon, who wrote an account of Cyzicus. ——A Chian who wrote on huſbandry, *Varro.*——A Samian writer.—A phyſician.——An Athenian archon.

AGĂTHON, *vid.* Agatho.

AGATHONŸMUS wrote an hiſtory of Perſia. *Plut. de Flum.*

AGATHOSTHĔNES, a poet, &c.

AGATHYLLUS, an elegiac poet of Arcadia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

AGATHYRNUM, a town of Sicily.

AGATHYRSI, an effeminate nation of Scythia, who had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrſus, ſon of Hercules. *Herodot.* 4, c. 10. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

AGĀVE, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom ſhe had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. [*Vid. Pentheus.*] She is ſaid to have killed her huſband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honors after death. *Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 725.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 574. —*Stat. Theb.* 11, v. 318.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1. ——A tragedy of Statius. *Juv.* 7, v. 87. &c.

AGAUI, a northern nation who lived upon milk. *Homer. Il.* 13.

AGĀVUS, a ſon of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.

AGDESTIS, a mountain of Phrygia, where Atys was buried. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.——A ſirname of Cybele.

AGELASTUS, a ſirname of Craſſus, the grandfather of the rich Craſſus. He only laughed once in his life, and this it is ſaid, was

was upon seeing an ass eat thistles. *Cic. de fin.* 5.—*Plin.* 7, c. 19.

AGELĀUS, a king of Corinth, son of Ixion.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Homer. Od.* 20.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Crœsus was descended. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on mount Ida. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

AGENDĪCUM, a town of Gaul near the Senones. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 44.

AGĒNOR king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. *Hygin.* fab. 6.——*Ital.* 1, v. 15. l. 17, v. 58.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l 3, c. 1.——A son of Jasus and father of Argus.——*Apollod.* 2, c. 10.——A son of Ægyptus, *Id.* 2. c. 1.——A son of Phlegeus. *Id.* 3, c. 7.——A son of Pleuron, and father to Phineus. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A king of Argos, father to Crotopus.——A son of Antenor. *Homer. Il.* 21, v. 579.——A Mitylenean, who wrote a treatise on music.

AGĒNŎRĬDES, a patronymic applied to Cadmus, and the other descendants of Agenor. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 8.

AGERĪNUS, a freed man of Agrippina, accused of attempting Nero's life. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 16.

AGESANDER, a sculptor of Rhodes under Vespasian, who made a representation of Laocoon's history, which now passes for the best relict of all ancient sculpture.

AGESĬAS, a platonic philosopher who taught the immortality of the soul. One of the Ptolemies forbade him to continue his lectures, because his doctrine was so prevalent that many of his auditors committed suicide.

AGESILĀUS, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, was son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 2.——A son of Archidamus of the family of the Proclidæ, made king in preference to his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes king of Persia with success; but in the midst of his conquests in Asia, he was recalled home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who desolated his country; and his return was so expeditious that he passed, in thirty days, over that tract of country which had taken up a whole year of Xerxes' expedition. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beat in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he appeared at their head. Though deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and a greatness of soul compensated all the imperfections of nature. He was as fond of sobriety as of military discipline; and when he went, in his 80th year, to assist Tachus king of Egypt, the servants of the monarch could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian general was eating with his soldiers on the ground, bare-headed, and without any covering to repose upon. Agesilaus died on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 362 B. C. and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon. *Justin.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vit.*—*Pauf.* 3, c. 9.—*Xenoph. Orat. pro Agef.*——A brother of Themistocles, who went into the Persian camp, and stabbed Mardonius instead of Xerxes. *Plut. in Parall.*——A surname of Pluto.——A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

AGESIPŎLIS, 1st, king of Lacedæmon, son of Pausanias, obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, B. C. 380. *Pauf.* 3, c. 5, l. 8, c. 8.——*Xenoph.* 3. *Hist. Græc.*——2d, son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was succeeded by Cleomenes, 2d, B. C. 370. *Pauf.* 1, c. 13, l. 3, c. 5.

AGESISTRĂTA, the mother of king Agis. *Plut. in Agid.*

AGESISTRĂTUS, a man who wrote a treatise intitled *De arte machinali.*

AGGRAMMES, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom she made governor to the king's children, to gratify her passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

AGGRĪNÆ, a people near mount Rhodope. *Cic. in L. Pis.* 37.

AGĬDÆ, the descendants of Eurysthenes, who shared the throne of Sparta with the Proclidæ; the name seems to be derived from Agis son of Eurysthenes. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 682.

AGILĀUS, king of Corinth, reigned 36 years.——One of the Ephori, almost murdered by the partizans of Cleomenes. *Plut. in Cleom.*

AGIS, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, B. C. 1058. *Pauf.* 3, c. 2.——Another king of Sparta, who waged bloody wars against Athens, and restored liberty to many Greek cities. He attempted to restore the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta, but in vain; the perfidy of friends, who pretended to second his views, brought him to difficulties, and he was at last dragged from a temple,

a temple, where he had taken refuge, to a prison, where he was strangled by orders of the Ephori. *Plut. in Agid.*——Another, son of Archidamus, who signalized himself in the war which the Spartans waged against Epidaurus. He obtained a victory at Mantinea, and was successful in the Peloponnesian war. He reigned 27 years. *Thucyd.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8 & 10.——Another, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, who endeavoured to deliver Greece from the empire of Macedonia, with the assistance of the Persians. He was conquered in the attempt, and slain by Antipater, Alexander's general, and 5,300 Lacedæmonians perished with him. *Curt.* 6, c. 1.—*Diod.* 17.—*Justin.* 12, c. 1. &c.——Another, son of Eudamidas, killed in a battle against the Mantineans. *Paus.* 8, c. 10.——An Arcadian in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 18.——A poet of Argos, who said that Bacchus and the sons of Leda would give way to Alexander, when a god. *Curt.* 8. c. 5.——A Lycian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 751.

Aglāia, one of the Graces, called sometimes Pasiphae. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

Aglaonīce, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses, whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven, *Plut. de Orac. defect.*

Aglaŏpe, one of the Sirens.

Aglaŏphon, an excellent painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.

Aglaosthĕnes, wrote an history of Naxos. *Strab.* 6.

Aglauros, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens, was changed into a stone by Mercury. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. *Vid. Herse.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 12.

Aglăus, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges king of Lydia. *Plin.* 7, c. 46.—*Val. Max.* 7. c. 1.

Agna, a woman in the age of Horace, who, though deformed, had many admirers. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 40.

Agno, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lycæus. When the priest of Jupiter, after a prayer, stirred the waters of this fountain with a bough, a thick vapor arose, which was soon dissolved into a plentiful shower. *Paus.* 8, c. 31, &c.

Agnodĭce, an Athenian virgin, who disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. *Hygin.* fab. 274.

Agnon, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants rebelled to Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon. *Thucyd.* 2, 3, &c.——A writer. *Quintil.* 2, c. 17.——One of Alexander's officers. *Plin.* 33, c. 3.

Agnonĭdes, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected what services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put to death his accuser. *Plut. & Nep. in Phocion.*

Agōnălia & Agonia, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honor of Janus, or Agonius. The chief priest used to offer a ram. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 317.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.

Agōnes Capitolīni, games celebrated every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and literary compositions. The poet Statius publicly recited his Thebaid, which was not received with much applause.

Agonis, a woman in the temple of Venus, on mount Eryx. *Cic. Verr.* 1.

Agonius, a Roman deity, who patronized the actions of men. *Vid.* Agonalia.

Agoracrĭtus, a sculptor of Pharos, who made a statue of Venus for the people of Athens, B. C. 150.

Agoranŏmi, ten magistrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

Agorānis, a river falling into the Ganges. *Arrian. de Ind.*

Agoræa, a name of Minerva at Sparta. *Paus.* 3, c. 11.

Agra, a place of Bœotia where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.——A city of Susa —of Arcadia, and Arabia.

Agræi and Agrenses, a people of Arabia. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.——Of Ætolia. *Liv.* 42, c. 34.

Agrăgas, or Acragas, a river, town, and mountain of Sicily; called also, Agrigentum. The town was built by the people of Gela, who were a Rhodian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 703.—*Diod.* 11.

Agraria lex was enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which they had gained by conquest. It was first proposed A. U. C. 267, by the consul

conſul Sp. Caſſius Vicellinus, and rejected by the ſenate. This produced diſſenſions between the ſenate and the people, and Caſſius, upon ſeeing the ill ſucceſs of the new regulations he propoſed, offered to diſtribute among the people, the money which was produced from the corn of Sicily, after it had been brought and ſold in Rome. This act of liberality the people refuſed, and tranquillity was ſoon after re-eſtabliſhed in the ſtate. It was propoſed a ſecond time A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better ſucceſs; and ſo great were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the ſenators fined for their oppoſition. Mutius Scævola, A. U. C. 620, perſuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to propoſe it a third time; and though Octavius, his colleague in the tribuneſhip, oppoſed it, yet Tiberius made it paſs into a law, after much altercation, and commiſſioners were authoriſed to make a diviſion of the lands.—This law at laſt proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under J. Cæſar. *Flor.* 3, c. 3 & 13.—*Cic. pro Leg. Agr.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 41.

AGRAULE, a tribe of Athens. *Plut. in Them.*

AGRAULIA, a feſtival at Athens in honor of Agraulos. The Cyprians alſo obſerved theſe feſtivals, by offering human victims.

AGRAULOS, a daughter of Cecrops.——A ſirname of Minerva.

AGRAUONĪTÆ, a people of Illyria. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

AGRIĀNES, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4, c. 9.——A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river. *Id.* 5, c. 16.

AGRICŎLA, the father-in-law of the hiſtorian Tacitus, who wrote his life. He was eminent for his public and private virtues. He was governor of Britain, and firſt diſcovered it to be an iſland. Domitian envied his virtues; he recalled him from the province he had governed with equity and moderation, and ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. Agricola obeyed, and without betraying any reſentment, he retired to a peaceful ſolitude, and the enjoyment of the ſociety of a few friends. He died in his 56th year, A. D. 93. *Tacit. in Agric.*

AGRIGENTUM, a town of Sicily, 18 ſtadia from the ſea, on mount Agragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony. The inhabitants were famous for their hoſpitality and for their luxurious manner of living. In its floriſhing ſituation Agrigentum contained 200,000 inhabitants, who ſubmitted with reluctance to the ſuperior power of Syracuſe. The government was monarchical, but afterwards a democracy was eſtabliſhed. The famous Phalaris uſurped the ſovereignty which was alſo for ſome time in the hands of the Carthaginians. Agrigentum can now boaſt of more venerable remains of antiquity than any other town in Sicily. *Polyb.* 9.—*Strab.* 6.

AGRINIUM, a city of Acarnania. *Polyb.* 6.

AGRIŌNIA, annual feſtivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were inſtituted, as ſome ſuppoſe, becauſe the god was attended with wild beaſts.

AGRIOPAS, a man who wrote the hiſtory of all thoſe who had obtained the public prize at Olympia. *Plin.* 8, c. 22.

AGRIŌPE, the wife of king Agenor.

M. AGRIPPA VIPSANIUS, a celebrated Roman, who obtained a victory over S. Pompey, and favored the cauſe of Auguſtus at the battles of Actium and Philippi, where he behaved with great valor. He adviſed his imperial friend to re-eſtabliſh the republican government at Rome, but he was over-ruled by Mecænas. In his expeditions in Gaul and Germany he obtained ſeveral victories, but refuſed the honors of a triumph, and turned his liberality towards the embelliſhing of Rome, and the raiſing of magnificent buildings, one of which, the Pantheon, ſtill exiſts. After he had retired for two years to Mitylene, in conſequence of a quarrel with Marcellus, Auguſtus recalled him, and as a proof of his regard, gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and left him the care of the empire during an abſence of two years employed in viſiting the Roman provinces of Greece and Aſia. He died univerſally lamented at Rome in the 51ſt year of his age, 12 B. C. and his body was placed in the tomb which Auguſtus had prepared for himſelf. He had been married three times, to Pomponia daughter of Atticus, to Marcella daughter of Octavia, and to Julia, by whom he had five children, Caius, and Lucius Cæſares, Poſthumus Agrippa, Agrippina, and Julia. His ſon, C. Cæſar Agrippa, was adopted by Auguſtus, and made conſul, by the flattery of the Roman people, at the age of 14 or 15. This promiſing youth went to Armenia, on an expedition againſt the Perſians, where he received a fatal blow from the treacherous hand of Lollius, the governor of one of the neighbouring cities. He languiſhed for a little time, and died in Lycia. His younger brother, L. Cæſar Agrippa, was likewiſe adopted by his grandfather Auguſtus; but he was ſoon after baniſhed to Campania, for

for using seditious language against his benefactor. In the 7th year of his exile he would have been recalled, had not Livia and Tiberius, jealous of the partiality of Augustus for him, ordered him to be assassinated in his 26th year. He has been called ferocious and savage; and he gave himself the name of Neptune, because he was fond of fishing. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 682. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 6.—Sylvius, a son of Tiberinus Sylvius, king of Latium. He reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son Remulus Sylvius. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 8. ——One of the servants of the murdered prince assumed his name and raised commotions. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 39.——A consul who conquered the Æqui.——A philosopher. *Diog.*——Herodes, a son of Aristobulus, grandson of the Great Herod, who became tutor to the grand-child of Tiberius, and was soon after imprisoned by the suspicious tyrant. When Caligula ascended the throne, his favorite was released, presented with a chain of gold as heavy as that which had lately confined him, and made king of Judæa. He was a popular character with the Jews; and it is said, that while they were flattering him with the appellation of god, an angel of God struck him with the lousy disease, of which he died, A. D. 43. His son, of the same name, was the last king of the Jews, deprived of his kingdom by Claudius, in exchange for other provinces. He was with Titus at the celebrated siege of Jerusalem, and died A. D. 94. It was before him that St. Paul pleaded, and made mention of his incestuous commerce with his sister Berenice. *Juv.* 6, v. 156.—*Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 81.——Menenius, a Roman general, who obtained a triumph over the Sabines, appeased the populace of Rome by the well-known fable of the belly and the limbs, and erected the new office of tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 261. He died poor, but universally regretted; his funeral was at the expence of the public, from which also his daughters received dowries. *Liv.* 2, c. 32.—*Flor.* 1, c. 23. ——A mathematician in the reign of Domitian; he was a native of Bithynia.

AGRIPPĪNA, a wife of Tiberius. The emperor repudiated her to marry Julia. *Sueton. in Tib.* 7.——A daughter of M. Agrippa, and grand-daughter to Augustus. She married Germanicus, whom she accompanied in Syria; and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, who exiled her in an island, where she died, A. D. 26, for want of bread. She left nine children, and was universally distinguished for intrepidity and conjugal affection. *Tac.* 1, *Ann.* c. 2. &c.—*Sueton. in Tib.* 52.——Julia, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom she had Nero. After her husband's death she married her uncle the emperor Claudius, whom she destroyed, to make Nero succeed to the throne. After many cruelties, and much licentiousness, she was assassinated by order of her son, and as she expired, she exclaimed, "strike the belly which could give birth to such a monster." She died A. D. 59, after a life of prostitution and incestuous gratifications. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saying, he never could have believed his mother was so beautiful a woman. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his annals. The town which she built, where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called *Agrippina Colonia*, is the modern Cologne. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 75. l. 12, c. 7, 22, &c.

AGRISIUS. *Vid.* Acrisius.

AGRISOPE, the mother of Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 6.

AGRIUS, son of Parthaon, drove his brother Œneus from the throne. He was afterwards expelled by Diomedes, the grandson of Œneus, upon which he killed himself. *Hygin.* fab. 175 & 242.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A giant.——A centaur killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A son of Ulysses by Circe. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1013.——The father of Thersites. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 3, el. 9, v. 9.

AGRŎLAS, surrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon. *Paus.* 1, c. 28.

AGRON, a king of Illyria, who, after conquering the Ætolians, drank to such excess that he died instantly, B. C. 231. *Polyb.* 2, c. 4.

AGROTAS, a Greek orator of Marseilles.

AGROTĔRA, an anniversary sacrifice of goats offered to Minerva at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess so many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The quantity of the slain was so great, that a sufficient number of goats could not be procured; therefore they were limited to 500 every year, till they equalled the number of Persians slain in battle.

AGYLEUS and AGYIEUS, from αγυια, a *street*; a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens. *Horat.* 4, od. 6.

AGYLLA, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelaſgians, and governed by Mezentius when Æneas came to Italy. It was afterwards called Cære, by the Lydians, who took poſſeſſion of it. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 652. l. 8, v. 479.

AGYLLÆUS, a wreſtler of Cleonæ, ſcarce inferior to Hercules in ſtrength. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 837.

AGYRUS, a tyrant of Sicily, aſſiſted by Dionyſius againſt the Carthaginians. *Diod.* 14.

AGYRIUM, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the hiſtorian was born. The inhabitants were called *Agyrinenſes*. *Diod.* 14. —*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 65.

AGYRIUS, an Athenian general, who ſucceeded Thraſybulus. *Diod.* 14.

AGYRTES, a man who killed his father. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 148.——A piper. *Sil.* 2. *Ach.* v. 50.

AHĀLA, the ſirname of the Servilii at Rome.

AHENOBARBUS. *Vid.* Ænobarbus.

AJAX, ſon of Telamon by Peribœa or Eribœa daughter of Alcathous, was next to Achilles the braveſt of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulyſſes diſputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was ſo enraged, that he ſlaughtered a whole flock of ſheep, ſuppoſing them to be the ſons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulyſſes, and ſtabbed himſelf with his ſword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower hyacinth. Some ſay that he was killed by Paris in battle, others, that he was murdered by Ulyſſes. His body was buried at Sigæum, ſome ſay on mount Rhœtus and his tomb was viſited and honored by Alexander. Hercules, according to ſome authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childleſs, might have a ſon, with a ſkin as impenetrable as the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, which he then wore. His prayers were heard; and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's ſkin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole in the ſkin, through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in his breaſt, or as ſome ſay behind the neck. *Q. Calab.* 1 & 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 13.—*Philoſtr. in Heroic.* c. 12.—*Pindar. Iſthm.* 6.—*Homer. Il.* 1, *&c. Od.* 11.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phry.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. —*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 197.—*Hygin.* fab. 107 & 242.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 35. l. 5, c. 19. ——The ſon of Oileus king of Locris, was ſirnamed *Locrian*, in contradiſtinction to the ſon of Telamon. He went with 40 ſhips to the Trojan war, as being one of Helen's ſuitors. The night that Troy was taken, he offered violence to Caſſandra, who fled into Minerva's temple; and for this offence as he returned home, the goddeſs, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter, and the power of tempeſts from Neptune, deſtroyed his ſhip in a ſtorm. Ajax ſwam to a rock, and ſaid that he was ſafe in ſpite of all the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who ſtruck the rock with his trident, and Ajax tumbled into the ſea with part of the rock, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black ſheep offered on his tomb. According to Virgil's account, Minerva ſeized him in a whirlwind, and daſhed him againſt a rock, where he expired, conſumed by thunder. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 43, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, 13, *&c. Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 116 & 273.—*Philoſtr. Ico.* 2, c. 13.—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Horat. epod.* 10, v. 13.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 26 & 31.——The two Ajaces were, as ſome ſuppoſe, placed after death in the iſland of Leuce, a ſeparate place reſerved only for the braveſt heroes of antiquity.

AIDŌNEUS, a ſirname of Pluto.——A king of the Moloſſi, who impriſoned Theſeus, becauſe he and Pirithous attempted to raviſh his daughter Proſerpine, near the Acheron; whence aroſe the well-known fable of the deſcent of Theſeus and Pirithous into hell. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A river near Troy. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

AIMŸLUS, ſon of Aſcanius, was, according to ſome, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar, from the following circumſtance: one of the common people, called Ceditius, informed the tribunes, that as he paſſed one night through one of the ſtreets of the city, a voice more than human, iſſuing from above Veſta's temple, told him that Rome would ſoon be attacked by the Gauls. His information was neglected, but the veracity was known by the event; and Camillus, after the conqueſt of the Gauls, built a temple to that ſupernatural voice which had given Rome warning of the approaching calamity, under the name of Aius Locutius.

ALABANDA, an inland town of Caria, abounding with ſcorpions. The name is derived from Alabandus, a deity worſhipped there. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 195.—*Strab.* 14.

ALĂBUS, a river of Sicily.

ALÆSA, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

ALÆA, a ſirname of Minerva in Peloponneſus. Her feſtivals are alſo called Alæa. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4. 7.

ALÆI, a number of iſlands in the Perſian

gulf, abounding in tortoiſes. *Arrian. in Perip.*

ALÆUS, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

ALAGŌNIA, a city of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21 & 26.

ALĀLA, the goddeſs of war, ſiſter to Mars. *Plut. de glor. Athen.*

ALALCOMĔNÆ, a city of Bœotia, where ſome ſuppoſe that Minerva was born. *Plut. Quæſt. Gr.—Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 330.

ALALIA, a town of Corſica, built by a colony of Phocæans, deſtroyed by Scipio 562 B. C. and afterwards rebuilt by Sylla. *Herodot.* 1, c. 165.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.

ALAMĀNES, a ſtatuary of Athens, diſciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI or ALEMANNI, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian foreſt. They were very powerful, and inimical to Rome.

ALĀNI, a people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mæotis, who were ſaid to have 26 different languages. *Strab.*

ALĂRES, a people of Pannonia. *Tac.* 15, *Ann.* c. 10.

ALARĪCUS, a famous king of the Goths, who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly reſpected for his military valor, and during his reign he kept the Roman empire in continual alarms. He died after a reign of 13 years, A. D. 410.

ALARŌDII, a nation near Pontus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 94.

ALASTOR, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——An arm-bearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——One of Pluto's horſes when he carried away Proſerpine. *Claud. de rapt. Proſ.* 1, v. 286.

ALAUDÆ, ſoldiers of one of Cæſar's legions in Gaul. *Sueton. in Jul.* 24.

ALAZON, a river flowing from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus, and ſeparating Albania from Iberia. *Flac.* 6, v. 101.

ALBA SYLVIUS, ſon of Latinus Sylvius, ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 612.——Longa, a city of Latium, built by Aſcanius, B. C. 1152, on the ſpot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus, (*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 390, &c.), and of the god of the river, (*Æn.* 8, v. 43), a *white* ſow with 30 young ones. The deſcendants of Æneas reigned there in the following order: 1. Aſcanius, ſon of Æneas, with little intermiſſion, 8 years. 2. Sylvius Poſthumus, 29 years. 3. Æneas Sylvius, 31 years. 4. Latinus, 5 years. 5. Alba, 36 years. 6. Atys or Capetus, 26 years. 7. Capys, 28 years. 8. Calpetus, 13 years. 9. Tiberinus, 8 years. 10. Agrippa, 33 years. 11. Remulus, 19 years. 12. Aventinus, 37 years. 13. Procas, 13 years. 14. Numitor and Amulius. Alba was deſtroyed by the Romans, 665 B. C. and the inhabitants were carried to Rome. *Liv. Flor. Juſtin.* &c.——A city of the Marſi in Italy.——Pompeia, a city of Liguria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ALBĀNI and ALBENSES, names applied to the inhabitants of the two cities of Alba. *Cic. ad Her.* 2, c. 28.

ALBĀNIA, a country of Aſia, between the Caſpian ſea and Iberia. The inhabitants are ſaid to have their eyes all blue. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from mount Albanus in Italy, when he returned from the conqueſt of Geryon. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Plin.* 8, c. 40.—*Mela.* 3, c. 5.—The Caſpian ſea is called *Albanum*, as being near Albania. *Plin.* 6, c. 13.

ALBĀNUS, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 16 miles from Rome. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1. v. 27. The word taken adjectively, is applied to ſuch as are natives of, or belong to, the town of Alba.

ALBIA TERENTIA the mother of Otho. *Suet.*

ALBĪCI, a people of Gallia Aquitana. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 1, c. 34.

ALBIĒTÆ, a people of Latium. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

ALBIGAUNUM, a town of Liguria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

ALBĪNI, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero *in Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people. *Liv.* 2, c. 33. l. 6, c. 30.—*Salluſt de Jug. bell.*

ALBINOVĀNUS CELSUS. *Vid.* Celſus.—Pedo, a poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4. ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 5.

ALBINTEMĒLIUM, a town of Liguria. *Tacit.* 2 *Hiſt.* c. 13.

ALBĪNUS, was born at Adrumetum in Africa, and made governor of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the ſoldiers in Britain. Severus had alſo been inveſted with the imperial dignity by his own army; and theſe two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A. D. 198. Albinus, according to the exaggerated account of a certain writer called Codrus, was famous for his voracious appetite, and ſometimes eat for breakfaſt no leſs than 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raiſins, 10 melons, and 400 oyſters. ——A pretorian ſent to Sylla, as ambaſſador from the Senate during the civil wars.

He was put to death by Sylla's ſoldiers. *Plut. in Syll.*—An uſurer. *Horat.*——A Roman plebeian who received the veſtals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had ſacked. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Liv.* 5, c. 40. *Flor.* 1, c. 13.——A. Poſthumus, conſul with Lucullus, A. U. C. 601, wrote an hiſtory of Rome in Greek.

ALBĬON, ſon of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom, and firſt introduced aſtrology and the art of building ſhips. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with ſtones thrown by Jupiter, becauſe he oppoſed the paſſage of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.——The greateſt iſland of Europe, now called Great Britain. It is called after Albion, who is ſaid to have reigned there; or from its chalky white (*albus*) rocks, which appear at a great diſtance. *Plin.* 4, c. 16.—*Tacit. in Agric.*——The ancients compared its figure to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

ALBIS, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean, and now called the Elbe. *Lucan* 2, v. 52.

ALBIUS, a man, father to a famous ſpendthrift. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4.——A name of the poet Tibullus. *Horat.* 1. *Od.* 33, v. 1.

ALBUCILLA, an immodeſt woman. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 47.

ALBŬLA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 332.

ALBŬNEA, a wood near Tibur and the river Anio, ſacred to the Muſes. It received its name from a Sibyl, called alſo Albunea, worſhipped as a goddeſs at Tibur, whoſe temple ſtill remains. Near Albunea there was a ſmall lake of the ſame name, whoſe waters were of a ſulphureous ſmell, and poſſeſſed ſome medicinal properties. This lake fell, by a ſmall ſtream called Albula, into the river Anio, with which it ſoon loſt itſelf in the Tiber. *Horat.* 1. *Od.* 7, v. 12. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 83.

ALBURNUS, a lofty mountain of Lucania, where the Tanager takes its riſe. *Virg. G.* 3 v. 147.

ALBUS PAGUS, a place near Sidon, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBŪTIUS, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio reſtored his wife. *Arrian.*——A ſordid man, father to Canidia. He beat his ſervants before they were guilty of any offence, leſt, ſaid he, I ſhould have no time to puniſh them when they offend. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 2.——A rhetorician in the age of Seneca.——An ancient ſatyriſt. *Cic. in Brut.*——Atus, an epicurean philoſopher, born at Rome; ſo fond of Greece and Grecian manners, that he wiſhed not to paſs for a Roman. He was made governor of Sardinia; but he grew offenſive to the ſenate, and was baniſhed. It is ſuppoſed that he died at Athens.

ALCÆUS, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Leſbos, about 600 years before the chriſtian æra. He fled from a battle, and his enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field, as a monument of his diſgrace. He is the inventor of alcaic verſes. He was contemporary to the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addreſſes. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments remain, found in Athenæus. *Quintil.* 10. c. 1. *Herodot.* 5, c. 95. *Horat.* 4. od. 9. *Cic.* 4. *Tuſc.*——A poet of Athens, ſaid by Suidas to be the inventor of tragedy.—A writer of epigrams.—A comic poet.—A ſon of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace, and was made king of part of the country. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A ſon of Hercules by a maid of Omphale.—A ſon of Perſeus, and father of Amphitryon. From him Hercules has been called Alcides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

ALCAMĔNES, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apophthegms. He ſucceeded his father Teleclus, and reigned 37 years. The Helots rebelled in his reign. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2, l. 4, c. 4 & 5.——A general of the Achæans. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 15.——A ſtatuary, who lived 448. B. C. and was diſtinguiſhed for his ſtatues of Venus and Vulcan. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.——The commander of a Spartan fleet, put to death by the Athenians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 5, &c.

ALCANDER, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

ALCANDRE, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban. *Homer. Od.* 4.

ALCĀNOR, a Trojan of mount Ida, whoſe ſons Pandarus and Bitias followed Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672.——A ſon of Phorus, killed by Æneas. *Ibid.* 10, v. 338.

ALCĂTHOE, a name of Megara in Attica, becauſe rebuilt by Alcathoe. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 8.

ALCĂTHOUS, a ſon of Pelops, who being ſuſpected of murdering his brother Chryſippus, came to Megara, where he killed a lion, which had deſtroyed the king's ſon. He ſucceeded to the kingdom of Megara, and, in commemoration of his ſervices, feſtivals, called Alcathoia, were inſtituted at Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4, &c.——A Trojan who married Hippodamia, daughter of Anchiſes. He was killed in the Trojan war, by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 12, v. 93.——A ſon of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus. *Apolled.* 1, c. 7, &c.

A friend of Æneas killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

ALCE, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A town of Spain, which ſurrendered to Gracchus. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

ALCĒNOR, an Argive, who alone with Chromius ſurvived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

ALCESTE, or ALCESTIS, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She, with her ſiſters, put to death her father, that he might be reſtored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refuſed to perform her promiſe. Upon this, the ſiſters fled to Admetus, who married Alceſte. They were ſoon purſued by an army headed by their brother Acaſtus; and Admetus being taken priſoner, was redeemed from death, by the generous offer of his wife, who was ſacrificed in his ſtead to appeaſe the ſhades of her father. Some ſay that Alceſte laid down her life for her huſband, when ſhe had been told by an oracle, that he could never recover from a diſeaſe except ſome one of his friends died in his ſtead. According to ſome authors, Hercules brought her back from hell. She had many ſuitors while ſhe lived with her father. *Vid.* Admetus. *Juv.* 6, v. 651.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 251.—*Eurip. in Alceſt.*

ALCĔTAS, a king of the Moloſſi, deſcended from Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.——A general of Alexander's army, brother to Perdiccas.—The eighth king of Macedonia, who reigned 29 years.——An hiſtorian, who wrote an account of every thing that had been dedicated in the temple of Delphi. *Athen.*——A ſon of Arybas, king of Epirus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

ALCHĬDAS, a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ALCHIMĂCHUS, a celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ALCIBIĂDES, an Athenian general, famous for his enterpriſing ſpirit, verſatile genius, and natural foibles. He was diſciple to Socrates, whoſe leſſons and example checked, for a while, his vicious propenſities. In the Peloponneſian wars he encouraged the Athenians to make an expedition againſt Syracuſe. He was choſen general in that war, and in his abſence, his enemies accuſed him of impiety, and confiſcated his goods. Upon this he fled, ſtirred up the Spartans to make war againſt Athens; and when this did not ſucceed, he retired to Tiſſaphernes, the Perſian general. Being recalled by the Athenians, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to ſue for peace, made ſeveral conqueſts in Aſia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of ſhort duration; the failure of an expedition againſt Cyme, expoſed him again to the reſentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almoſt induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lyſander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two ſervants were ſent for that purpoſe, and they ſet on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his eſcape. He died in the 46th year of his age, 404 B. C. after a life of perpetual difficulties. If the fickleneſs of his countrymen had known how to retain among them the talents of a man who diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and was admired wherever he went, they might have riſen to greater ſplendor, and to the ſovereignty of Greece. His character has been cleared from the aſperſions of malevolence, by the writings of Thucydides, Timæus, and Theopompus; and he is known to us as a hero, who, to the principles of the debauchee, added the intelligence and ſagacity of the ſtateſman, the cool intrepidity of the general, and the humanity of the philoſopher. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Alcib.*—*Thucyd.* 5, 6 & 7.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 12.

ALCIDĂMAS, of Cos, father to Cteſilla, who was changed into a dove. *Ovid. Met.* 7. fab. 12.——A celebrated wreſtler. *Stat. Theb.* 10, v. 500.——A philoſopher and orator, who wrote a treatiſe on death. He was pupil to Gorgias, and floriſhed B. C. 424. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.

ALCIDAMĒA, was mother of Bunus by Mercury.

ALCIDAMĬDAS, a general of the Meſſenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, B. C. 723. *Strab.* 6.

ALCIDĂMUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote an eulogy on death, &c. *Cic.* 1. *Tuſc.* c. 48.—*Plut. de Orat.*

ALCĪDAS, a Lacedæmonian, ſent with 25 galleys againſt Corcyra, in the Peloponneſian war. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 16, &c.

ALCĪDES, a name of Hercules, from his *ſtrength*, ἀλκὴ, or from his grandfather Alcæus.——A ſirname of Minerva in Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 51.

ALCIDĬCE, the mother of Tyro, by Salmoneus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ALCIMĔDE, the mother of Jaſon, by Æſon. *Flacc.* 1, v. 296.

ALCIMĔDON, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave, the reſidence of Alcimedon, whoſe daughter was raviſhed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12.——An excellent carver. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.——A ſailor, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 4. fab. 10.

ALCIMĔNES, a tragic poet of Megara.——A comic writer of Athens.——An attendant

tendant of Demetrius. *Plut. in Dem.*——A man killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.

ALCĬMUS, an hiſtorian of Sicily, who wrote an account of Italy.——An orator. *Diog.*

ALCINOE, a daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

ALCĬNOR. *Vid.* Alcenor.

ALCINOUS, a ſon of Nauſithous king of Phæacia, praiſed for his love of agriculture. He kindly entertained Ulyſſes, who had been ſhipwrecked on his coaſt, and heard the recital of his adventures; whence aroſe the proverb of the ſtories of Alcinous, to denote improbability. *Homer. Od.* 7.—*Orph. in Argon.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 87.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 81.—*Juv.* 5, v. 151.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 10. v. 56.—*Plato de Rep.* 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A ſon of Hippocoon.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A man of Elis. *Pauſ.*——A philoſopher in the ſecond century, who wrote a book *De doctrina Platonis*, the beſt edition of which is the 12 mo. printed *Oxon.* 1667.

ALCIONEUS, a man killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 4.

ALCIPHRON, a philoſopher of Magneſia, in the age of Alexander. There are ſome epiſtles in Greek, that bear his name, and contain a very perfect picture of the cuſtoms and manners of the Greeks. They are by ſome ſuppoſed to be the production of a writer of the 4th century. The only edition is that of *Leipſ.* 12mo. 1715, cum notis Bergleri.

ALCIPPE, a daughter of the god Mars, by Agraulos. She was raviſhed by Halirrhotius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——The wife of Metion, and mother to Eupalamus. *Id.* 3, c. 16.——The daughter of Oenomaus, and wife of Evenus, by whom ſhe had Marpeſſa.——A woman who brought forth an elephant. *Plin.* 7.——A countrywoman. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.

ALCIPPUS, a reputed citizen of Sparta, baniſhed by his enemies. He married Democrite, of whom *Plut. in Erat.*

ALCIS, a daughter of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

ALCITHOE, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the ſpindle and yarn with which ſhe worked, into a vine and ivy. *Ovid. Met.* 4. fab. 1.

ALCMÆON, was ſon of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war, where he was to periſh, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. [*Vid. Eriphyle.*] As ſoon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother, for which crime the Furies perſecuted him till Phlegeus purified him and gave him his daughter Alpheſibœa in marriage. Alcmæon gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promiſed the necklace he had given to Alpheſibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alpheſibœa's brothers murdered him on account of the treatment he had ſhown their ſiſter, and left his body a prey to wild beaſts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers. [*Vid. Alpheſibœa, Amphiaraus.*] *Pauſ.* 5, c. 17. l. 6, c. 18. l. 8, c. 24.—*Plut. de Exil.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73 & 245.—*Stat. Theb.* 2 & 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 44. *Met.* 9. fab. 10.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*——A philoſopher, diſciple to Pythagoras, born in Crotona. He wrote on phyſic, and he was the firſt who diſſected animals to examine into the ſtructure of the human frame. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 6, c. 27.——A ſon of the poet Æſchylus.——A ſon of Syllus, driven from Meſſenia with the reſt of Neſtor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ are deſcended. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 18.

ALCMÆONĬDÆ, a noble family of Athens, deſcended from Alcmæon. They undertook for 300 talents to rebuild the temple of Delphi, which had been burnt, and they finiſhed the work in a more ſplendid manner than was required, in conſequence of which they gained popularity, and by their influence the Pythia prevailed upon the Lacedæmonians to deliver their country from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ. *Herodot.* 5 & 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.—*Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMAN, a very ancient Lyric poet, born in Sardinia, and not at Lacedæmon, as ſome ſuppoſe. He wrote, in the Doric dialect, 6 books of verſes, beſides a play called Colymboſas. He floriſhed B. C. 670, and died of the louſy diſeaſe. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 41. l. 3, c. 15.—*Ariſtot. Hiſt. Anim.* 5, c. 31.

ALCMĒNA, was daughter of Electryon king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom *Plut. de Reb. Græc.* calls Lyſidice, and *Diod.* l. 2, Eurymede. Her father promiſed his crown and his daughter to Amphitryon, if he would revenge the death of his ſons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. While Amphitryon was gone againſt the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, reſolved to introduce himſelf into her bed. The more effectually to inſure ſucceſs in his amour, he aſſumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even preſented her with a cup, which he ſaid he had preſerved from the ſpoils for her ſake. Alcmena yielded to her lover what ſhe had

promiſed to her future huſband; and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphitryon, ordered his meſſenger, Mercury, to ſtop the riſing of Phœbus, or the ſun, ſo that the night he paſſed with Alcmena was prolonged to three long nights. Amphitryon returned the next day; and after complaining of the coldneſs with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with the reception of a falſe lover the preceding night, and even ſhowed him the cup which ſhe had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more ſo upon miſſing the cup from among his ſpoils. He went to the prophet Tireſias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue; and he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her huſband; and when ſhe was going to bring forth, Jupiter boaſted in heaven, that a child was to be born that day, to whom he would give abſolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's amours with Alcmena, made him ſwear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travails of Alcmena, and haſtened the bringing forth of the wife of Sthenelus king of Argos, who, after a pregnancy of ſeven months, had a ſon called Euryſtheus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5, &c. ſays, that Juno was aſſiſted by Lucina to put off the bringing forth of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, ſat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms croſſed. This poſture was the cauſe of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her ſervant, Galanthis, ſuppoſing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cauſe of the pains of her miſtreſs, told her that ſhe had brought forth. Lucina retired from her poſture, and immediately Alcmena brought forth twins, Hercules conceived by Jupiter, and Iphiclus by Amphitryon. Euryſtheus was already born, and therefore Hercules was ſubjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and retired to Ocalea in Bœotia. This marriage, according to ſome authors, was celebrated in the iſland of Leuce. The people of Megara ſaid that ſhe had been buried in the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 41. l. 5, c. 18. l. 9, c. 16.—*Plut. in Theſ. & Romul.*—*Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.* 19.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 9.—*Lucian Dial. Deor.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, 7. l. 3, c. 1.—*Plaut. in Amphit.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 43 & 45.——*Vid.* Amphitryon, Hercules, Euryſtheus.

ALCON, a famous archer, who one day ſaw his ſon attacked by a ſerpent, and aimed at him ſo dexterouſly that he killed the beaſt without hurting his ſon.——A ſilver ſmith. *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 5.——A ſon of Hippocoon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.——A ſurgeon under Claudius, who gained much money by his profeſſion, in curing hernias and fractures.——A ſon of Mars.——A ſon of Amycus. Theſe two laſt were at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Hygin.* fab. 173.

ALCYŎNE, or HALCYŎNE, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to conſult the oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone, in a dream, of her huſband's fate; and when ſhe found, on the morrow, his body waſhed on the ſea-ſhore, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, and was with her huſband changed into birds of the ſame name, who keep the waters calm and ſerene while they build, and ſit on their neſts on the ſurface of the ſea, for the ſpace of 7, 11, or 14 days. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 399.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 65.——One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She had Arethuſa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her ſiſters, was changed into a conſtellation. *Vid.* Pleiades. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 157.——The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her huſband purſued the raviſher with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. Upon this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 558.——The wife of Meleager. *Hygin.* fab. 174.——A town of Theſſaly, where Philip, Alexander's father, loſt one of his eyes.

ALCYŎNEUS, a youth of exemplary virtue, ſon to Antigonus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Diog.* 4.——A giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was killed by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themſelves into the ſea, and were changed into Alcyons, by Amphitrite. *Claudian. de Rap. Proſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

ALCYŎNA, a pool of Greece, whoſe depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to find. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 37.

ALDESCUS, a river of European Sarmatia, riſing from the Riphæan mountains, and falling into the northern ſea. *Dionyſ. Per.*

ALDUĂBIS. *Vid.* Dubis.

ALEA, a ſirname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Aleus, ſon of Aphidas at Tegæa in Arcadia. The ſtatue of the goddeſs made of ivory was carried by Auguſtus to Rome. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4 & 46.——A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Epheſian. When the feſtivals of Bacchus were celebrated, the women were whipped in the temple. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

ALĒBAS, a tyrant of Lariſſa, killed by his

his own guards for his cruelties. *Ovid. in Ib.* 323.

ALĒBION and DERCYNUS, ſons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules, for ſtealing his oxen in Africa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ALECTO, one of the Furies, (*α, ληγω non deſino*) is repreſented with her head covered with ſerpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and peſtilence. *Vid.* Eumenides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 324. l. 10, v. 41.

ALECTOR, ſucceeded his father Anaxagoras in the kingdom of Argos, and was father to Iphis and Capaneus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ALECTRYON, a youth whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, ſtationed at the door to watch againſt the approach of the ſun. He fell aſleep, and Apollo came and diſcovered the lovers, who were expoſed by Vulcan, in each other's arms, before all the gods. Mars was ſo incenſed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, who, ſtill mindful of his neglect, early announces the approach of the ſun. *Lucian. in Alect.*

ALECTUS, a tyrant of Britain, in Dioclesian's reign, &c. He died 296, A. D.

ALĒIUS CAMPUS, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horſe Pegaſus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death. *Homer. Il.* 6. v. 201.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Ovid. in Ibid.* 257.

ALEMANNI, or Alamanni, a people of Germany.

ALĒMON, the father of Myſcellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia. Myſcellus is often called Alemonides. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19 & 26.

ALEMUSII, inhabitants of Attica, in whoſe country there was a temple of Ceres and of Proſerpine. *Pauſ. in Attic.*

ALENS, a place in the iſland of Cos.

ALEON, or Ales, a river of Ionia, near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5. l. 8, c. 28.

ALĒSE, a town of Sicily, called afterwards Archonidion, after the founder. The Romans made it an independent city.

ALĒSIA, or Alexia, a famous city of the Mandubri in Gaul, founded by Hercules as he returned from Iberia, on a high hill. J. Cæſar conquered it. *Flor.* 3, c. 10.—*Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7, c. 68.

ALĒSIUM, a town and mountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 10.

ALETES, a ſon of Ægiſthus, murdered by Oreſtes. *Hygin.* fab. 122.

ALĒTHES, the firſt of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. He was ſon of Hippotas. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.——A companion of Æneas, deſcribed as a prudent and venerable old man. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 125. l. 9, v. 246.

ALETHIA, one of Apollo's nurſes.

ALETĬDAS, (from *αλαομαι, to wander*), certain ſacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Erigone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

ALETRIUM, a town of Latium, whoſe inhabitants are called Aletrinates. *Liv.* 9, c. 42.

ALĒTUM, a tomb near the harbour of Carthage in Spain. *Polyb.* 10.

ALEUĀDÆ, a royal family of Lariſſa in Theſſaly, deſcended from Aleuas king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes. The name is often applied to the Theſſalians without diſtinction. *Diod.* 16.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 6. 172.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8. l. 7, c. 10.—*Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 11.

ALĒUS, a king of Arcadia, famous for his ſkill in building temples. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4 & 53.

ALEX, a river in the country of the Brutii. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

ALEXAMĒNUS, an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, and was ſoon after murdered by the people. *Liv.* 35, c. 34.

ALEXANDER 1ſt, ſon of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Perſian ambaſſadors for their immodeſt behaviour to the women of his father's court, and was the firſt who raiſed the reputation of the Macedonians. He reigned 43 years, and died 451 B. C. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 5, 7, 8 & 9.

ALEXANDER 2d, ſon of Amyntas 2d, king of Macedonia, was treacherouſly murdered, B. C. 370, by his younger brother Ptolemy, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 5, ſays Eurydice, the wife of Amyntas, was the cauſe of his murder.

ALEXANDER 3d, ſurnamed the Great, was ſon of Philip and Olympias. He was born B. C. 355, that night on which the famous temple of Diana at Epheſus was burnt by Eroſtratus. This event, according to the magicians, was an early prognoſtic of his future greatneſs, as well as the taming of Bucephalus, a horſe whom none of the king's courtiers could manage; upon which Philip ſaid with tears in his eyes, that his ſon muſt ſeek another kingdom, as that of Macedonia would not be ſufficiently large for the diſplay of his greatneſs. Olympias during her pregnancy declared, that ſhe was with child by a dragon; and the day that Alexander was born, two eagles perched for ſome time on the houſe of Philip, as if foretelling that his ſon would become maſter of Europe and Aſia. He was pupil to Ariſtotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's inſtructions with becoming deference and pleaſure, and ever reſpected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander, in his 15th year, was left governor of Ma-

cedonia, where he quelled a dangerous ſedition and ſoon after followed his father to the field, and ſaved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and even cauſed the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was aſſaſſinated, he puniſhed his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affection of his ſubjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and deſtroyed Thebes; and after he had been choſen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war againſt the Perſians, who under Darius and Xerxes had laid waſte and plundered the nobleſt of the Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5,000 horſe, he invaded Aſia, and after the defeat of Darius at the Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Aſia Minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Iſſus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obſtinate ſiege of ſeven months, and the ſlaughter of 2000 of the inhabitants in cool blood, and made himſelf maſter of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Perſia. From Egypt he viſited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and bribed the prieſts, who ſaluted him as the ſon of their god, and enjoined his army to pay him divine honors. He built a town which he called Alexandria, on the weſtern ſide of the Nile, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, an eligible ſituation which his penetrating eye marked as beſt entitled to become the future capital of his immenſe dominions, and to extend the commerce of his ſubjects from the Mediterranean to the Ganges. His conqueſts were ſpread over India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and after he had invaded Scythia, and viſited the Indian ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the ſpoils of the eaſt. His entering the city was foretold by the magicians as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon the 21ſt of April, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of brilliant and continued ſucceſs, 323 B. C. His death was ſo premature that ſome have attributed it to the effects of poiſon, and exceſs of drinking. Antipater has been accuſed of cauſing the fatal poiſon to be given him at a feaſt; and perhaps the reſentment of the Macedonians, whoſe ſervices he ſeemed to forget, by entruſting the guard of his body to the Perſians, was the cauſe of his death. He was ſo univerſally regretted, that Babylon was filled with tears and lamentations; and the Medes and Macedonians declared, that no one was able or worthy to ſucceed him. Many conſpiracies were formed againſt him by the officers of his army, but they were all ſeaſonably ſuppreſſed. His tender treatment of the wife and mother of king Darius, who were taken priſoners, has been greatly praiſed; and the latter, who had ſurvived the death of her ſon, killed herſelf when ſhe heard that Alexander was dead. His great intrepidity more than once endangered his life; he always fought as if ſure of victory, and the terror of his name was often more powerfully effectual than his arms. He was always forward in every engagement, and bore the labors of the field as well as the meaneſt of his ſoldiers. During his conqueſts in Aſia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria, after his own name. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himſelf to be worſhipped as a god; and Calliſthenes, who refuſed to do it, was ſhamefully put to death. He murdered, at a banquet, his friend Clitus, who had once ſaved his life in a battle, becauſe he enlarged upon the virtues and exploits of Philip, and preferred them to thoſe of his ſon. His victories and ſucceſs encreaſed his pride; he dreſſed himſelf in the Perſian manner, and gave himſelf up to pleaſure and diſſipation. He ſet on fire the town of Perſepolis, in a fit of madneſs and intoxication, encouraged by the courtezan Thais. Yet among all his extravagancies, he was fond of candor and of truth; and when one of his officers read to him, as he ſailed on the Hydaſpes, an hiſtory which he had compoſed of the wars with Porus, and in which he had too liberally panegyrized him, Alexander ſnatched the book from his hand, and threw it into the river, ſaying, "what need is there of ſuch flattery? are not the exploits of Alexander ſufficiently meritorious in themſelves, without the colorings of falſehood?" He in like manner rejected a ſtatuary, who offered to cut mount Athos like him, and repreſent him as holding a town in one hand, and pouring a river from the other. He forbade any ſtatuary to make his ſtatue except Lyſippus, and any painter to draw his picture except Apelles. On his death-bed he gave his ring to Perdiccas, and it was ſuppoſed that by this ſingular preſent, he wiſhed to make him his ſucceſſor. Some time before his death, his officers aſked him whom he appointed to ſucceed him on the throne? and he anſwered, the worthieſt among you; but I am afraid, added he, my beſt friends will perform my funeral obſequies with bloody hands. Alexander, with all his pride, was humane and liberal, eaſy and familiar with his friends, a great patron of learning, as may be collected from his aſſiſting Ariſtotle with a purſe of money to effect the completion of his natural hiſtory. He was brave often to raſhneſs; he frequently lamented that his father conquered every thing, and left him nothing to do; and

and exclaimed, in all the pride of regal dignity, Give me kings for competitors, and I will enter the lists at Olympia. All his family and infant children were put to death by Cassander. The first deliberation that was made after his decease, among his generals, was to appoint his brother Philip Aridæus successor, until Roxane, who was then pregnant by him, brought into the world a legitimate heir. Perdiccas wished to be supreme regent, as Aridæus wanted capacity; and, more strongly to establish himself, he married Cleopatra, Alexander's sister, and made alliance with Eumenes. As he endeavoured to deprive Ptolemy of Egypt, he was defeated in a battle by Seleucus and Antigonus, on the banks of the river Nile, and assassinated by his own cavalry. Perdiccas was the first of Alexander's generals who took up arms against his fellow soldiers, and he was the first who fell a sacrifice to his rashness and cruelty. To defend himself against him, Ptolemy made a treaty of alliance with some generals, among whom was Antipater, who had strengthened himself by giving his daughter Phila, an ambitious and aspiring woman, in marriage to Craterus, another of the generals of Alexander. After many dissensions and bloody wars among themselves, the generals of Alexander laid the foundations of several great empires in the three quarters of the globe. Ptolemy seized Egypt, where he firmly established himself, and where his successors were called Ptolemies, in honor of the founder of their empire, which subsisted till the time of Augustus. Seleucus and his posterity reigned in Babylon and Syria. Antigonus at first established himself in Asia Minor, and Antipater in Macedonia. The descendants of Antipater were conquered by the successors of Antigonus, who reigned in Macedonia till it was reduced by the Romans in the time of king Perseus. Lysimachus made himself master of Thrace; and Leonatus, who had taken possession of Phrygia, meditated for a while to drive Antipater from Macedonia. Eumenes established himself in Cappadocia, but was soon overpowered by the combinations of his rival Antigonus, and starved to death. During his life-time, Eumenes appeared so formidable to the successors of Alexander, that none of them dared to assume the title of king. *Curt. Arrian & Plut.* have written an account of Alexander's life. *Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Paus.* 1, 7, 8, 9.—*Justin.* 11 & 12.—*Val. Max.*—*Strab.* 1, &c.——A son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane, put to death with his mother, by Cassander. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.——A man, who, after the expulsion of Telestes, reigned in Corinth. Twenty-five years after, Telestes dispossessed him, and put him to death.——A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia who reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater, and was prevented by Lysimachus from revenging his mother Thessalonica, whom his brother had murdered. Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, put him to death. *Justin.* 16, c. 1.—*Paus.* 9, c. 7.——A king of Epirus, brother to Olympias, and successor to Arybas. He banished Timolaus to Peloponnesus, and made war in Italy against the Romans, and observed that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Persians). He was surnamed Molossus. *Justin.* 17, c. 3.—*Diod.* 16.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17 & 27.—*Strab.* 16.——A son of Pyrrhus, was king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius. He recovered it by the assistance of the Acarnanians. *Justin.* 26, c. 3.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A king of Syria, driven from his kingdom by Nicanor, son of Demetrius Soter, and his father-in-law Ptolemy Philometor. *Justin.* 35, c. 1 & 2.—*Joseph.* 13. *ant. Jud.*—*Strab.* 17.——A king of Syria, first called Bala, was a merchant, and succeeded Demetrius. He conquered Nicanor by means of Ptolemy Physcon, and was afterwards killed by Antiochus Gryphus, son of Nicanor. *Joseph. ant. Jud.* 13, c. 18.——Ptolemy, was one of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother Cleopatra, raised him to the throne, in preference to his brother Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and soon after recalled him; and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects. *Joseph.* 13. *Ant. Jud.* c. 20, &c.—*Justin.* 39, c. 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 1, c. 9.——Ptolemy 2d, king of Egypt, was son of the preceding. He was educated in the island of Cos, and falling into the hands of Mithridates, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his subjects a few days after his restoration. *Appian.* 1. *Bell. Civ.*——Ptolemy 3d, was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander, the last mentioned. After a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, B. C. 65, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people. *Vid. Ægyptus & Ptolemæus. Cic. pro. Rull.*——A youth, ordered by Alexander the Great to climb the rock Aornus, with 30 other youths. He was killed in the attempt. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.——An historian mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.*——An Epicurean philosopher. *Plut.*——A governor of Æolia, who assembled a multitude on pretence of shewing them an uncommon spectacle, and confined

confined them till they had each bought their liberty with a ſum of money. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 10.——A name given to Paris, ſon of Priam. *Vid.* Paris.——Jannæus, a king of Judæa, ſon of Hyrcanus, and brother of Ariſtobulus, who reigned as a tyrant, and died through exceſs of drinking, B. C. 79, after maſſacring 800 of his ſubjects for the entertainment of his concubines.——A Paphlagonian who gained divine honors by his magical tricks and impoſitions, and likewiſe procured the friendſhip of Marcus Aurelius. He died 70 years old.——A native of Caria, in the 3d century, who wrote a commentary on the writings of Ariſtotle, part of which is ſtill extant.——Trallianus, a phyſician and philoſopher of the 4th century, ſome of whoſe works in Greek are ſtill extant.——A poet of Ætolia, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——A peripatetic philoſopher, ſaid to have been preceptor to Nero.——An hiſtorian, called alſo Polyhiſtor, who wrote 5 books on the Roman republic, in which he ſaid that the Jews had received their laws, not from God, but from a woman he called Moſo. He alſo wrote a treatiſe on the Pythagorean philoſophy, B. C. 88.——A poet of Epheſus, who wrote a poem on aſtronomy and geography. ——A writer of Myndus, quoted by *Athen* and *Ælian.*——A ſophiſt of Silencia, in the age of Antoninus.——A phyſician in the age of Juſtinian.——A Theſſalian, who, as he was going to engage in a naval battle, gave to his ſoldiers a great number of miſſile weapons, and ordered them to dart them continually upon the enemy, to render their numbers uſeleſs. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 27.——A ſon of Lyſimachus. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 12.——A governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.——A ſon of Polyſperchon, killed in Aſia by the Dymæans. *Diod.* 18 & 19.——A poet of Pleuron, who ſaid that Theſeus had a daughter called Iphigenia, by Helen. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.——A Spartan, killed with two hundred of his ſoldiers by the Argives, when he endeavoured to prevent their paſſing through the country of Tegea. *Diod.* 15. ——A cruel tyrant of Pheræ, in Theſſaly, who made war againſt the Macedonians, and took Pelopidas priſoner. He was murdered, B. C. 357, by his wife called Thebe, whoſe room he carefully ſearched every night, fearful of ſome dagger that might be concealed to take away his life. *Cic. de Inv.* 2, c. 49. *de off.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Pelop.* —*Pauſ.* 6, c. 5.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 321.——Severus, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.

ALEXANDRA, the name of ſome queens of Judæa, mentioned by *Joſeph.*—A nurſe of Nero. *Suet. in Ner.* 50.

ALEXANDRI ARÆ, the boundaries, according to ſome, of Alexander's victories, near the Tanais. *Plin.* 6, c. 16.

ALEXANDRĪA, the name of ſeveral cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conqueſts in Aſia; the moſt famous are —A great and extenſive city, built B. C. 332, by Alexander, on the weſtern ſide of the Delta. The illuſtrious founder intended it not only for the capital of Egypt, but of his immenſe conqueſts, and the commercial advantages which its ſituation commanded continued to improve from the time of Alexander till the invaſion of the Saracens in the 7th century. The commodities of India were brought there, and thence diſperſed to the different countries around the Mediterranean. Alexandria is famous, among other curioſities, for the large library which the pride or learning of the Ptolemies had collected there, at a vaſt expence, from all parts of the earth. This valuable repoſitory was burnt by the orders of the caliph Omar, A. D. 642; and it is ſaid, that during 6 months, the numerous volumes ſupplied fuel for the 4000 baths, which contributed to the health and convenience of the populous capital of Egypt. Alexandria has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed for its ſchools, not only of theology and philoſophy, but of phyſic, where once to have ſtudied, was a ſufficient recommendation to diſtant countries. The aſtronomical ſchool, founded by Philadelphus, maintained its ſuperior reputation for 10 centuries till the time of the Saracens. The modern town of Scanderoon has been erected upon the ruins of Alexandria, and, as if it were an inſult to its former greatneſs, it ſcarce contains 6000 inhabitants. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 10. ——Another in Albania, at the foot of mount Caucaſus.——Another in Arachoſia, in India.——The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.——Another of Carmania.——Another in Cilicia, on the confines of Syria.——Another, the capital of Margiana.——Another of Troas, &c. *Curt.* 7.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16, 23, 25.

ALEXANDRĬDES, a Lacedæmonian who married his ſiſter's daughter, by whom he had Dorycus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus. ——A native of Delphi, of which he wrote an hiſtory.

ALEXANDRĪNA AQUA, baths in Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.

ALEXANDROPŎLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great. *Plin.* 6, c. 25.

ALEXĀNOR, a ſon of Machaon, who built a temple to his grandfather Æſculapius, and received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.

ALEXARCHUS, a Greek hiſtorian.

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cauſe that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra. Auguſtus puniſhed him ſeverely after the defeat of Antony. *Plut. in Anton.*

ALEXIA, or Aleſia. *Vid.* Aleſia.

ALEXICĂCUS, a ſirname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXĪNUS, a diſciple of Eubulides the Mileſian, famous for the acuteneſs of his genius and judgment, and for his fondneſs for contention and argumentation. He died of a wound he had received from a ſharp-pointed reed, as he ſwam acroſs the river Alpheus. *Diog. in Euclid.*

ALEXION, a phyſician, intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Att.* 13, ep. 25.

ALEXIPPUS, a phyſician of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ALEXIRAES, a ſon of Hercules by Hebe. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A place of Bœotia, where Alexiraes was born, bears alſo this name. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 25.

ALEXIRHOE, a daughter of the river Granicus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 763.

ALEXIS, a man of Samos, who endeavoured to aſcertain, by his writings, the borders of his country.——A comic poet, 336 B. C. of Thurium, who wrote 245 comedies, of which ſome few fragments remain.——A ſervant of Aſinius Pollio.——An ungrateful youth of whom a ſhepherd is deeply enamoured, in Virgil's *Ecl.* 2.——A ſtatuary, diſciple to Poſycletes, 87 Olym. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A ſchool-fellow of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 2.

ALEXON, a native of Myndos, who wrote fables. *Diog.*

ALFATERNA, a town of Campania, beyond mount Veſuvius.

ALFĒNUS, a native of Cremona, who, by the force of his genius and his application, raiſed himſelf from his original profeſſion of a cobler, to offices of truſt at Rome, and at laſt became conſul. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 130.

ALGĬDUM, a town of Latium near Tuſculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the ſame name in the neighbourhood. *Horat.* 1, od. 21.

ALIACMON & HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia, ſeparating it from Theſſaly. It flows into the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

ALIARTUM, a city of Bœotia, taken by M. Lucretius. *Liv.* 42, c. 63.

ALIARTUS & HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permeſſus.——Another in Peloponneſus, on the coaſt of Meſſenia. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 274.

ALĬCIS, a town of Laconia.——A tribe of Athens. *Strab.*

ALIĒNUS CÆCĪNA, a queſtor in Bœotia, appointed, for his ſervices, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba. The emperor diſgraced him for his bad conduct, for which he raiſed commotions in the empire. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 52.

ALĪFÆ, Aliſa, or Alipha, a town of Italy, near the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 8, c. 25.

ALILÆI, a people of Arabia Felix.

ALIMENTUS, C. an hiſtorian in the ſecond punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Annibal, beſides a treatiſe on military affairs. *Liv.* 21 & 30.

ALINDÆ, a town of Caria. *Arrian.*

ALIPHĒRIA, a town of Arcadia, ſituate on a hill. *Polyb.* 4, c. 77.

ALIRROTHIUS, a ſon of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his diſpute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavoured to cut down the olive, which had ſprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva; but in the attempt he miſſed his aim, and cut his own legs ſo ſeverely that he inſtantly expired.

T. ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, a Roman knight who married his brother's daughter to pleaſe Agrippina.——A noted glutton in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 5, v. 118.

ALLIA, a river of Italy, falling into the Tiber. The Romans were defeated on its banks by Brennus and the Gauls, who were going to plunder Rome, 17th July, B. C. 390. *Plut. in Camil.*—*Liv.* 5, c. 37.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 717. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1. 413.

ALLIĒNOS, a pretor of Sicily, under Cæſar. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

ALLŎBRŎGES, a warlike nation of Gaul near the Rhone, in that part of the country now called Savoy. The Romans deſtroyed their city, becauſe they had aſſiſted Hannibal. Their ambaſſadors were allured by great promiſes to join in Catiline's conſpiracy againſt his country; but they ſcorned the offers, and diſcovered the plot. *Dio.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Tacit.* 1. *Hiſt.* c. 66.—*Salluſt. in Jug. bell.*

ALLOBRŬGES, a people of Gaul ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Allobroges. *Polyb.* 30, c. 56.

ALLOTRĬGES, a nation on the ſouthern parts of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

ALLUTIUS, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio reſtored the beautiful princeſs he had taken in battle.

ALMO, a ſmall river near Rome, falling into the Tiber. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 387.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 600.

ALMON, the eldeſt of the ſons of Tyrrhus. He was the firſt Rutulian killed by the Trojans; and from the ſkirmiſh which happened before and after his death, aroſe the

the enmities which ended in the fall of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 532.

ALŌA, feſtivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus and Ceres, by whoſe beneficence the huſbandmen received the recompence of their labors. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called, from this, Aloas and Alois.

ALOĒUS, a giant, ſon of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two ſons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumſtance they have been called *Aloides*. They made war againſt the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook their war. They built the town of Aſcra, at the foot of mount Helicon. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 582.—*Homer. Il.* 5, *Od.* 11.

ALOĪDES & ALOIDÆ, the ſons of Aloeus. *Vid.* Aloeus.

ALŎPE, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleuſis, had a child by Neptune, whom ſhe expoſed in the woods, covered with a piece of her gown. The child was preſerved, and carried to Alope's father, who, upon knowing the gown, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not ſave his miſtreſs, changed her into a fountain. The child was called Hippothoon, and placed by Theſeus upon his grandfather's throne. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5 & 39. —*Hygin.* fab. 187.——One of the Harpies. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A town of Theſſaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7 —*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 682.

ALOPĔCE, an iſland in the Palus Mæotis. *Strab.*——Another in the Cimmerian Boſphorus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Another in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Smyrna. *Id.* 5. c. 31.

ALOPĔCES, a ſmall village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius, whom the Spartans had ſent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ. Socrates and Ariſtides were born there. *Æſchin. contra Timarch.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 64.

ALOPIUS, a ſon of Hercules and Antiope. *Apollod.*

ALOS, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

ALOTIA, feſtivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon by the Arcadians.

ALPĒNUS, the capital of Locris, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176, &c.

ALPES, mountains that ſeparate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany; conſidered as the higheſt ground in Europe. From them ariſe ſeveral rivers which after watering the neighbouring countries diſcharge themſelves into the German, Mediterranean and Euxine ſeas. The Alps are covered with perpetual ſnows, and diſtinguiſhed, according to their ſituation, by the different names of *Cottiæ, Carnicæ, Graiæ, Noricæ, Juliæ, Maritimæ, Pannoniæ, Penninæ, Pænæ, Rhæticæ, Tridentinæ, Venetæ*. A traveller is generally five days in reaching the top in ſome parts. They were ſuppoſed for a long time to be impaſſable. Hannibal marched his army over them, and made his way through rocks, by ſoftening and breaking them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were unſubdued till the age of Auguſtus, who, to eternize the victory he had obtained over them, erected a pillar in their territory. *Strab.* 4 & 5.—*Liv.* 21, c. 35.—*Juv.* 10, v. 151.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 183.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 53.

ALPHEIA, a ſirname of Diana in Elis. It was given her when the river Alpheus endeavoured to raviſh her without ſucceſs. ——A ſirname of the nymph Arethuſa, becauſe loved by the Alpheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 487.

ALPHĒNOR, one of Niobe's ſons. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

ALPHĒNUS. *Vid.* Alfenus.

ALPHESIBŒA, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, ſon of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] She received as a bridal preſent, the famous necklace which Polynices had given to Eriphyle, to induce her to betray her huſband Amphiaraus. Alcmæon, being perſecuted by the manes of his mother, left his wife by order of the oracle, and retired near the Achelous, whoſe daughter Callirhoe he married. Callirhoe had two ſons by him, and begged of him, as a preſent, the necklace which was then in the hands of Alphesibœa. He endeavoured to obtain it, and was killed by Temenus and Axion, Alphesibœa's brothers, who thus revenged their ſiſter, who had been ſo innocently abandoned. *Hygin.* fab. 244.—*Propert.* 1, el. 15, v. 15.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

ALPHESIBŒUS, a ſhepherd, often mentioned in Virgil's eclogues.

ALPHĒUS, a famous river of Peloponneſus, which riſes in Arcadia, and after paſſing through Elis and Achaia, falls into the ſea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethuſa, and purſued her till ſhe was changed into a fountain by Diana. The fountain Arethuſa is in Ortygia, a ſmall iſland near Syracuſe; and the ancients affirm, that the river Alpheus paſſes under the ſea from Peloponneſus, and without

without mingling itſelf with the ſalt waters, riſes again in Ortygia, and joins the ſtream of Arethuſa. If any thing is thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, according to their traditions, it will re-appear, after ſome time ſwimming on the waters of Arethuſa near Sicily. Hercules made uſe of the Alpheus to clean the ſtables of Augias. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 176.—*Stat. Theb.* 1 & 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 7. l. 6, c. 21.—*Marcellin.* 25.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

ALPHIUS, or ALFEUS, a celebrated uſurer, ridiculed in *Horat. Epod.* 2.

ALPHIUS AVITUS, a writer in the age of Severus, who gave an account of illuſtrious men, and an hiſtory of the Carthaginian war.

ALPĪNUS, belonging to the Alps. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 442.

ALPĪNUS (CORNELIUS), a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the aukward manner in which he introduces the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful ſtyle with which he deſcribes the Rhine, in an epic poem he had attempted on the wars in Germany. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 10, v. 3.——Julius one of the chiefs of the Helvetii. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 68.

ALPIS, a ſmall river falling into the Danube.

ALSIUM, a town on the Tiber. *Sil.* 8.

ALSUS, a river of Achaia in Peloponneſus, flowing from mount Sipylus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 27.——A ſhepherd during the Rutulian wars. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

ALTHÆA, daughter of Theſtius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom ſhe had many children, among whom was Meleager. When Althæa brought forth Meleager, the Parcæ placed a log of wood in the fire, and ſaid, that as long as it was preſerved, ſo long would the life of the child juſt born, be prolonged. The mother ſaved the wood from the flames, and kept it very carefully; but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althea's brothers, Althæa, to revenge their death, threw the log into the fire, and as ſoon as it was burnt, Meleager expired. She was afterwards ſo ſorry for the death which ſhe had cauſed, that ſhe killed herſelf, unable to ſurvive her ſon. *Vid. Meleager.—Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45, l. 10, c. 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

ALTHÆMĔNES, a ſon of Creteus king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a ſettlement to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other ſons, Creteus went after his ſon Althæmenes; when he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, ſuppoſing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own ſon. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and ſwallowed him up. *Apollod.* 3, c. 2.

ALTĪNUM, a flouriſhing city near Aquileia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

ALTIS, a ſacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 20, &c.

ALTUS, a city of Peloponneſus. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*

ALUNTIUM, a town of Sicily. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.

ALUS, ALUUS, & HALUS, a village of Arcadia called alſo the temple of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

ALYATTES I. a king of Lydia, deſcended from the Heraclidæ. He reigned 57 years.——II. king of Lydia, of the family of the Mermnadæ, was father to Cræſus. He drove the Cimmerians from Aſia, and made war againſt the Medes. He died when engaged in a war againſt Miletus, after a reign of 35 years. A monument was raiſed on his grave, with the money which the women of Lydia had obtained by proſtitution. An eclipſe of the ſun terminated a battle between him and Cyaxares. *Herodot.* 1. c. 16, 17, &c.

ALŸBA, a country near Myſia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ALYCÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

ALYCÆUS, ſon of Sciron, was killed by Theſeus. A place in Megara, received its name from him. *Plut. in Theſ.*

ALŸMON, the huſband of Circe.

ALYSSUS, a fountain of Arcadia, whoſe waters could cure the bite of a mad dog. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 19.

ALYXOTHOE, or ALEXIRHOE, daughter of Dymus, was mother of Æſacus by Priam. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 11.

AMADŎCUS, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagoniſt Seuthes. *Ariſtot.* 5. *Polit.* 10.

AMAGE, a queen of Sarmatia, remarkable for her juſtice and fortitude. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 56.

AMALTHÆA, daughter of Meliſſus king of Crete, fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence ſome authors have called her a goat, and have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindneſſes, placed her in heaven as a conſtellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who had taken care of his infant years. This horn was called the horn of plenty, and had the power to give the nymphs whatever they deſired. *Diod.* 3, 4, & 5.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 113.—*Strab.* 10.—

10.—*Hygin. fab.* 139.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.——A Sibyl of Cumæ; called alſo Hierophile and Demophile. She is ſuppoſed to be the ſame who brought nine books of propheſies to Tarquin king of Rome, &c. *Varro.*—*Tibul.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 67. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*]

AMALTHĒUM, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country-houſe, called Amalthea in Epirus, and provided with every thing which could furniſh entertainment and convey inſtruction. *Cic. ad Attic.* 1, ep. 13.

AMĂNA or AMĂNUS, a mountain of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 244.

CN. SAL. AMANDUS, a rebel general under Dioclesian, who aſſumed imperial honors, and was at laſt conquered by Dioclesian's colleague.

AMANTES or AMANTĪNI, a people of Illyricum deſcended from the Abantes of Phocis. *Callimach.*

AMĀNUS, one of the deities worſhipped n Perſia. *Strab.* 11.——A mountain of Cilicia.

AMĀRĂCUS, an officer of Cinyras, changed into marjoram.

AMARDI, a nation near the Caſpian ſea. *Mela.* 1, c. 3.

AMARTUS, a city of Greece. *Homer. Hymn. in Apoll.*

AMARYLLIS, the name of a country woman in Virgil's eclogues. Some commentators have ſuppoſed, that the poet ſpoke of Rome under this fictitious apellation.

AMARYNCEUS, a king of the Epeans, buried at Buprafium. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 1.

AMARYNTHUS, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amaryſia, and her feſtivals in that town Amarynthia.—Eubœa is ſometimes called Amarynthus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.

AMAS, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3.

AMĂSĒNUS, a ſmall river of Latium falling into the Tyrrhene ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 685.

AMASIA, a city of Pontus, where Mithridates the great, and Strabo the geographer, were born. *Strab.* 12.

AMĀSIS, a man who, from a common ſoldier, became king of Egypt. He made war againſt Arabia, and died before the invaſion of his country by Cambyſes king of Perſia. He made a law, that every one of his ſubjects ſhould yearly give an account to the public magiſtrates, of the manner in which he ſupported himſelf. He refuſed to continue in alliance with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, on account of his uncommon proſperity. When Cambyſes came into Egypt, he ordered the body of Amaſis to be dug up, and to be inſulted and burnt; an action which was very offenſive to the religious notions of the Egyptians. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.——A man who led the Perſians againſt the inhabitants of Barce. *Herodot.* 4, c. 201, &c.

AMASTRIS, the wife of Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily, was ſiſter to Darius, whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.*——Alſo, the wife of Xerxes, king of Perſia. [*Vid. Ameſtris.*]——A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine ſea. *Catull.*

AMASTRUS, one of the auxiliaries of Perſes, againſt Æetes king of Colchis, killed by Argus, ſon of Phryxus. *Flacc.* 6, v. 544.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 673.

AMĀTA, the wife of king Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy. She zealouſly favored the intereſt of Turnus; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, ſhe hung herſelf to avoid the ſight of her ſon-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

AMĂTHUS, (gen. untis) a city on the ſouthern ſide of the iſland of Cyprus, particularly dedicated to Venus. The iſland is ſometimes called Amathuſia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51. *Ptol.* 5, c. 14.

AMAXAMPĒUS, a fountain of Scythia, whoſe waters imbitter the ſtream of the river Hypanis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52.

AMAXIA or AMAXĪTA, an ancient town of Troas.——A place of Cilicia abounding with wood fit for building ſhips. *Plin.* 5, c. 9.—*Strab.* 14.

AMAZĒNES or MAZĒNES, a prince of the iſland Oractus, who ſailed for ſome time with the Macedonians and Nearchus in Alexander's expedition into the eaſt. *Arrian. in Indic.*

AMAZŎNES or AMAZŎNĪDES, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exerciſes. They never had any commerce with the other ſex; but, only for the ſake of propagation, they viſited the inhabitants of the neighbouring country for a few days, and the male children which they brought forth were given to the fathers. According to Juſtin, they were ſtrangled as ſoon as born, and Diodorus ſays that they maimed them and diſtorted their limbs. The females were carefully educated with their mothers, in the labors of the field; their right breaſt was burnt off, that they might hurl a javelin with more force, and make a better uſe of the bow; from that circumſtance, therefore, their name is derived (*α non, μαζα mamma*). They founded an extenſive empire in Aſia Minor, along the

the ſhores of the Euxine, and near the Thermodon. They were defeated in a battle near the Thermodon, by the Greeks; and ſome of them migrated beyond the Tanais, and extended their territories as far as the Caſpian ſea. Themyſcyra was the moſt capital of their towns. Smyrna, Magneſia, Thyatira, and Epheſus, according to ſome authors, were built by them. Diodorus I. 3, mentions a nation of Amazons in Africa, more ancient than thoſe of Aſia. Some authors, among whom is Strabo, deny the exiſtence of the Amazons, but Juſtin and Diodorus particularly ſupport it; and the latter ſays, that Penthefilea, one of their queens, came to the Trojan war on the ſide of Priam, and that ſhe was killed by Achilles, and from that time the glory and character of the Amazons gradually decayed, and was totally forgotten. The Amazons of Africa floriſhed long before the Trojan war, and many of their actions have been attributed to thoſe of Aſia. It is ſaid, that after they had almoſt ſubdued all Aſia, they invaded Attica, and were conquered by Theſeus. Their moſt famous actions were their expedition againſt Priam, and afterwards the aſſiſtance they gave him during the Trojan war; and their invaſion of Attica, to puniſh Theſeus, who had carried away Antiope, one of their queens. They were alſo conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpeſia, &c. are famous. Curtius ſays, that Thaleſtris, one of their queens, came to Alexander whilſt he was purſuing his conqueſts in Aſia, for the ſake of raiſing children from a man of ſuch military reputation; and that after ſhe had remained 13 days with him, ſhe retired into her country. The Amazons were ſuch expert archers, that, to denote the goodneſs of a bow or quiver, it was uſual to call it Amazonian. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 311.—*Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 7.—*Philoſtr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 4.—*Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 7, l. 14, c. 8, l. 36, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 110.—*Strab.* 11.—*Diod.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3 & 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 163.

AMAZŎNIA, a celebrated miſtreſs of the emperor Commodus.——The country of the Amazons, near the Caſpian ſea.

AMAZŎNIUM, a place in Attica, where Theſeus obtained a victory over the Amazons.

AMAZŎNIUS, a ſirname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

AMBARRI, a people of Gallia Celtica, related to the Ædui. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 11.

AMBĔNUS, a mountain of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 85.

AMBARVĀLIA, a joyful proceſſion round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres the goddeſs of corn. There were two feſtivals of that name celebrated by the Romans, one about the month of April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, ſinging hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preſerve their corn. The word is derived *ab ambiendis arvis*, going round the fields. A ſow, a ſheep, and a bull, called *ambarvaliæ hoſtiæ*, were afterwards immolated, and the ſacrifice has ſometimes been called *ſuovetaurilia*, from *ſus*, *ovis*, and *taurus*. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Tib.* 2, *el.* 1.—*Cato de R. R.* c. 141.

AMBIALĪTES, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3. c. 9.

AMBIĀNUM, a town of Belgium. Its inhabitants conſpired againſt J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 2, *bell. G.* c. 4.

AMBIATĪNUM, a village of Germany, where the emperor Caligula was born. *Sueton. in Cal.* 8.

AMBIGĀTUS, a king of the Celtæ, in the time of Tarquinius Priſcus. Seeing the great population of his country, he ſent his two nephews, Sigoveſus and Belloveſus, with two colonies, in queſt of new ſettlements; the former towards the Hercynian woods, and the other towards Italy. *Liv.* 5, c. 34, *&c.*

AMBIŌRIX, a king of the Eburones in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with J. Cæſar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were ſlain. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 11, 26. l. 6, c. 30.

AMBIVIUS, a man mentioned by *Cicero de Senect.*

AMBLADA, a town of Piſidia. *Strab.*

AMBRACIA, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the reſidence of king Pyrrhus. Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Strab.* 10.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian ſea, near Ambracia, about 300 ſtadia deep, narrow at the entrance, but within near 100 ſtadia in breadth, and now called the gulph of Larta. *Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Flor.* 4, c. 11.—*Strab.* 10.

AMBRI, an Indian nation. *Juſtin.* 12. c. 9.

AMBRŌNES, certain nations of Gaul, who loſt their poſſeſſions by the inundation of the ſea, and lived upon rapine and plunder, whence the word *Ambrones* implied a diſhonorable meaning. They were conquered by Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

AMBRŎSIA, feſtivals obſerved in honor of Bacchus, in ſome cities in Greece. They were the ſame as the Brumalia of the Romans.——

mans.——One of the daughters of Atlas, changed into a conſtellation after death.—— The food of the gods was called *ambroſia*, and their drink *nectar*. The word ſignifies immortal. It had the power of giving immortality to all thoſe who eat it. It was ſweeter than honey, and of a moſt odoriferous ſmell; and it is ſaid, that Berenice the wife of Ptolemy Soter, was ſaved from death by eating ambroſia given her by Venus. Titonus was made immortal by Aurora, by eating ambroſia; and in like manner Tantalus and Pelops, who, on account of their impiety had been driven from heaven, and compelled to die upon earth. It had the power of healing wounds, and therefore Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, ſaves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction, by rubbing it with ambroſia; and Venus alſo heals the wounds of her ſon, in Virgil's Æneid, with it. The gods uſed generally to perfume their hair with ambroſia, as Juno when ſhe adorned herſelf to captivate Jupiter, and Venus when ſhe appeared to Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 1, 14, 16 & 24.—*Lucian de dea Syria.* —*Catull.* ep. 100.—*Theocrit. Id.* 15.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 407, l. 12, v. 419.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Pindar.* 1, *Olymp.*

Ambrosius, biſhop of Milan, obliged the emperor Theodoſius to make penance for the murder of the people of Theſſalonica, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, eſpecially againſt the Arians. His 3 books *de officiis* are ſtill extant. His ſtyle is not inelegant, but his diction is ſententious; his opinions eccentric, though his ſubject is diverſified by copiouſneſs of thought. He died A. D. 397. The beſt edition of his works is that of the Benedicts, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1686.

Ambrȳon, a man who wrote the life of Theocritus of Chios. *Diog.*

Ambryssus, a city of Phocis, which receives its name from a hero of the ſame name. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 35.

Ambūbājæ, Syrian women of immoral lives, who in the diſſolute period of Rome, attended feſtivals and aſſemblies as minſtrels. The name is derived by ſome from Syrian words, which ſignify a flute. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2. *Suet. in Ner.* 27.

Ambulli, a ſirname of Caſtor and Pollux, in Sparta.

Ameles, a river of hell, whoſe waters no veſſel could contain. *Plut.* 10, *de Rep.*

Amenanus, a river of Sicily, near mount Ætna.

Amenīdes, a ſecretary of Darius the laſt king of Perſia. Alexander ſet him over the Arimaſpi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Amenŏcles, a Corinthian, ſaid to be the firſt Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 13.

Ameria, a city of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14. Hence *Amerinus. Virg. G.* 1, v. 265.

Amestrătus, a town of Sicily, near the Haleſus. The Romans beſieged it for ſeven months, and it yielded at laſt after a third ſiege, and the inhabitants were ſold as ſlaves. *Polyb.* 1, c. 24.

Amestris, queen of Perſia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her huſband's miſtreſs, and cut off her noſe, ears, lips, breaſt, tongue, and eyebrows. She alſo ſacrificed 14 noble Perſian youths, to appeaſe the deities under the earth. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61. l. 9, c. 111. ——A daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lyſimachus. *Diod.* 20.

Amīda, a city of Meſopotamia, beſieged and taken by Sapor, king of Perſia. *Ammian.* 19.

Amilcar, a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning, ſirnamed Rhodanus. When the Athenians were afraid of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and ſecretly tranſmitted an account of all his ſchemes to Athens. *Trogus.* 21, c. 6.——A Carthaginian, whom the Syracuſans called to their aſſiſtance againſt the tyrant Agathocles, who beſieged their city. Amilcar ſoon after favored the intereſt of Agathocles, for which he was accuſed at Carthage. He died in Syracuſe, B. C. 309. *Diod.* 20.—*Juſtin.* 22, c. 2 & 3.——A Carthaginian, ſirnamed Barcas, father to the celebrated Annibal. He was general in Sicily during the firſt Punic war; and after a peace had been made with the Romans, he quelled a rebellion of ſlaves, who had beſieged Carthage, and taken many towns of Africa, and rendered themſelves ſo formidable to the Carthaginians that they begged and obtained aſſiſtance from Rome. After this, he paſſed into Spain with his ſon Annibal, who was but nine years of age, and laid the foundation of the town of Barcelona. He was killed in a battle againſt the Vettones B. C. 237. He had formed the plan of an invaſion of Italy, by croſſing the Alps, which his ſon afterwards carried into execution. His great enmity to the Romans was the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war. He uſed to ſay of his three ſons, that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power. *C. Nep. in Vit.—Liv.* 21, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Annib.*——A Carthaginian general, who aſſiſted the Inſubres againſt Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius. *Liv.* 32, c. 30. l. 33, c. 8.——A ſon of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the ſame day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themiſtocles.

Themiſtocles. He burnt himſelf, that his body might not be found among the ſlain. Sacrifices were offered to him. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165, &c.

AMĬLOS, or AMĬLUS, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants go to waſh themſelves by moonſhine. *Plin.* 8, c. 1. ——A town of Arcadia. *Pauſ. in Arcadic.*

AMIMŎNE, or AMYMŎNE, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain which is near Argos, and flows into the lake Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

AMĬNEA, or AMMINEA, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great huſbandmen. Its wine was highly eſteemed. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 97.——A place of Theſſaly.

AMINIAS, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed againſt Apollodorus tyrant of Caſſandrea. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 18.

AMINIUS, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 30.

AMINŎCLES, a native of Corinth, who floriſhed 705 B. C. &c.

AMISĒNA, a country of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

AMISIAS, a comic poet, whom Ariſtophanes ridiculed for his inſipid verſes.

AMISSAS, an officer of Megalopolis in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 10, c. 8.

AMITERNUM, a town of Italy, where Salluſt was born. The inhabitants aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 710.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

AMITHĀON, or AMYTHĀON, was father to Melampus the famous prophet. *Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 451.

AMMĀLO, a feſtival in honor of Jupiter in Greece.

AMMIĀNUS. *Vid.* Marcellinus.

AMMON & HAMMON, a name of Jupiter, worſhipped in Libya. He appeared under the form of a ram to Bacchus, who, with his army, ſuffered the greateſt extremities for want of water, in the deſerts of Africa, and ſhewed him a fountain. Upon this, Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, i. e. *ſandy*, with the horns of a ram. The ram, according to ſome, was made a conſtellation. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deſerts of Libya, nine days journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle, which, according to ancient tradition, was eſtabliſhed about 18 centuries before the time of Auguſtus, by two doves which flew away from Thebais in Egypt, and came one to Dodona, and the other to Libya, where the people were ſoon informed of their divine miſſion. The oracle of Hammon was conſulted by Hercules, Perſeus, and others; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the ſon of Jupiter, ſuch flattery deſtroyed its long eſtabliſhed reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was ſcarce known. The ſituation of the temple was pleaſant; and according to *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 310.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 847.—*Herodot. in Melpom.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 7. there was near it a fountain whoſe waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening. There were above 100 prieſts in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. There was alſo an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Strab.* 1. 11 & 17. —*Plut. cur orac. edi deſierant, & in Iſid.*—*Curt.* 6, c. 10. l. 10, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 6, l. 2, c. 32 & 55. l. 4, c. 44.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18. l. 4, c. 23—*Hygin.* fab. 133. *Poet. aſtr.* 2, c. 20.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9. l. 11, c. 11.——A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon, according to *Diod.* 8.

AMMON & BROTHAS, two brothers famous for their ſkill in boxing.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 107.

AMMŌNIA, a name of Juno in Elis. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 15.

AMMŌNII, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Æthiopians. Their language was a mixture of that of the two people from whom they were deſcended. *Herodot.* 2, 3 & 4.

AMMŌNIUS, a Chriſtian philoſopher, who opened a ſchool of Platonic philoſophy at Alexandria, 232 A. D. and had among his pupils Origen and Plotinus. His treatiſe Περι Ομοιων was publiſhed in 4to. by Valckenaer, L. Bat. 1739.——A writer who gave an account of ſacrifices, as alſo a treatiſe on the harlots of Athens. *Athen.* 13.—An Athenian general ſirnamed Barcas. *Polyb.* 3.

AMMOTHEA, one of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.*

AMNIAS, a river of Bithynia. *Appian. de bell. Mithr.*

AMNĪSUS, a port of Gnoſſus in Crete, with a ſmall river of the ſame name. *Callim.*

AMŒBÆUS, an Athenian player of great reputation, who ſang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 6.

AMOMĒTUS, a Greek hiſtorian. *Plin.* 6, c. 17.

AMOR, the ſon of Venus, was the God of Love. *Vid.* Cupido.

AMORGES, a Perſian general, killed in Caria in the reign of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 5, c. 121.

AMORGOS, an iſland among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born. *Strab.* 10.

AMPĔLUS, a promontory of Samos.——

A town of Crete,—Macedonia,—Liguria,—& Cyrene.——A favorite of Bacchus.

Apelūsia, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 5 & 6.

Amphēa, a city of Meſſenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.

Amphialāus, a famous dancer in the iſland of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.* 8.—

Amphiānax, a king of Lycia in the time of Acriſius & Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

Amphiarāus, ſon of Oicleus, or according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermneſtra, was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity. He married Eriphyle, the ſiſter of Adraſtus king of Argos, by whom he had two ſons, Alcmæon and Amphilochus. When Adraſtus, at the requeſt of Polynices, declared war againſt Thebes, Amphiaraus ſecreted himſelf, not to accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to periſh. But Eriphyle, who knew where he had concealed himſelf, was prevailed upon to betray him by Polynices, who gave her as a reward for her perfidy, a famous golden necklace ſet with diamonds. Amphiaraus being thus diſcovered, went to the war, but previouſly charged his ſon Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as ſoon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiaraus was ſwallowed up in his chariot by the earth as he attempted to retire from the battle. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command, and murdered Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honors after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropos in Attica. His ſtatue was made of white marble, and near his temple was a fountain, whoſe waters were ever held ſacred. They only who had conſulted his oracle, or had been delivered from a diſeaſe, were permitted to bathe in it, after which they threw pieces of gold and ſilver into the ſtream. Thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, firſt purified themſelves, and abſtained from food for 24 hours, and three days from wine, after which they ſacrificed a ram to the prophet, and ſpread the ſkin upon the ground, upon which they ſlept in expectation of receiving in a dream the anſwer of the oracle. Plutarch *de orac. defect.* mentions, that the oracle of Amphiaraus was once conſulted in the time of Xerxes, by one of the ſervants of Mardonius, for his maſter, who was then with an army in Greece; and that the ſervant, when aſleep, ſaw in a dream the prieſt of the temple, who upbraided him, and drove him away, and even threw ſtones at his head when he refuſed to comply. This oracle was verified in the death of Mardonius, who was actually killed by the blow of a ſtone he received on the head. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 40.—*Philoſtr. in vit. Apollon.* 2, c. 11.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 243, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 70, 73, 128 & 150.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid.* 9, fab. 10.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 34. l. 2, c. 37. l. 9, c. 8 & 19.—*Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Apollod.* 1. c. 8 & 9. l. 3, c. 6. &c.—*Strab.* 8.

Amphiarāïdes, a patronymic of Alcmæon, as being ſon of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, c. 43.

Amphicrātes, an hiſtorian who wrote the lives of illuſtrious men. *Diog.*

Amphictyon, ſon of Deucalion & Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and firſt attempted to give the interpretation of dreams, and to draw omens. Some ſay that the deluge happened in his age. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 6.——The ſon of Helenus, who firſt eſtabliſhed the celebrated council of the *Amphictyons*, compoſed of the wiſeſt and moſt virtuous men of ſome cities of Greece. This auguſt aſſembly conſiſted of 12 perſons, originally ſent by the following ſtates; the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magneſians, Phthians, Locrians, Malians, Phocians, Theſſalians, Dolopes, and the people of Œta. Other cities in proceſs of time ſent alſo ſome of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were encreaſed to the number of 30. They generally met twice every year at Delphi, and ſometimes ſat at Thermopylæ. They took into conſideration all matters of difference which might exiſt between the different ſtates of Greece. When the Phocians plundered the temple of Delphi, the Amphictyons declared war againſt them, and this war was ſupported by all the ſtates of Greece, and laſted 10 years. The Phocians, with their allies, the Lacedæmonians, were deprived of the privilege of ſitting in the council of the Amphictyons, and the Macedonians were admitted in their place, for their ſervices in ſupport of the war. About 60 years after, when Brennus, with the Gauls, invaded Greece, the Phocians behaved with ſuch courage, that they were reinſtated in all their former privileges. Before they proceeded to buſineſs, the Amphictyons ſacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his fleſh into ſmall pieces, intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the ſeveral cities which they repreſented. Their deciſions were held ſacred and inviolable, and even arms were taken up to inforce them. *Pauſ. in Phocic. & Achaic.*

Achaic—Strab. 8.—*Suidas.*—*Hesych.*—*Æschin.*

AMPHICLEA, a town of Phocis, where Bacchus had a temple.

AMPHIDĀMUS, a son of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. He was of the family of the Inachidæ. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Argonauts. *Flac.* 1, v. 376.——A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5

AMPHIDRŎMIA, a festival observed by private families at Athens, the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to *run round* the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the festivals.

AMPHIGENĪA, a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 178.

AMPHILŎCHUS, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war, he left Argos his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus. *Strab.* 7.—*Paus.* 2, c. 18.——An Athenian philosopher who wrote upon agriculture. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.

AMPHILŸTUS, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens. *Herodot.* 1, c. 62.

AMPHIMĂCHUS, one of Helen's suitors. He went to the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.

AMPHIMĔDON, a Libyan killed by Perseus in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 75.——One of Penelope's suitors killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 22, v. 283.

AMPHINŎME, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis. *Homer. Il.* 18, v. 44.

AMPHINŎMUS, one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Il.* 22, v. 89.

AMPHINŎMUS & ANAPIUS, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, by an eruption from mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. The fire, as it is said, spared them while it consumed others by their side; and Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Leuce, and they received divine honors in Sicily. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ital.* 14, v. 197.—*Seneca de Benef.*

AMPHĪON, was son of Jupiter, by Antiope daughter of Nycteus, who had married Lycus, and had been repudiated by him when he married Dirce. Amphion was born at the same birth as Zethus, on mount Citheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. [*Vid. Antiope.*] When Amphion grew up, he cultivated poetry, and made such an uncommon progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him music, and gave him the lyre. He was the first who raised an altar to this god. Zethus and Amphion united to avenge the wrongs which their mother had suffered from the cruelties of Dirce. They besieged and took Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied his wife to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her through precipices till she expired. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people, to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Paus.* 6, c. 6. l. 6, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5 & 17.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 323.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11. *Art. Poet.* v. 394.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 10.——A son of Jasus king of Orchomenos, by Persephone daughter of Mius. He married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children, among whom was Chloris the wife of Neleus. He has been confounded by mythologists with the son of Antiope, though Homer, in his Odyssey, speaks of them both, and distinguishes them beyond contradiction. The number of Amphion's children, according to Homer, was 12, six of each sex; according to Ælian, 20; and according to Ovid 14, seven males and seven females. When Niobe boasted herself greater, and more deserving of immortality than Latona, all her children, except Chloris, were destroyed by the arrows of Apollo and Diana; Niobe herself was changed into a stone, and Amphion killed himself in a fit of despair. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 261 & 282. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, v. 36.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 5.——One of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A famous painter and statuar *Plin.* 36, c. 10.——One of the Greek generals in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 692.

AMPHIPŎLES, magistrates appointed at Syracuse, by Timoleon, after the expulsion of Dionysius the younger. The office existed for above 300 years. *Diod.* 16.

AMPHIPŎLIS, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace. An Athenian colony under Agnon, son of Nicias, drove the ancient inhabitants, called Edonians, from the country, and built a city, which they called Amphipolis, i. e. a town surrounded on all sides, because the Strymon flowed all around it. It has been also called Acra, Strymon, Myrica, Eion, and the town of Mars. It was the cause

of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 102, &c.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 126. l. 7, c. 114.—*Diod.* 11, 12, &c.——*C. Nep. in Cim.*

Amphipȳros, a ſirname of Diana, becauſe ſhe carries a *torch* in *both* her hands. *Sophocles in Trach.*

Amphirētus, a man of Acanthus, who artfully eſcaped from pirates who had made him priſoner. *Polyæn.* 6.

Amphiroe, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 361.

Amphis, a Greek comic poet of Athens contemporary with Plato. Beſides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now loſt. *Suidas.—Diog.*

Amphisbæna, a two-headed ſerpent in the deſerts of Libya, whoſe bite was venomous and deadly. *Lucan.* 9, v. 719.

Amphissa, a daughter of Macareus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a city of Locris near Phocis, in which was a temple of Minerva. *Liv.* 37, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 703.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

Amphissēne, a country of Armenia.

Amphissus, a ſon of Dryope. *Ovid. Met.* 9, *fab.* 10.

Amphisthĕnes, a Lacedæmonian, who fell delirious in ſacrificing to Diana. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.

Amphistīdes, a man ſo naturally deſtitute of intellects, that he ſeldom remembered that he ever had a father. He wiſhed to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4. *Ariſtot. probl.* 4.

Amphistrătus & Rhecas, two men of Laconia, charioteers to Caſtor and Pollux. *Strab.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.

Amphitea, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle and Ægialea, by Adraſtus king of Argos. She was daughter to Pronax. *Apollod.* 1.—The wife of Autolycus, by whom ſhe had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Amphitheātrum, a large round or oval building at Rome, where the people aſſembled to ſee the combats of gladiators, of wild beaſts, and other exhibitions. The amphitheatres of Rome were generally built with wood; Statilius Taurus was the firſt who made one with ſtones, under Auguſtus.

Amphithĕmis, a Theban general, who involved the Lacedæmonians into a war with his country. *Plut. in Lyſ.—Pauſ.* 3, c. 9.

Amphithoe, one of the Nereides.

Amphītrīte, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though ſhe had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the ſea deities. She had a ſtatue at Corinth in the temple of Neptune. She is ſometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the ſea itſelf. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apolled.* 3.—*Claudian de Rapt. Proſ.* 1, v. 104.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 14.

Amphĭtryon, a Theban prince, ſon of Alcæus and Hipponome. His ſiſter Anaxo had married Electryon king of Mycenæ, whoſe ſons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promiſed his crown, and daughter Alcmena, to him who could revenge the death of his ſons upon the Teleboans; and Amphitryon offered himſelf, and was received, on condition that he ſhould not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, when he was gone to the war, and introduced himſelf to Electryon's daughter, as her huſband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon, after his return. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon, the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows having ſtrayed from the reſt, Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a ſtick, which ſtruck the horns of the cow, and rebounded with ſuch violence upon Electryon that he died on the ſpot. After this accidental murder, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, ſeized the kingdom of Mycenæ, and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis, and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 213.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 1.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Herc.*—*Hygin. fab.* 29.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Amphitryōniădes, a ſirname of Hercules, as the ſuppoſed ſon of Amphitryon. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 103.

Amphitus, a prieſt of Ceres, at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 5.

Amphotĕrus was appointed commander of a fleet in the Helleſpont by Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 1.

Amphrysus, a river of Theſſaly, near which Apollo, when baniſhed from heaven fed the flocks of king Admetus. From this circumſtance the god has been called *Amphryſſius*, and his prieſteſs *Amphryſſia. Lucan.* 6, v. 367.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 2. *Æn.* 6, v. 39.—A river of Phrygia whoſe waters rendered women liable to barrenneſs. *Plin.* 32, c.

Ampia Labiena Lex, was enacted by T. Ampius and T. Labienus, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 693. It gave Pompey the Great the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes, and with a golden crown at the Circenſian games, and with a praetexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

Ampracia. [*Vid.* Ambracia.]

AMPYSĬDES, a patronymic of Mopſus, ſon of Ampyx. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 316.

AMPYX, a ſon of Pelias. *Pauſ.*——A man mentioned by *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 184.——The father of Mopſus. *Orph. in Argon.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.

AMSACTUS, a place about the middle of Italy, whoſe waters are ſo ſulphureous that they infect and deſtroy whatever animals come near the place. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 565.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 36.

AMŪLIUS, king of Alba, was ſon of Procas, and youngeſt brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth; but Amulius diſpoſſeſſed him of it, and even put to death his ſon Lauſus, and conſecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the ſervice of Veſta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet, in ſpite of all theſe precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the god Mars, and brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius, who was informed of this, ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Veſta, which enjoined perpetual chaſtity, and the two children to be thrown into the river. They were providentially ſaved by ſome ſhepherds, or, as others ſay, by a ſhe-wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the uſurper, Amulius, and reſtored the crown to their grandfather. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 67.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3 & 4.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*——A celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

AMŸCI PORTUS, a place in Pontus, famous for the death of Amycus king of the Bebryces. His tomb was covered with laurels, whoſe boughs, as is reported, when carried on board a ſhip, cauſed uncommon diſſentions among the ſailors. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Arrian.*

AMŸCLA, a daughter of Niobe, who, with her ſiſter Melibœa, was ſpared by Diana, when her mother boaſted herſelf greater than Diana. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.—Homer ſays that all the daughters periſhed. *Il.* 24. [*Vid.* Niobe.]

AMŸCLÆ, a town of Italy between Caieta and Tarracina, built by the companions of Caſtor and Pollux. The inhabitants were ſtrict followers of the precepts of Pythagoras, and therefore abſtained from fleſh. They were killed by ſerpents, which they thought impious to deſtroy, though in their own defence. *Plin.* 8, c. 29. Once a report prevailed in Amyclæ, that the enemies were coming to ſtorm it; upon which the inhabitants made a law, that forbade ſuch a report to be credited, and when the enemy really arrived, no one mentioned it, or took up arms in his own defence, and the town was eaſily taken. From this circumſtance the epithet of *tacitæ* has been given to Amyclæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 564.—*Sil.* 8, v. 529.——A city of Peloponneſus, built by Amyclas. Caſtor and Pollux were born there. The country was famous for dogs. Apollo, called Amyclæus, had a rich and magnificent temple at Amyclæ. ſurrounded with delightful groves. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 223.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 345.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 2, v. 5.

AMYCLÆUS, a ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.——A ſirname of Apollo.

AMŸCLAS, ſon of Lacedæmon and Sparta, built the city of Amyclæ. His ſiſter Eurydice married Acriſius king of Argos, by whom ſhe had Danaë. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1. l. 7, c. 18.——The maſter of a ſhip in which Cæſar embarked in diſguiſe. When Amyclas wiſhed to put back to avoid a violent ſtorm, Cæſar unveiling his head, diſcovered himſelf, and bidding the pilot purſue his voyage, exclaimed, *Cæſarem vehis, Cæſariſque fortunam. Lucan.* 5, v. 520.

AMŸCUS, ſon of Neptune, by Melia, was king of the Bebryces. He was famous for his ſkill in the management of the ceſtus, and he challenged all ſtrangers to a trial of ſtrength. When the Argonauts, in their expedition, ſtopped on his coaſts, he treated them with great kindneſs, and Pollux accepted his challenge, and killed him when he attempted to overcome him by fraud. *Apollon.* 2 *Argon.*—*Theocrit. Id.* 22.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——One of the companions of Æneas, who almoſt periſhed in a ſtorm on the coaſt of Africa. He was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 225. l. 9, v. 772.——Another likewiſe killed by Turnus. *Ib.* 12, v. 509.——A ſon of Ixion and the cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 245.

AMŸDON, a city of Macedonia, which ſent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

AMŸMŌNE, daughter of Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, ſon of Ægyptus, whom ſhe murdered the firſt night of her nuptials. She wounded a ſatyr with an arrow which ſhe had aimed at a ſtag. The ſatyr purſued her, and even offered her violence, but Neptune delivered her. It was ſaid, that ſhe was the only one of the 50 ſiſters who was not condemned to fill a leaky tub with water in hell, becauſe ſhe had been continually employed, by order of her father, in ſupplying the city of Argos with water, in a great drought. Neptune ſaw her in this employment, and was enamoured of her. He carried her away, and in the place where ſhe ſtood, he raiſed a fountain, by ſtriking a rock. The fountain has been called Amymone. She had Nauplius by

Neptune. *Apollod.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 37.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, v. 515.—*Hygin.* fab. 169.——A fountain and rivulet of Peloponneſus, flowing through Argolis into the lake of Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

Amyntas 1ſt, was king of Macedonia after his father Alcetas. His ſon Alexander murdered the ambaſſadors of Megabyzus, for their wanton and inſolent behaviour to the ladies of his father's court. Bubares, a Perſian general, was ſent with an army to revenge the death of the ambaſſadors; but inſtead of making war, he married the king's daughter, and defended his poſſeſſions. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 5, 7 & 8.——The ſecond of that name was ſon of Menelaus, and king of Macedonia, after his murder of Pauſanias. He was expelled by the Illyrians, and reſtored by the Theſſalians and Spartans. He made war againſt the Illyrians and Olynthians, and lived to a great age. His wife, Eurydice, conſpired againſt his life; but her ſnares were ſeaſonably diſcovered by one of his daughters by a former wife. He had Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, Alexander the Great's father, by his firſt wife; and by the other he had Archelaus, Aridæus, and Menelaus. He reigned 24 years; and ſoon after his death, his ſon Philip murdered all his brothers, and aſcended the throne. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 4 & 9.—*Diod.* 14, &—*C. Nep.* & *Plut. in Pelopid.*—There is another king of Macedonia of the ſame name, but of his life few particulars are recorded in hiſtory.—A man who ſucceeded Dejotarus, in the kingdom of Gallogræcia. After his death it became a Roman province under Auguſtus. *Strab.* 12.——One of Alexander's officers.—Another officer who deſerted to Darius, and was killed as he attempted to ſeize Egypt. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.——A ſon of Antiochus, who withdrew himſelf from Macedonia, becauſe he hated Alexander.—An officer in Alexander's cavalry. He had two brothers called Simmias and Polemon. He was accuſed of conſpiracy againſt the king, on account of his great intimacy with Philotas, and acquitted. *Curt.* 4, c. 15. l. 6, c. 9. l. 8. c. 12.——A ſhepherd's name in Virgil's *Eclog.*—A Greek writer who compoſed ſeveral works quoted by Athenæus.

Amyntianus, an hiſtorian in the age of Antoninus, who wrote a treatiſe in commendation of Philip, Olympias, and Alexander.

Amyntor, a king of Argos, ſon of Phraſtor. He deprived his ſon Phœnix of his eyes, to puniſh him for the violence he had offered to Clytia his concubine. *Hygin.* fab. 173.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.—*Apollod.* 3. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A general of the Dolopes. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 364.——A ſon of Ægyptus, killed by Damone the firſt night of his marriage. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

Amyris, a man of Sybaris, who conſulted the oracle of Delphi concerning the probable duration of his country's proſperity, &c.

Amyricus Campus, a plain of Theſſaly. *Polyb.* 3.

Amyrius, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in a battle. *Cteſias.*

Amȳrus, a town of Theſſaly.—A river mentioned by *Val. Flacc.* 2, v. 11.

Amystis, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arrian in Indic.*

Amythāon, a ſon of Cretheus king of Iolchos, by Tyro. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death, he eſtabliſhed himſelf in Meſſenia, with his brother Neleus, and re-eſtabliſhed or regulated the Olympic games.—Melampus is called *Amythaonius*, from his father Amythaon. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 11.——A ſon of Hippaſus, who aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer. Il.* 17.

Amytis, a daughter of Aſtyages, whom Cyrus married. *Cteſias.*——A daughter of Xerxes, who married Megabyzus, and diſgraced herſelf by her debaucheries.

Anăces or Anactes, a name given to Caſtor and Pollux. Their feſtivals were called Anaceia. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Anacharsis, a Scythian philoſopher, 592 B. C. who, on account of his wiſdom, temperance, and extenſive knowledge, has been called one of the ſeven wiſe men. Like his countrymen, he made uſe of a cart inſtead of a houſe. He was wont to compare laws to cobwebs, which can ſtop only ſmall flies, and are unable to reſiſt the ſuperior force of large inſects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had ſpent ſome time in ſtudy, and in the friendſhip of Solon, he attempted to introduce there the laws of the Athenians, which ſo irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. Anacharſis has rendered himſelf famous among the ancients by his writings and his poems on war, the laws of Scythia, &c.—Two of his letters to Cræſus and Hanno are ſtill extant. Later authors have attributed to him the invention of tinder, of anchors, and the potter's wheel. *Herodot.* 4, c. 46, 47 & 48.—*Plut. in Conviv. Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 32.—*Strab.* 7.

Anacium, a mountain with a temple ſacred to the Anaces in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ. lyæn.* 1, c. 21.

Anacreon, a famous lyric poet of Teos in Ionia, highly favored by Polycrates and Hipparchus

Hipparchus ſon of Philoſtratus. He was of a laſcivious and intemperate diſpoſition, much given to drinking, and deeply enamoured of a youth called Bathyllus. His odes are ſtill extant, and the uncommon ſweetneſs and elegance of his poetry have been the admiration of every age and country. He lived to his 85th year, and after much pleaſure and debauchery, choaked himſelf with a grape ſtone, and expired. Plato ſays, that he was deſcended from an illuſtrious family, and that Codrus, the laſt king of Athens, was one of his progenitors. His ſtatue was placed in the citadel of Athens, repreſenting him as an old drunken man, ſinging, with every mark of diſſipation and intemperance. Anacreon floriſhed 532 B. C. All that he wrote is not extant; his odes were firſt publiſhed by H. Stephens, with an elegant tranſlation. The beſt editions of Anacreon are, that of Maittaire, 4to. London 1725, of which only one hundred copies were printed, and the very correct one of Barnes, 12mo, Cantab. 1721, to which may be added that of Brunck, 12mo, Argentor. 1778. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2. 25.—*Strab.* 14.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 4.—*Cic. in Tuſc.* 4, c. 33.—*Horat. epod.* 14, v. 20.—*Plin.* 7, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 121.

ANACTORIA & ANACTORIUM, a town of Epirus, in a peninſula towards the gulph of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cauſe of many quarrels between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.—Auguſtus carried the inhabitants to the city of Nicopolis, after the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 10.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 55.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1, l. 5, c. 29.——An ancient name of Miletus.

ANACTŎRIE, a woman of Leſbos, wantonly loved by Sappho. *Ovid. Her.* 15, v. 17.

ANADYOMĔNE, a valuable painting of Venus riſing from the ſea, by Apelles. Auguſtus bought it, and placed it in the temple of J. Cæſar. The lower part of it was a little defaced, and there were found no painters in Rome able to repair it. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

ANAGNIA, a city of the Hernici in Latium, where Antony ſtruck a medal when he divorced Octavia and married Cleopatra. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 8, v. 392.

ANAĪTIS, a goddeſs of Armenia. The virgins who were conſecrated to her ſervice, eſteemed themſelves more dignified by public proſtitution. The feſtivals of the deity were called Sacarum Feſta; and when they were celebrated, both ſexes aſſiſted at the ceremony, and inebriated themſelves to ſuch a degree, that the whole was concluded by a ſcene of the greateſt laſciviouſneſs and intemperance. They were firſt inſtituted by Cyrus, when he marched againſt the Sacæ, and covered tables, with the moſt exquiſite dainties, that he might detain the enemy by the novelty and ſweetneſs of food to which they were unaccuſtomed, and thus eaſily deſtroy them. *Strab.* 11.——Diana is alſo worſhipped under this name by the Lydians. *Plin.* 33, c. 4.

ANAGYRONTUM, a ſmall village of Attica. *Herodot.*

ANANIAS, an Iambic poet. *Athen.*

ANĂPHE, an iſland that roſe out of the Cretan ſea, and received this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a ſtorm, ſuddenly ſaw the new moon. Apollo was worſhipped there, and called Anaphæus. *Apollonius.*

ANAPHLYSTUS, an Athenian tribe called after an ancient hero of the ſame name, who was ſon of Troezen.——A ſmall village near Athens.

ANĂPUS, a river of Epirus. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 82.——Of Sicily. *Id.* 6, c. 96.

ANARTES, a people of lower Pannonia. *Cæſ.* 6, *bell. G.* c. 25.

ANAS, a river of Spain, now called Guadiana. *Strab.* 3.

ANATŎLE, one of the Horæ. *Hygin.* fab. 183.——A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo raviſhed a nymph called Anaxibia.

ANAUCHĬDAS, a Samian wreſtler. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 27.

ANAURUS, a river of Theſſaly, near the foot of mount Pelion.——A river of Troas near Ida. *Coluth.*

ANAUSIS, one of Medea's ſuitors, killed by Styrus. *Val. Flacc.* 6, v. 43.

ANAX, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 36. l. 7, c. 2.

ANAXAGŎRAS ſucceeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He ſhared the ſovereign power with Bias and Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madneſs. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.——A Clazomenian philoſopher, ſon of Hegeſibulus, diſciple to Anaximenes, and preceptor to Socrates, and Euripides. He diſregarded wealth and honors, to indulge his fondneſs for meditation and philoſophy. He applied himſelf to aſtronomy, was acquainted with eclipſes, and predicted that one day a ſtone would fall from the ſun, which it is ſaid really fell into the river Ægos. Anaxagoras travelled into Egypt for improvement, and uſed to ſay that he preferred a grain of wiſdom to heaps of gold. Pericles was in the number of his pupils, and often conſulted him in matters of ſtate; and once diſſuaded him from ſtarving himſelf to death. The ideas of Anaxagoras, concerning the heavens, were wild and extravagant. He ſuppoſed that the ſun was inflam-

mable matter, about the bigneſs of Peloponneſus; and that the moon was inhabited. The heavens he believed to be of ſtone, and the earth of ſimiliar materials. He was accuſed of impiety, and condemned to die; but he ridiculed the ſentence, and ſaid it had long been pronounced upon him by nature. Being aſked whether his body ſhould be carried into his own country, he anſwered no, as the road that led to the other ſide of the grave was as long from one place as the other. His ſcholar Pericles pleaded eloquently and ſucceſsfully for him, and the ſentence of death was exchanged for baniſhment. In priſon, the philoſopher is ſaid to have attempted to ſquare the circle, or determine exactly the proportion of its diameter to the circumference. When the people of Lampſacus aſked him before his death, whether he wiſhed any thing to be done in commemoration of him, Yes, ſays he, let the boys be allowed to play on the anniverſary of my death. This was carefully obſerved, and that time dedicated to relaxation, was called *Anaxagoreia*. He died at Lampſacus in his 72d year, 428 B. C. His writings were not much eſteemed by his pupil Socrates. *Diog. in vita.*—*Plut. in Nicâ & Pericl.*—*Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, c. 23. *Tuſc.* 1, c. 43.——A ſtatuary of Ægina. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.——A grammarian, diſciple to Zenodotus. *Diog.*——An orator, diſciple to Socrates. *Diog.*——A ſon of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, deſtroyed Hegeſias, tyrant of Epheſus.

ANAXANDER, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was ſon of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The ſecond Meſſenian war began in his reign, in which Ariſtomenes ſo egregiouſly ſignalized himſelf. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Plut. in Apoph.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 3. l. 4, c. 15 & 16.——A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

ANAXANDRĬDES, ſon of Leon, and father to Cleomenes 1ſt, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta. By the order of the Ephori, he divorced his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, on account of her barrenneſs; and he was the firſt Lacedæmonian who had two wives. *Herodot.* 1, 5 & 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 3, *&c.*——A ſon of Theopompus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.——A comic poet of Rhodes in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was the firſt poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the ſtage. He was of ſuch a paſſionate diſpoſition that he tore to pieces all his compoſitions which met with no ſucceſs. He compoſed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. Some fragments of his poetry remain in Athenæus. He was ſtarved to death by order of the Athenians, for ſatyrizing their government. *Ariſtot.* 3, *Rhet.*

ANAXARCHUS, a philoſopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, and the friend of Alexander. When the monarch had been wounded in a battle, the philoſopher pointed to the place, adding, that is human blood, and not the blood of a god. The freedom of Anaxarchus offended Nicocreon at Alexander's table, and the tyrant, in revenge, ſeized the philoſopher, and pounded him in a ſtone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much reſignation, and exclaimed, "Pound the body of Anaxarchus, for thou doſt not pound his ſoul." Upon this, Nicocreon threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus bit it off with his teeth, and ſpit it out into the tyrant's face. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 571.—*Plut. in Symp.* 7.—*Diog. in Vitâ.*—*Cic. in Tuſc.* 2, c. 22.——A Theban general. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 100.

ANAXARĔTE, a girl of Salamis, who ſo arrogantly deſpiſed the addreſſes of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himſelf at her door. She ſaw this ſad ſpectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a ſtone. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 748.

ANAXĒNOR, a muſician, whom M. Antony greatly honored, and preſented with the tribute of four cities. *Strab.* 14.

ANAXIAS, a Theban general. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.

ANAXIBIA, a ſiſter of Agamemnon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—A daughter of Bias, brother to the phyſician Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos, by whom ſhe had Acaſtus, and four daughters, Piſidice, Pelopea, Hippothoe, and Alceſte. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. She is called daughter of Dymas, by *Hygin.* fab. 14.

ANAXICRĂTES, an Athenian archon. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 23.

ANAXIDĂMUS, ſucceeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7, l. 4, c. 15.

ANAXĬLAS & ANAXĬLĀUS, a Meſſenian, tyrant of Rhegium. He took Zancle, and was ſo mild and popular during his reign, that when he died, 476 B. C. he left his infant ſons to the care of one of his ſervants, and the citizens choſe rather to obey a ſlave than revolt from their benevolent ſovereign's children. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23. l. 5, c. 26.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23, l. 7, c. 167.——A magician of Lariſſa, baniſhed from Italy by Auguſtus.——A Pythagorean philoſopher.——A phyſician.——An hiſtorian, who began his hiſtory with bitter invectives againſt former writers. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A Lacedæmonian. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A comic writer, about the 100 olympiad.

ANAXILĪDES, wrote ſome treatiſes concerning philoſophers, and mentioned that Plato's

Plato's mother became pregnant by a phantom of the god Apollo, from which circumſtance her ſon was called the prince of wiſdom. *Diog. in Plut.*

ANAXIMANDER, a Mileſian philoſopher, the companion and diſciple of Thales. He was the firſt who conſtructed ſpheres, aſſerted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the ſun; that the earth moved, and that the moon received light from the ſun, which he conſidered as a circle of fire like a wheel about 28 times bigger than the earth. He made the firſt geographical maps and ſun-dials. He died in the 64th year of his age, B. C. 547. *Cic. acad. Quæſt.* 4, c. 37.—*Diog. in vit.*—*Plin.* 2, c. 79.—*Plut. Ph.* He had a ſon who bore his name. *Strab.* 1.

ANAXIMĔNES, a philoſopher, ſon of Eraſiſtratus. He was the diſciple of Anaximander, and ſucceeded him in his ſchool. He ſaid that the air was the cauſe of every created being, and a ſelf-exiſtent divinity, and that the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, had been made from the earth. He conſidered the earth as a plain, and the heavens as a ſolid concave ſphere, on which the ſtars were fixed like nails, an opinion prevalent at that time, and from which originated the proverb, τι ει ουρανος εμπεσοι, *if the heavens ſhould fall*? to which Horace has alluded, 3. *Od.* 3, v. 7. He died 504 years B. C. *Cic. acad. Quæſt.* 4, c. 37, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 10.—*Plut. Ph.*—*Plin.* 2, c. 76. ——A native of Lampſacus, ſon of Ariſtocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, of whoſe life, and that of Philip, he wrote the hiſtory. When Alexander, in a fit of anger, threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampſacus, becauſe they had maintained a long ſiege againſt him, Anaximenes was ſent by his countrymen to appeaſe the king, who, as ſoon as he ſaw him, ſwore he would not grant the favor he was going to aſk. Upon this, Anaximenes begged the king to deſtroy the city, and enſlave the inhabitants, and by this artful requeſt the city of Lampſacus was ſaved from deſtruction. Beſides the life of Philip and his ſon, he wrote an hiſtory of Greece in 12 books, all now loſt. His nephew bore the ſame name, and wrote an account of ancient paintings. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 18. —*Val. Max.* 7, c. 3.

ANAXIPŎLIS, a comic poet of Thaſos. *Plin.* 14, c. 14.——A writer on agriculture, likewiſe of Thaſos.

ANAXIPPUS, a comic writer, in the age of Demetrius. He uſed to ſay, that philoſophers were wiſe only in their ſpeeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.*

ANAXIRHOE, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epeus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

ANAXIS, a Bœotian hiſtorian, who wrote an hiſtory down to the age of Philip ſon of Amyntas. *Diod.* 25.

ANAXO, a virgin of Trœzene carried away by Theſeus. *Plut. in Theſ.*

ANCÆUS, the ſon of Lycurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, in which he periſhed. *Hygin.* fab. 173 & 248.—*Ovid. Met.* 8.——The ſon of Neptune and Aſtypalæa. He went with the Argonauts, and ſucceeded Tiphis as pilot of the ſhip Argo. He reigned in Ionia, where he married Samia, daughter of the Mæander, by whom he had four ſons, Perilas, Enudus, Samus, Alitherſus, and one daughter called Parthenope. *Orpheus Argon.* He was once told by one of his ſervants, whom he preſſed with hard labor in his vineyard, that he never would taſte of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falſehood; when the ſervant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well known proverb,

Πολλα μεταξυ πελει κυλικος και χειλεος ακρου.

Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra.

And that very moment Ancæus was told that a wild boar had entered his vineyard; upon which, he threw down the cup, and ran to drive away the wild beaſt. He was killed in the attempt.

ANCALĪTES, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 21.

ANCARIUS, a god of the Jews. *Vid. Anchialus.*

ANCHARIA, a family of Rome.——The name of Octavia's mother. *Plut. in Anton.*

ANCHARIUS, a noble Roman killed by the partizans of Marius during his civil wars with Sylla. *Plut. in Mario.*

ANCHEMŎLUS, ſon of Rhœtus, king of the Marrubii in Italy, raviſhed his mother-in-law, Caſperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, ſon of Evander, in the wars of Æneas againſt the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 389.

ANCHESĪTES, a wind which blows from Anchiſa, a harbour of Epirus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANCHESMUS, a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter *Ancheſmius* has a ſtatue.

ANCHIĂLE & ANCHIALA, a city on the ſea coaſt of Cilicia. Sardanapalus, the laſt king of Aſſyria, built it, with Tarſus in its neighbourhood, in one day. *Strab.* 14.

Plin.

—*Plin.* 5, c. 27. The founder was buried there, and had a ſtatue, under which was a famous inſcription, denoting the great intemperance and diſſipation which diſtinguiſhed all his life. There was a city of the ſame name in Thrace, called by Ovid the city of Apollo. There was another in Epirus. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 10, v. 36.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

ANCHIĂLUS, a famous aſtrologer.——A great warrior.——One of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.*——A god of the Jews, as ſome ſuppoſe, in *Martial*'s epigrams, 11, ep. 95.

ANCHIMOLIUS, a Spartan general ſent againſt the Piſiſtratidæ, and killed in the expedition. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——A ſon of Rhœtus. *Vid.* Anchemolus.

ANCHINOE, a daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

ANCHION. *Vid.* Chion.

ANCHĪSE, a city of Italy. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANCHĪSES, a ſon of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of ſuch a beautiful complexion, that Venus came down from heaven on mount Ida to enjoy his company. The goddeſs became pregnant, and forbade Anchiſes ever to mention the favors he had received, on pain of being ſtruck with thunder. The child which Venus brought forth, was called Æneas; he was educated as ſoon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when of a proper age, was entruſted to the care of Chiron the centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchiſes was become ſo infirm that Æneas, to whom the Greeks permitted to take away whatever he eſteemed moſt, carried him through the flames upon his ſhoulders, and thus ſaved his life. He accompanied his ſon in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the 80th year of his age. He was buried on mount Eryx, by Æneas and Aceſtes, king of the country, and the anniverſary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his ſon and the Trojans on his tomb. Some authors have maintained, that Anchiſes had forgot the injunctions of Venus, and boaſted at a feaſt, that he enjoyed her favors on mount Ida, upon which he was killed with thunder. Others ſay, that the wounds he received from the thunder were not mortal, and that they only weakened and diſfigured his body. Virgil, in the 6th book of the Æneid, introduces him in the Elyſian fields, relating to his ſon the fates that were to attend him, and the fortune of his deſcendants, the Romans. [*Vid.* Æneas.] *Virg. Æn.* 1, 2, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 94, 254, 260, 270.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 1010.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 34.—*Homer. Il.* 20. & *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Xenoph. Cyneg.* c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, *de Antiq. Rom.*——*Pauſanias*, 8, c. 12, ſays, that Anchiſes was buried on a mountain in Arcadia, which, from him, has been called Anchiſia.——An Athenian archon. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 8.

ANCHĪSIA, a mountain of Arcadia, at the bottom of which is a monument of Anchiſes. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12 & 13.

ANCHĪSIĂDES, a patronymic of Æneas, as being ſon of Anchiſes. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 348, &c.

ANCHOE, a place near the mouth of the Cephiſus, where there is a lake of the ſame name. *Strab.*

ANCHŎRA, a fortified place in Galatia.

ANCHŪRUS, a ſon of Midas, king of Phrygia, who ſacrificed himſelf for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and ſwallowed up many buildings. The oracle had been conſulted, and gave for anſwer, that the gulph would never cloſe, if Midas did not throw into it whatever he had moſt precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immenſe value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himſelf the moſt precious of his father's poſſeſſions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which cloſed immediately over his head. Midas erected there an altar of ſtones to Jupiter, and that altar was the firſt object which he turned into gold, when he had received his fatal gift from the gods. This unpoliſhed lump of gold exiſted ſtill in the age of Plutarch. *Plut. in Parall.*

ANCĪLE & ANCŸLE, a ſacred ſhield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people labored under a peſtilence. Upon the preſervation of this ſhield depended the fate of the Roman empire, and therefore Numa ordered 11 of the ſame ſize and form to be made, that if ever any attempt was made to carry them away, the plunderer might find it difficult to diſtinguiſh the true one. They were made with ſuch exactneſs, that the king promiſed Veterius Mamurius, the artiſt, whatever reward he deſired. [*Vid. Mamurius.*] They were kept in the temple of Veſta, and an order of prieſts was choſen to watch over their ſafety. Theſe prieſts were called Salii, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the firſt of March, the ſhields in a ſolemn proceſſion round the walls of Rome, dancing and ſinging praiſes to the god Mars. This ſacred feſtival continued three days, during which every important buſineſs was ſtopped. It was deemed unfortunate to be married on thoſe days, or to undertake any expedition, and *Tacitus* in 1 *Hiſt.* has attributed the unſucceſsful campaign of the emperor Otho againſt Vitellius, to his leaving Rome during the celebration of the

Ancyliorium feſtum. Theſe two verſes of Ovid explain the origin of the word Ancyle, which is applied to theſe ſhields:

Idque ancyle vocat, quod ab omni parte reciſum eſt,
Quemque notes oculis, angulus omnis abeſt.
Faſt. 3, v. 377, &c.

Varro de L. L. 5, c. 6.——*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Juv.* 2, v. 124.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 664.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

ANCON & ANCŌNA, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbour in the form of a creſcent, on the ſhores of the Adriatic. Near this place is the famous chapel of Loretto, ſuppoſed by monkiſh hiſtorians to have been brought through the air by angels, Auguſt 10, A. D. 1291, from Judæa, where it was a cottage, inhabited by the virgin Mary. The reputed ſanctity of the place has often brought 100,000 pilgrims in one day to Loretto. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 402.—*Ital.* 8, v. 437.

ANCUS MARTIUS, the 4th king of Rome, was grandſon to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the Latins, Veientes, Fidenates, Volſci, and Sabines, and joined mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and incloſed mount Martius and the Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the ſea, where he built the town of Oſtia, at the mouth of the Tiber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died B. C. 616, after a reign of 24 years, and was ſucceeded by Tarquin the elder. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 3, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 32, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 815.

ANCȳRÆ, a town of Sicily.——A town of Phrygia. *Pauſ.* 1.

ANDA, a city of Africa. *Polyb.*

ANDABĂTÆ, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded, whence the proverb, *Andabatarum more* to denote raſh and inconſiderate meaſures. *Cic.* 7, *ad. famil.* ep. 10.

ANDANIA, a city of Arcadia, where Ariſtomenes was educated. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 1. &c. It received its name from a gulf of the ſame name. *Id.* 4, c. 33.

ANDEGAVIA, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the ocean. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 41.

ANDES, a nation among the Celtæ. *Cæſ.* 2 *bell. Gall.* c. 35.——A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born, hence *Andinus. Ital.* 8, v. 595.

ANDOCĬDES, an Athenian orator, ſon of Leogoras. He lived in the age of Socrates the philoſopher, and was intimate with the moſt illuſtrious men of his age. He was often baniſhed, but his dexterity always reſtored him to favor. *Plut.* has written his life *in* 10 *orat.* Four of his orations are extant.

ANDOMĂTIS, a river of India, falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

ANDRÆMON, the father of Thoas. *Hygin.* fab. 97.——The ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor of Œneus. *Apollod.* 1.

ANDRAGATHIUS, a tyrant, defeated by Gratian, A. D. 383, &c.

ANDRAGĂTHUS, a man bribed by Lyſimachus to betray his country, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

ANDRAGŎRAS, a man who died a ſudden death. *Martial.* 6, ep. 53.

ANDRAMȳLES, a king of Lydia, who caſtrated women, and made uſe of them as eunuchs. *Athen.*

ANDRĒAS a ſtatuary of Argos. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.——A man of Panormum, who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily. *Athen.*——A ſon of Peneus. Part of Greece was called *Andreis* after him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34, &c.

ANDRICLUS, a mountain of Cilicia. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Troas, falling into the Scamander. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

ANDRISCUS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Naxos. *Athen.* 1.——A worthleſs perſon called *Pſeudophilippus*, on account of the likeneſs of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt againſt Rome, and was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus, 152 B. C. *Flor.* 2, c. 14.

ANDROBIUS, a famous painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ANDROCLĒA, a daughter of Antipoenus of Thebes. She, with her ſiſter Alcida, ſacrificed herſelf in the ſervice of her country, when the oracle had promiſed the victory to her countrymen, who were engaged in a war againſt Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himſelf for the glory of his nation. Antipoenus refuſed to do it, and his daughters chearfully accepted it, and received great honors after death. Hercules, who fought on the ſide of Thebes, dedicated to them the image of a lion in the temple of Diana. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 17.

ANDRŌCLES, a ſon of Phintas who reigned in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5, &c.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Cyprus.

ANDROCLĪDES, a noble Theban who defended the democratical, againſt the encroachments of the oligarchical power. He was killed by one of his enemies.——A ſophiſt in the age of Aurelian, who gave an account of philoſophers.

ANDRŌCLUS, a ſon of Codrus, who reigned in Ionia, and took Epheſus and Samos. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROCȳDES,

ANDROCŸDES, a phyſician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander:—*Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere ſanguinem terræ, ſicuti venenum eſt homini cicuta, ſic et vinum. Plin.* 14, c. 5.

ANDRODĂMUS. *Vid.* Andromadas.

ANDRŌDUS, a ſlave known and protected in the Roman circus, by a lion whoſe foot he had cured. *Gell.* 5, c. 15.

ANDRŎGEOS, a Greek, killed by Æneas and his friends, whom he took to be his countrymen. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 371.

ANDRŎGEUS, ſon of Minos & Paſiphae, was famous for his ſkill in wreſtling. He overcame every antagoniſt at Athens, and became ſuch a favorite of the people, that Ægeus king of the country grew jealous of his popularity, and cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated as he was going to Thebes. Some ſay that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war againſt Athens to revenge the death of his ſon, and peace was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed on condition that Ægeus ſent yearly ſeven boys and ſeven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] The Athenians eſtabliſhed feſtivals by order of Minos, in honor of his ſon, and called them Androgeia. *Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 20.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1, & 27.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 1 & 15.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

ANDROGŸNÆ, a nation of Africa, beyond the Naſamones. Every one of them bore the characteriſtics of the male and female ſex; and one of their breaſts was that of a man, and the other that of a woman. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ANDRŎMĂCHE, a daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector ſon of Priam king of Troy, by whom ſhe had Aſtyanax. She was ſo fond of her huſband that ſhe even fed his horſes with her own hand. During the Trojan war ſhe remained at home employed in her domeſtic concerns. Her parting with Hector, who was going to a battle, in which he periſhed, has always been deemed the beſt, moſt tender and pathetic of all the paſſages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her huſband's death with extreme ſorrow; and after the taking of Troy, ſhe had the misfortune to ſee her only ſon Aſtyanax, after ſhe had ſaved him from the flames, thrown headlong from the walls of the city, by the hands of the man whoſe father had killed her huſband. *(Senec. in Troad.)* Andromache, in the diviſion of the priſoners by the Greeks, fell to the ſhare of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He had by her three ſons, Moloſſus, Piclus, & Pergamus, and afterwards repudiated her. After this divorce ſhe married Helenus ſon of Priam, who, as herſelf, was a captive of Pyrrhus. She reigned with him over part of the country, and became mother by him of Ceſtrinus. Some ſay that Aſtyanax was killed by Ulyſſes, and Euripides ſays that Menelaus put him to death. *Homer. Il.* 6, 22 & 24.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 486.—*Hygin.* fab. 123.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 9, v. 35. *Triſt.* 5, el. 6, v. 43.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

ANDROMACHIDÆ, a nation who preſented to their king all the virgins who were of nubile years, and permitted him to uſe them as he pleaſed.

ANDROMĂCHUS, an opulent perſon of Sicily, father to the hiſtorian Timæus. *Diod.* 16. He aſſiſted Timoleon in recovering the liberty of the Syracuſans.—A general of Alexander, to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans. *Curt.* 4, c. 5 & 8.——An officer of Seleucus the younger. *Polyæn.* 4.——A poet of Byzantium.——A phyſician of Crete in the age of Nero.——A ſophiſt of Naples, in the age of Diocleſian.

ANDROMĂDAS or ANDRODAMUS, a native of Rhegium, who made laws for the Thracians concerning the puniſhment of homicide, &c. *Ariſtot.*

ANDRŎMĔDA, a daughter of Cepheus king of Æthiopia, by Caſſiope. She was promiſed in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom, and ſent a ſea monſter to ravage the country, becauſe Caſſiope had boaſted herſelf fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was conſulted, and nothing could ſtop the reſentment of Neptune, if Andromeda was not expoſed to the ſea monſter. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monſter was going to devour her, Perſeus, who returned through the air from the conqueſt of the Gorgons, ſaw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He promiſed to deliver her and deſtroy the monſter, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus conſented, and Perſeus changed the ſea monſter into a rock, by ſhewing him Meduſa's head, and untied Andromeda and married her. He had by her many children, among whom were Sthenelus, Ancæus, and Electryon. The marriage of Andromeda with Perſeus was oppoſed by Phineus, who after a bloody battle was changed into a ſtone by Perſeus. Some ſay that Minerva made Andromeda a conſtellation in heaven after her death. *Vid.* Meduſa, Perſeus. *Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Manil.* 5, v. 533.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.——

According

According to *Pliny*, l. 5, c. 31, it was at Joppa in Judæa that Andromeda was tied on a rock. He mentions that the ſkeleton of the huge ſea monſter, to whom ſhe had been expoſed, was brought to Rome by Scaurus, and carefully preſerved. The fable of Andromeda and the ſea monſter has been explained, by ſuppoſing that ſhe was courted by the captain of a ſhip, who attempted to carry her away, but was prevented by the interpoſition of another more faithful lover.

ANDRON, an Argrive, who travelled all over the deſarts of Libya without drink. *Ariſtot.* 1, *de ebriet.*——A man ſet over the citadel of Syracuſe by Dionyſius. Hermocrates adviſed him to ſeize it and revolt from the tyrant, which he refuſed to do. The tyrant put him to death for not diſcovering that Hermocrates had incited him to rebellion. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 2.——A man of Halicarnaſſus. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A native of Epheſus, who wrote an account of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *Diog.*——A man of Argos.——Another of Alexandria, &c. *Apollon. Hiſt. mirab.* c. 25.—*Athen.*

ANDRONĪCUS LIVIUS. *Vid.* Livius.

ANDRONĪCUS, a peripatetic philoſopher of Rhodes, who floriſhed 59 years B. C. He was the firſt who publiſhed and reviſed the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus. His periphraſis is extant, the beſt edition of which is that of Heinſius, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1617. *Plut. in Syll.*——A Latin poet in the age of Cæſar.——A Latin grammarian, whoſe life Suetonius has written.——A king of Lydia, ſirnamed Alpyus.——One of Alexander's officers.——One of the officers of Antiochus Epiphanes.——An aſtronomer of Athens, who built a marble octogonal tower in honor of the eight principal winds, on the top of which was placed a Triton with a ſtick in his hand, pointing always to the ſide whence the wind blew.

ANDROPHĂGI, a ſavage nation of European Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 18, 102.

ANDROPOMPUS, a Theban who killed Xanthus in ſingle combat by fraud. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.

ANDROS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, known by the different names of Epagrys, Antandros, Laſia, Cauros, Hydruſſa, Nonagria. Its chief town was called Andros. It had a harbour, near which Bacchus had a temple, with a fountain, whoſe waters during the ides of January taſted like wine. It received the name of Andros from Andros ſon of Anius, one of its kings, who lived in the time of the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 648.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80. *Juv.* 3, v. 70.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Mela*, 1 & 2.

ANDROSTHĔNES, one of Alexander's generals, ſent with a ſhip on the coaſt of Arabia. *Arrian.* 7, c. 10.—*Strab.* 16.——A governor of Theſſaly, who favored the intereſt of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 3, *bell. Civ.* c. 80.——A ſtatuary of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19.——A geographer in the age of Alexander.

ANDROTRION, a Greek, who wrote a hiſtory of Attica, and a treatiſe on agriculture. *Plin.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 8.

ANELONTIS, a river near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

ANERASTUS, a king of Gaul.

ANEMOLIA, a city of Phocis, afterwards called Hyampolis. *Strab.*

ANEMŌSA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

ANFINOMUS and ANASIAS, rather *Amphinomus*, which *Vid.*

ANGELIA, a daughter of Mercury.

ANGELION, a ſtatuary, who made Apollo's ſtatue at Delphi. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 32.

ANGĔLUS, a ſon of Neptune, born in Chios, of a nymph whoſe name is unknown. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

ANGĪTES, a river of Thrace, falling into the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

ANGRUS, a river of Illyrium, flowing in a northern direction. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

ANGUITIA, a wood in the country of the Marſi, between the lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents, it is ſaid, could not injure the inhabitants, becauſe they were deſcended from Circe, whoſe power over theſe venomous creatures has been much celebrated. *Sil.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

ANIA, a Roman widow, celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends adviſed her to marry again. No, ſaid ſhe, if I marry a man as affectionate as my firſt huſband, I ſhall be apprehenſive for his death; and if he is bad, why have him, after ſuch a kind and indulgent one?

ANICĒTUS, a ſon of Hercules by Hebe the goddeſs of youth. *Apollod.* 2.—A freedman who directed the education of Nero, and became the inſtrument of his crimes. *Suet. in Ner.*

ANICIA, a family at Rome, which, in the floriſhing times of the republic, produced many brave and illuſtrious citizens. ——A relation of Atticus. *C. Nepos.*

ANICIUM, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7.

ANICIUS GALLUS triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was proprætor of Rome, A. U. C. 585.——A conſul with Corn. Cethegus, A. U. C. 592. ——Probus, a Roman conſul in the fourth century, famous for his humanity.

ANIGRUS, a river of Theſſaly, where the Centaurs waſhed the wounds which they had

had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholeſome. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 281. The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 6.

ANIO & ANIEN, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles at the north of Rome. It receives its name, as ſome ſuppoſe, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himſelf there when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away. *Stat.* 1 *Sylv.* 3, v. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 683.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 13.—*Plut. de fort. Rom.*

ANITORGIS, a city of Spain, near which a battle was fought between Aſdrubal and the Scipios. *Liv.* 25, c. 33.

ANIUS, ſon of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had by Dorippe three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever they pleaſed into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wiſhed to carry them with him to ſupply his army with proviſions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 642.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80.

ANNA, a goddeſs, in whoſe honor the Romans inſtituted feſtivals. She was, according to ſome, Anna the daughter of Belus and ſiſter of Dido, who, after her ſiſter's death, fled from Carthage, which Jarbas had beſieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her, as he walked on the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honorable reception, for the kindneſſes ſhe had ſhewn him when he was at Carthage. Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, was jealous of the tender treatment which was ſhewn to Anna, and meditated her ruin. Anna was apprized of this by her ſiſter in a dream, and ſhe fled to the river Numicus, of which ſhe became a deity, and ordered the inhabitants of the country to call her *Anna Perenna*, becauſe ſhe would remain for ever under the waters. Her feſtivals were performed with many rejoicings, and the females often, in the midſt of their chearfulneſs, forgot their natural decency. They were introduced into Rome, and celebrated the 15th of March. The Romans generally ſacrificed to her, to obtain a long and happy life: and hence the words *Annare & Perennare.* Some have ſuppoſed Anna to be the moon, *quia menſibus impleat annum*; others call her Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus, and ſometimes Maia. Another more received opinion maintains, that Anna was an old induſtrious woman of Bovillæ, who, when the Roman populace had fled from the city to mount Sacer, brought them cakes every day; for which kind treatment the Romans, when peace was re-eſtabliſhed, decreed immortal honors to her whom they called Perenna, *ab perennitate cultûs*, and who, as they ſuppoſe, was become one of their deities. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 653, &c.—*Sil.* 8, v. 79.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 9, 20, 421, & 500.

ANNA COMMENA, a princeſs of Conſtantinople, known to the world for the Greek hiſtory, which ſhe wrote, of her father Alexius emperor of the eaſt. The character of this hiſtory is not very high either for authenticity or beauty of compoſition: the hiſtorian is loſt in the daughter; and inſtead of ſimplicity of ſtyle and narrative, as Gibbon ſays, an elaborate affectation of rhetoric and ſcience betrays in every page the vanity of a female author. The beſt edition of Anna Commena, is that of Paris, folio, 1651.

ANNĀLES, a chronological hiſtory which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a ſtate, without entering into the cauſes which produced them. The annals of Tacitus may be conſidered in this light. In the firſt ages of Rome, the writing of the annals was one of the duties and privileges of the high-prieſt; whence they have been called Annales Maximi, from the prieſt *Pontifex Maximus*, who conſecrated them, and gave them as truly genuine and authentic.

ANNĀLIS LEX ſettled the age at which, among the Romans, a citizen could be admitted to exerciſe the offices of the ſtate. This law originated in Athens, and was introduced in Rome. No man could be a knight before 18 years of age, nor be inveſted with the conſular power before he had arrived to his 25th year.

ANNIĀNUS, a poet in the age of Trajan.

ANNĬBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general, ſon of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labors of the field. He paſſed into Spain when nine years old, and at the requeſt of his father, took a ſolemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain; and ſome time after, upon the death of Aſdrubal, he was inveſted with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the 25th year of his age. In three years of continual ſucceſs, he ſubdued all the nations of Spain which oppoſed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a ſiege of eight months. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war, which Annibal prepared to ſupport

ſupport with all the courage and prudence of a conſummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he ſent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. This army ſome have calculated at 20,000 foot and 6,000 horſe; others ſay that it conſiſted of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horſe. *Liv.* 21, c. 38. He came to the Alps, which were deemed almoſt inacceſſible, and had never been paſſed over before him but by Hercules, and after much trouble gained the top in nine days. He conquered the uncivilized inhabitants that oppoſed his paſſage, and after the amazing loſs of 30,000 men, made his way ſo eaſy, by ſoftening the rocks with fire and vinegar, that even his armed elephants deſcended the mountains without danger or difficulty, where a man, diſincumbered of his arms, could not walk before in ſafety. He was oppoſed by the Romans as ſoon as he entered Italy; and after he had defeated P. Corn. Scipio and Sempronius, near the Rhone, the Po, and the Trebia, he croſſed the Apennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the conſul Flaminius near the lake Traſimenus, and ſoon after met the two conſuls C. Terentius and L. Æmilius at Cannæ. His army conſiſted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. The ſlaughter was ſo great that no leſs than 40,000 Romans were killed, and the conqueror made a bridge with the dead carcaſes; and as a ſign of his victory, he ſent to Carthage three buſhels of gold rings which had been taken from 5630 Roman knights ſlain in the battle. Had Annibal, immediately after the battle, marched his army to the gates of Rome, it muſt have yielded amidſt the general conſternation, if we believe the opinions of ſome writers; but his delay gave the enemy ſpirit and boldneſs, and when at laſt he approached the walls, he was informed that the piece of ground on which his army then ſtood, was ſelling at a high price in the Roman forum. After hovering for ſome time round the city, he retired to Capua, where the Carthaginian ſoldiers ſoon forgot to conquer in the pleaſures and riot of this luxurious city. From that circumſtance it has been ſaid, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Annibal. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious, and when the dictator Fabius Maximus had defied the artifice as well as the valor of Annibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus who ſucceeded Fabius in the field, firſt taught the Romans that Annibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the ſenate, it was decreed, that war ſhould be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome, and Scipio, who was the firſt propoſer of the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. When Carthage ſaw the enemy on her coaſts, ſhe recalled Annibal from Italy; and that great general is ſaid to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country, which during ſixteen years he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almoſt call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama: Scipio made a great ſlaughter of the enemy, 20,000 were killed, and the ſame number made priſoners. Annibal, after he had loſt the day, fled to Adrumetum. Soon after this deciſive battle, the Romans granted peace to Carthage, on hard conditions; and afterwards Annibal, who was jealous and apprehenſive of the Roman power, fled to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he adviſed to make war againſt Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus diſtruſted the fidelity of Annibal, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on the condition of his delivering their immortal enemy into their hands. Annibal, who was apprized of this, left the court of Antiochus, and fled to Pruſias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war againſt Rome, and even aſſiſted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The ſenate received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, and immediately ſent ambaſſadors, amongſt whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Pruſias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal, and violate the laws of hoſpitality, but at the ſame time he dreaded the power of Rome. Annibal extricated him from his embarraſſment, and when he heard that his houſe was beſieged on every ſide, and all means of eſcape fruitleſs, he took a doſe of poiſon, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger, and as he breathed his laſt, he exclaimed, *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem ſenis expectare longum cenſet.* He died in his 70th year, according to ſome, about 182 years B. C. That year was famous for the death of the three greateſt generals of the age, Annnibal, Scipio, and Philopœmen. The death of ſo formidable a rival was the cauſe of great rejoicings in Rome; he had always been a profeſſed enemy to the Roman name, and ever endeavoured to deſtroy its power. If he ſhone in the field, he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſtudies. He was taught Greek

Greek by Sofilus a Lacedæmonian, and he even wrote ſome books in that language on different ſubjects. It is remarkable, that the life of Annibal, whom the Romans wiſhed ſo many times to deſtroy by perfidy, was never attempted by any of his ſoldiers or countrymen. He made himſelf as conſpicuous in the government of the ſtate, as at the head of armies; and though his enemies reproached him with the rudeneſs of laughing in the Carthaginian ſenate, while every ſenator was bathed in tears for the misfortunes of the country, Annibal defended himſelf by ſaying, that he, who had been bred all his life in a camp, ought to be diſpenſed with all the more poliſhed feelings of a capital. He was ſo apprehenſive for his ſafety, that when he was in Bithynia, his houſe was fortified like a caſtle, and on every ſide there were ſecret doors which could give immediate eſcape if his life was ever attempted. When he quitted Italy, and embarked on board a veſſel for Africa, he ſo ſtrongly ſuſpected the fidelity of his pilot, who told him that the lofty mountain which appeared at a diſtance was a promontory of Sicily, that he killed him on the ſpot; and when he was convinced of his fatal error, he gave a magnificent burial to the man whom he had ſo falſely murdered, and called the promontory by his name. The labors which he ſuſtained, and the inclemency of the weather to which he expoſed himſelf in croſſing the Alps, ſo weakened one of his eyes, that he ever after loſt the uſe of it. The Romans have celebrated the humanity of Annibal, who, after the battle of Cannæ, ſought the body of the fallen conſul amidſt the heaps of ſlain, and honored it with a funeral becoming the dignity of Rome. He performed the ſame friendly offices to the remains of Marcellus and Tib. Gracchus, who had fallen in battle. He often blamed the unſettled meaſures of his country; and when the enemy had thrown into his camp the head of his brother Aſdrubal, who had been conquered as he came from Spain with a reinforcement into Italy, Annibal ſaid that the Carthaginian arms would no longer meet with their uſual ſucceſs. Juvenal, in ſpeaking of Annibal, obſerves, that the ring which cauſed his death made a due atonement to the Romans for the many thouſand rings which had been ſent to Carthage from the battle of Cannæ. Annibal, when in Spain, married a woman of Caſtulo. The Romans entertained ſuch a high opinion of him as a commander, that Scipio who conquered him, calls him the greateſt general that ever lived, and gives the ſecond rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himſelf the next to theſe in merit and abilities. It is plain that the failure of Annibal's expedition in Italy, did not ariſe from his neglect, but from that of his countrymen, who gave him no aſſiſtance; far from imitating their enemies of Rome, who even raiſed in one year 18 legions to oppoſe the formidable Carthaginian. Livy has painted the character of Annibal like an enemy, and it is much to be lamented that a great hiſtorian has withheld the tribute due to the merits and virtues of the greateſt of generals. *C. Nep. in vitâ.—Liv.* 21, 22, &c.—*Plut. in Flamin.* &c.—*Juſtin.* 32, c. 4.—*Sil. Ital.* 1, &c. —*Appian.*—*Florus* 2 & 3.—*Polyb.*—*Diod.* —*Juv.* 10, v. 159, &c.—*Val. Max.*—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, *Epod.* 16.——The ſon of the great Annibal, was ſent by Himilco to Lilybæum, which was beſieged by the Romans, to keep the Sicilians in their duty. *Polyb.* 1. ——A Carthaginian general, ſon of Aſdrubal, commonly called of Rhodes, above 160 years before the birth of the great Annibal. *Juſtin.* 19, c. 2.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*——A ſon of Giſcon, and grandſon of Amilcar, ſent by the Carthaginians to the aſſiſtance of Ægiſta, a town of Sicily. He was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syracuſan. *Juſtin.* 22 & 23.——A Carthaginian, ſirnamed Senior. He was conquered by the conſul, C. Sulpit. Paterculus, in Sardinia, and hung on a croſs by his countrymen for his ill ſucceſs.

Annicĕris, an excellent charioteer of Cyrene, who exhibited his ſkill in driving a chariot before Plato and the academy. When the philoſopher was wantonly ſold by Dionyſius, Anniceris ranſomed his friend, and he ſhewed further his reſpect for learning, by eſtabliſhing a ſect at Cyrene, called after his name, which ſupported that all good conſiſted in pleaſure. *Cic. de off.* 3. *Diog. in Plat.* & *Ariſt. Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 27.

Annius Scapula, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conſpiring againſt Caſſius. *Hirt. Alex.* 55.

Annon & Hanno, a Carthaginian general conquered in Spain by Scipio, and ſent to Rome. He was ſon of Bomilcar, whom Annibal ſent privately over to the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. *Liv.* 21, c. 27.—— A Carthaginian who taught birds to ſing "Annon is a god," after which he reſtored them to their native liberty; but the birds loſt with their ſlavery what they had been taught. *Ælian. V. H. ult. lib.* c. 30.——A Carthaginian who wrote, in the Punic language, the account of a voyage he had made round Africa. This book was tranſlated into Greek, and is ſtill extant.——Another baniſhed from Carthage for taming a lion for his own amuſement, which was interpreted as if he wiſhed to aſpire

aſpire to ſovereign power. *Plin.* 8, c. 16.—This name has been common to many Carthaginians who have ſignalized themſelves among their countrymen during the Punic wars againſt Rome, and in their wars againſt the Sicilians. *Liv.* 26, 27, &c.

ANOPÆA, a mountain and road near the river Aſopus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 216.

ANSER, a Roman poet, whom Ovid, *Triſt.* 3, el. 1, v. 425, calls bold and impertinent.

ANSIBARII, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 55.

ANTÆA, the wife of Proteus. *Homer. Il.*——A goddeſs worſhipped by the inhabitants of Antium.

ANTÆAS, a king of Scythia, who ſaid that the neighing of a horſe was far preferable to the muſic of Iſmenias, a famous muſician who had been taken captive. *Plut.*

ANTÆUS, a giant of Libya, ſon of Terra and Neptune. He was ſo ſtrong in wreſtling, that he boaſted that he would erect a temple to his father with the ſkulls of his conquered antagoniſts. Hercules attacked him, and as he received new ſtrength from his mother as often as he touched the ground, the hero lifted him up in the air, and ſqueezed him to death in his arms. *Lucan.* 4, v. 598.—*Stat.* 6. *Theb.* v. 893.—*Juv.* 3, v. 88.——A ſervant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 13, ep. 44.——A friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 561.

ANTAGŎRAS, a man of Cos. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 5.——A Rhodian poet, much admired by Antigonus, *Id.* 1, c. 2. One day as he was cooking ſome fiſh, the king aſked him whether Homer ever dreſſed any meals when he was recording the actions of Agamemnon? And do you think, replied the poet, that he ὡ λαοι τ' επιτετραφαται και τοσσα μιμηλε, ever enquired whether any individual dreſſed fiſh in his army? *Plut. Symp. & Apoph.*

ANTALCĬDAS of Sparta, ſon of Leon, was ſent into Perſia, where he made a peace with Artaxerxes very diſadvantageous to his country, by which, B. C. 387, the Greek cities of Aſia became tributary to the Perſian monarch. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Diod.* 14. *Plut. in Artax.*

ANTANDER, a general of Meſſenia, againſt the Spartans. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 7.——A brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily. *Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.

ANTANDROS, a city of Troas, inhabited by the Leleges, near which Æneas built his fleet after the deſtruction of Troy. It has been called Edonis, Cimmeris, Aſſos, and Apollonia. There is a hill in its neighbourhood called Alexandreia, where Paris ſat, as ſome ſuppoſe, when the three rival goddeſſes appeared before him when contending for the prize of beauty. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 6.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.

ANTERBROGIUS, an ambaſſador to Cæſar from the Rhemi, a nation of Gaul. *Cæſ. bel. Gall.* 2, c. 3.

ANTEIUS PUBLIUS was appointed over Syria by Nero. He was accuſed of ſedition and conſpiracy, and drank poiſon, which operating ſlowly, obliged him to open his veins. *Tacit. An.* 13, &c.

ANTEMNÆ, a city of the Sabines between Rome and the Anio. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANTĒNOR, a Trojan prince related to Priam. It is ſaid that during the Trojan war, he always kept a ſecret correſpondence with the Greeks, and chiefly with Menelaus and Ulyſſes. In the council of Priam, Homer introduces him as adviſing the Trojans to reſtore Helen, and conclude the war. He adviſed Ulyſſes to carry away the Trojan palladium, and encouraged the Greeks to make the wooden horſe, which, at his perſuaſion, was brought into the city of Troy by a breach made in the walls. Æneas has been accuſed of being a partner of his guilt; and the night that Troy was taken, they had a number of Greeks ſtationed at the doors of their houſes to protect them from harm. After the deſtruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy near the Adriatic, where he built the town of Padua. His children were alſo concerned in the Trojan war, and diſplayed much valor againſt the Greeks. Their names were Polybius, Acamas, Agenor, and according to others, Polydamas & Helicaon. *Liv.* 1. c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 242.—*Tacit.* 16, c. 21.—*Homer. Il.* 3, 7, 8, 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phryg.* 6.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.*——A Cretan who wrote an hiſtory of his country. *Ælian.*

ANTENORĬDES, a patronymic given to the three ſons of Antenor, all killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 484.

ANTĔROS, (αντι ερως, *againſt love*) a ſon of Mars and Venus. He was not, as the derivation of his name implies, a deity that preſided over an oppoſition to love, but he was the god of mutual love and of mutual tenderneſs. Venus had complained to Themis, that her ſon Cupid always continued a child, and was told, that if he had another brother, he would grow up in a ſhort ſpace of time. As ſoon as Anteros was born, Cupid felt his ſtrength increaſe, and his wings enlarge; but if ever his brother was at a diſtance from him, he

found himſelf reduced to his ancient ſhape. From this circumſtance it is ſeen, that return of paſſion gives vigor to love. Anteros had a temple at Athens raiſed to his honor, when Meles had experienced the coldneſs and diſdain of Timagoras, whom he paſſionately eſteemed, and for whom he had killed himſelf. [*Vid. Meles.*] Cupid and Anteros are often repreſented ſtriving to ſeize a palm-tree from one another, to teach us that true love always endeavours to overcome by kindneſs and gratitude. They were always painted in the Greek academies, to inform the ſcholars that it is their immediate duty to be grateful to their teachers, and to reward their trouble with love and reverence. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30. l. 6, c. 23.——A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Claudius.——A freedman of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 9, ep. 14.

ANTHĒA, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.——Of Meſſenia. *Id.* 4, c. 31.—Of Trœzene. *Id.* 2, c. 30.

ANTHEAS, a ſon of Eumelus, killed in attempting to ſow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.

ANTHĔDON, a city of Bœotia, which receives its name from the flowery plains that ſurround it, or Anthedon, a certain nymph. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 22.—It was formerly inhabited by Thracians. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 905.——A port of Peloponneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

ANTHĒLA, a town near the Aſopus, near which Ceres and Amphictyon had a temple. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176.

ANTHĔMIS, an iſland in the Mediterranean, the ſame as the Ionian Samos. *Strab.* 10.

ANTHEMON, a Trojan. *Homer. Il.* 4.

ANTHĔMUS, a city of Macedonia at Thermæ.——A city of Syria. *Strab.*

ANTHEMUSIA, the ſame as Samos.——A city of Meſopotamia. *Strab.*

ANTHĒNE, a town of Peloponneſus. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 41.

ANTHERMUS, a Chian ſculptor, ſon of Micciades, and grandſon to Malas. He and his brother Bupalus made a ſtatue of the poet Hipponax, which cauſed univerſal laughter, on account of the deformity of its countenance. The poet was ſo incenſed upon this, and inveighed with ſo much bitterneſs againſt the ſtatuaries, that they hung themſelves, according to the opinion of ſome authors. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ANTHES, a native of Anthedon, who firſt invented hymns. *Plut. de Muſ.*——A ſon of Neptune.

ANTHESPHORIA, feſtivals celebrated in Sicily, in honor of Proſerpine, who was carried away by Pluto as ſhe was gathering flowers. *Claudian de Rapt. Proſ.*—Feſtivals of the ſame name were alſo obſerved at Argos in honor of Juno, who was called Antheia. *Pauſ. Corinth.*—*Pollux. Onom.* 1, c. 1.

ANTHESTERIA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. They were celebrated in the month of February, called Anthesterion, whence the name is derived, and continued 3 days. The firſt day was called Πιθοιγια, απο του πιθους οιγειν, becauſe they *tapped* their *barrels* of liquor. The ſecond day was called Χοες, from the meaſure χοα, becauſe every individual drank of his own veſſel, in commemoration of the arrival of Oreſtes, who, after the murder of his mother, came, without being purified, to Demophoon, or Pandion, king of Athens, and was obliged, with all the Athenians, to drink by himſelf, for fear of polluting the people by drinking with them before he was purified of the parricide. It was uſual on that day, to ride out in chariots, and ridicule thoſe that paſſed by. The beſt drinker was rewarded with a crown of leaves, or rather of gold, and with a caſk of wine. The third day was called χυτροι, from χυτρα, a veſſel brought out full of all ſorts of ſeed and herbs, deemed ſacred to Mercury, and therefore not touched. The ſlaves had the permiſſion of being merry and free during theſe feſtivals; and at the end of the ſolemnity a herald proclaimed, Θυραζε, Καρες, ουκ ετ' Ανθεστηρια; i. e. Depart, ye Carian ſlaves, the feſtivals are at an end. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

ANTHEUS, a ſon of Antenor, much eſteemed by Paris.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 514.

ANTHĪA, a ſiſter of Priam, ſeized by the Greeks. She compelled the people of Pallene to burn their ſhips, and build Scione. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 47.——A town. *Vid. Anthea.*——A daughter of Theſpius, miſtreſs to Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ANTHIAS. *Vid.* Antheas.

ANTHIUM, a town of Thrace, afterwards called Apollonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city of Italy.

ANTHIUS, *(flowery)*, a name of Bacchus worſhipped at Athens. He had alſo a ſtatue at Patræ.

ANTHO, a daughter of Amulius, king of Alba.

ANTHŌRES, a companion of Hercules, who followed Evander, and ſettled in Italy. He was killed in the war of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 778.

ANTHRACIA, a nymph. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 37.

ANTHROPINUS, Tiſarchus, and Diocles, three perſons who laid ſnares for Agathocles tyrant of Sicily. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 3.

ANTHROPOPHĂGI,

ANTHROPOPHĂGI, a people of Scythia that fed on human flesh. They lived near the country of the Messagetæ. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. l. 6, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

ANTHYLLA, a city of Egypt on the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It maintained the queens of the country in shoes, or, according to *Athenæus* 1, in girdles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 98.

ANTIA LEX was made for the suppression of luxury at Rome. Its particulars are not known. The enactor was Antius Restio, who afterwards never supped abroad for fear of being himself a witness of the profusion and extravagance which his law meant to destroy, but without effect. *Macrob.* 3, c. 17.

ANTIANĪRA, the mother of Echion.

ANTIAS, the goddess of fortune, chiefly worshipped at Antium.

ANTICLĒA, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea. Her father, who was a famous robber, permitted Sisyphus, son of Æolus, to enjoy the favors of his daughter, and Anticlea was really pregnant of Ulysses when she married Laertes king of Ithaca. Laertes was nevertheless the reputed father of Ulysses. Ulysses is reproached by Ajax in *Ovid. Met.* as being the son of Sisyphus. It is said that Anticlea killed herself when she heard a false report of her son's death. *Homer. Od.* 11, 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 201, 243.—*Paus.* 10, c. 29.——A woman who had Periphetes by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Diocles, who married Machaon the son of Æsculapius, by whom she had Nicomachus and Gorgasus. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

ANTĬCLES, an athenian archon.——A man who conspired against Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——An Athenian victor at Olympia.

ANTICLĪDES, a Greek historian, whose works are now lost. They are often quoted by *Atheneus. & Plut. in Alex.*

ANTICRĂGUS, a mountain of Lycia, opposite mount Cragus. *Strab.* 4.

ANTICRĂTES, a Spartan, who stabbed Epaminondas, the Theban general, at the battle of Mantinea. *Plut. in Ages.*

ANTICȲRA, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis, and the other near mount Oeta, both famous for the ellebore which they produced. This plant was of infinite service to cure diseases, and particularly insanity; hence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram.* The Anticyra of Phocis was anciently called Cyparissa. It had a temple of Neptune, who was represented holding a trident in one hand and resting the other on his side, with one of his feet on a dolphin. Some writers, especially Horace (*Art. P.* 300), speak of three islands of this name, but this seems to be a mistake. *Paus.* 10, c. 36.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 166. *De Art. Poet.* v. 300.—*Persius*, 4, v. 16.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 3, v. 53.——A mistress of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demetr.*

ANTIDŎMUS, a warlike soldier of king Philip at the siege of Perinthus.

ANTIDŎTUS, an excellent painter, pupil of Euphranor. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ANTIGĔNES, one of Alexander's generals, publicly rewarded for his valor. *Curt.* 5, c. 14.

ANTIGENĪDAS, a famous musician of Thebes, disciple to Philoxenus. He taught his pupil Ismenias to despise the judgment of the populace. *Cic. in Brut.*

ANTIGŎNA, daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ANTIGŎNE, a daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Iocasta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who, when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herself before the sentence was executed; and Hæmon, the king's son, who was passionately fond of her, and had not been able to obtain her pardon, killed himself on her grave. The death of Antigone is the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. The Athenians were so pleased with it at the first representation, that they presented the author with the government of Samos. This tragedy was represented 32 times at Athens without interruption *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67, 72. 243, 254.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid Trist.* 3, el. 3.—*Philostrat.* 2, c. 29.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.——A daughter of Eurytion king of Phthia in Thessaly. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Laomedon. She was the sister of Priam, and was changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 93.

ANTIGŎNIA, an inland town of Epirus. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.——One of Macedonia, founded by Antigonus, son of Gonatas. *Id.* 4, c. 10.——One in Syria on the borders of the Orontes. *Strab.* 16.——Another in Bithynia, called also Nicæa. *Id.* 12.——Another in Arcadia, anciently called Mantinea. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.——One of Troas in Asia Minor. *Strab.* 13.

ANTIGŎNUS, one of Alexander's generals, universally supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. In the division of the provinces after the king's death, he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He united with Antipater and Ptolemy, to destroy Perdiccas and Eumenes; and after the death of Perdiccas, he made continual war against Eumenes, whom, after three years of various fortune, he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved.

He afterwards declared war againſt Caſſander, whom he conquered, and had ſeveral engagements by his generals with Lyſimachus. He obliged Seleucus to retire from Syria, and fly for refuge and ſafety to Egypt. Ptolemy, who had eſtabliſhed himſelf in Egypt, promiſed to defend Seleucus, and from that time all friendſhip ceaſed between Ptolemy and Antigonus, and a new war was begun, in which Demetrius, the ſon of Antigonus, conquered the fleet of Ptolemy near the iſland of Cyprus, and took 16,000 men priſoners, and ſunk 200 ſhips. After this famous naval battle, which happened 26 years after Alexander's death, Antigonus and his ſon aſſumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by all the reſt of Alexander's generals. The power of Antigonus was now become ſo formidable, that Ptolemy, Seleucus, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus, combined together to deſtroy him; yet Antigonus deſpiſed them, ſaying, that he would diſperſe them as birds. He attempted to enter Egypt in vain, though he gained ſeveral victories over his opponents, and he at laſt received ſo many wounds in a battle that he could not ſurvive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, 301 B. C. During his life, he was maſter of all Aſia Minor, as far as Syria; but after his death, his ſon Demetrius loſt Aſia, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in Macedonia after the death of Caſſander, and ſome time after attempted to recover his former poſſeſſions, but died in captivity, in the court of his ſon-in-law, Seleucus. Antigonus was concerned in the different intrigues of the Greeks. He made a treaty of alliance with the Ætolians, and was highly reſpected by the Athenians, to whom he ſhewed himſelf very liberal and indulgent. Antigonus diſcharged ſome of his officers becauſe they ſpent their time in taverns, and he gave their commiſſions to common ſoldiers, who performed their duty with punctuality. A certain poet called him divine; but the king deſpiſed his flattery, and bade him go and enquire of his ſervants whether he was really what he ſuppoſed him. *Strab.* 13.—*Diod.* 17, *&c.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 6, *&c.*—*Juſtin.* 13, 14 & 15.—*C. Nep. in Eumen.*—*Plut. in Demetr. Eumen. & Arat.*——Gonatas, ſon of Demetrius, and grandſon to Antigonus, was king of Macedonia. He reſtored the Armenians to liberty, conquered the Gauls, and at laſt was expelled by Pyrrhus, who ſeized his kingdom. After the death of Pyrrhus, he recovered Macedonia, and died after a reign of 34 years, leaving his ſon Demetrius to ſucceed, B. C. 243. *Juſtin.* 21 & 25.—*Polyb.*—*Plut. in Demetr.*——The guardian of his nephew, Philip, the ſon of Demetrius, who married the widow of Demetrius, and uſurped the kingdom. He was called *Doſon*, from his promiſing much and giving nothing. He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta, and obliged him to retire into Egypt, becauſe he favored the Ætolians againſt the Greeks. He died B. C. 221, after a reign of 11 years, leaving his crown to the lawful poſſeſſor, Philip, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his cruelties and the war he made againſt the Romans. *Juſtin.* 28 & 29.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Cleom.*——A ſon of Ariſtobulus king of Judæa, who obtained an army from the king of Parthia, by promiſing him 1000 talents and 500 women. With theſe foreign troops he attacked his country, and cut the ears of Hyrcanus to make him unfit for the prieſthood. Herod, with the aid of the Romans, took him priſoner, and he was put to death by Antony. *Joſeph.* 14. *Dion. & Plut. in Anton.*——Caryſtius, an hiſtorian in the age of Philadelphus, who wrote the lives of ſome of the ancient philoſophers. *Diog.*—*Athen.*——A writer on agriculture.——A ſtatuary who wrote on his profeſſion.

ANTILCO, a tyrant of Chalcis. After his death, oligarchy prevailed in that city. *Ariſtot.* 5, *Polit.*

ANTILIBĂNUS, a mountain of Syria oppoſite mount Libanus; near which the Orontes flows. *Strab.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 20.

ANTILŎCHUS, a king of Meſſenia.—The eldeſt ſon of Neſtor by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon the ſon of Aurora. *Homer. Od.* 4. Ovid *Heroid.* ſays he was killed by Hector.—A poet who wrote a panegyric upon Lyſander, and received a hat filled with ſilver. *Plut. in Lyſ.*——An hiſtorian commended by *Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANTIMĂCHUS, a laſcivious perſon.—An hiſtorian.—A Greek poet of Ionia in the age of Socrates. He wrote a treatiſe on the age and genealogy of Homer, and proved him to be a native of Colophon. He repeated one of his compoſitions before a large audience, but his diction was ſo obſcure and unintelligible that all retired except Plato; upon which he ſaid, *Legam nihilominus, Plato unus mihi eſt inſtar omnium.* He was reckoned the next to Homer in excellence, and the emperor Adrian was ſo fond of his poetry that he preferred him to Homer. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war; and before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled 24 volumes. He was ſirnamed *Clarius* from Claros, a mountain near Colophon, where he was born. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.—*Plut. in Lyſand. & Timol.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 45.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Another poet of the ſame name, ſirnamed *Pſecas*, becauſe he praiſed himſelf.—A Trojan, whom

Paris bribed to oppoſe the reſtoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulyſſes, who had come as ambaſſadors to recover her. His ſons, Hippolochus and Piſander, were killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11 & 12.——A ſon of Hercules by a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.——A native of Heliopolis, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world, in 3780 verſes.

ANTIMĔNES, a ſon of Deiphon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 28.

ANTINOEIA, annual ſacrifices and quinquennial games in honor of Antinous, inſtituted by the emperor Adrian at Mantinea, where Antinous was worſhipped as a divinity.

ANTINOPŎLIS, a town of Egypt, built in honor of Antinous.

ANTINOUS, a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was ſo extremely fond, that at his death he erected a temple to him, and wiſhed it to be believed that he had been changed into a conſtellation. Some writers ſuppoſe that Antinous was drowned in the Nile, while others maintain that he offered himſelf at a ſacrifice as a victim, in honor of the emperor.——A native of Ithaca, ſon of Eupeithes and one of Penelope's ſuitors. He was brutal and cruel in his manners; and excited his companions to deſtroy Telemachus, whoſe advice comforted his mother Penelope. When Ulyſſes returned home, he came to the palace in a beggar's dreſs, and begged for bread, which Antinous refuſed, and even ſtruck him. After Ulyſſes had diſcovered himſelf to Telemachus and Eumæus, he attacked the ſuitors, who were ignorant who he was, and killed Antinous among the firſt. *Homer. Od.* 1, 16, 17 & 22.—*Propert.* 2, el. 5.

ANTIŎCHIA, the name of a Syrian province. *Mela.* 1, c. 14.——A city of Syria, once the third city of the world for beauty, greatneſs, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain. It has the river Orontes in its neighbourhood, with a celebrated grove called Daphne; whence, for the ſake of diſtinction, it has been called Antiochia near Daphne. *Dionyſ. Piereg.*——A city called alſo Niſibis, in Meſopotamia, built by Seleucus, ſon of Antiochus.—The capital of Piſidia, 92 miles at the eaſt of Epheſus.—A city on mount Cragus.—Another near the river Tragus, 25 leagues from Seleucia, on the weſt.—Another in Margiana, called Alexandria & Seleucia.—Another near mount Taurus, on the confines of Syria.—Another of Caria, on the river Meander.

ANTIŎCHIS, the name of the mother of Antiochus the ſon of Seleucus.—A tribe of Athens.

ANTIŎCHUS, ſirnamed *Soter*, was ſon of Seleucus, and king of Syria and Aſia. He made a treaty of alliance with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. He fell into a lingering diſeaſe, which none of his father's phyſicians could cure for ſome time, till it was diſcovered that his pulſe was more irregular than uſual when Stratonice his ſtepmother entered his room, and tha tlove for her was the cauſe of his illneſs. This was told to the father, who willingly gave Stratonice to his ſon, that his immoderate love might not cauſe his death. He died 291 B. C. after a reign of 19 years. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Appian.*——The ſecond of that name, ſirnamed *Theos (God)* by the Mileſians, becauſe he put to death their tyrant Timarchus, was ſon and ſucceſſor of Antiochus Soter. He put an end to the war which had been begun with Ptolemy; and, to ſtrengthen the peace, he married Berenice, the daughter of the Egyptian king. This ſo offended his former wife Laodice, by whom he had two ſons, that ſhe poiſoned him, and ſuborned Artemon, whoſe features were ſimilar to his, to repreſent him as king. Artemon, ſubſervient to her will, pretended to be indiſpoſed, and, as king, called all the miniſters, and recommended to them Seleucus, ſirnamed Callinicus, ſon of Laodice, as his ſucceſſor. After this ridiculous impoſture, it was made public that the king had died a natural death, and Laodice placed her ſon on the throne, and diſpatched Berenice and her ſon, 246 years before the Chriſtian era. *Appian.*——The third of that name, ſirnamed the *Great*, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria and Aſia, and reigned 36 years. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, after which he made war againſt Perſia, and took Sardes. After the death of Philopater, he endeavoured to cruſh his infant ſon Epiphanes; but his guardians ſolicited the aid of the Romans, and Antiochus was compelled to reſign his pretenſions. He conquered the greateſt part of Greece, of which ſome cities implored the aid of Rome; and Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war againſt Italy. He was glad to find himſelf ſupported by the abilities of ſuch a general; but his meaſures were dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Suſiana, which ſo incenſed the inhabitants, that they killed him with his followers, 187 years before the Chriſtian era. In his character of king, Antiochus was humane and liberal, the patron of learning, and

the friend of merit; and he publiſhed an edict, ordering his ſubjects never to obey except his commands were conſiſtent with the laws of the country. He had three ſons, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The firſt ſucceeded him, and the two others were kept as hoſtages by the Romans. *Juſtin.* 31 & 32.—*Strab.* 16.—*Liv.* 34, c. 59.—*Flor.* 2, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*——The fourth Antiochus, ſirnamed *Epiphanes*, or *Illuſtrious*, was king of Syria, after the death of his brother Seleucus, and reigned eleven years. He deſtroyed Jeruſalem, and was ſo cruel to the Jews, that they called him *Epimanes*, or *Furious*, and not *Epiphanes*. He attempted to plunder Perſepolis without effect. He was of a voracious appetite, and fond of childiſh diverſions; he uſed for his pleaſure to empty bags of money in the ſtreets, to ſee the people's eagerneſs to gather it; he bathed in the public baths with the populace, and was fond of perfuming himſelf to exceſs. He invited all the Greeks he could at Antioch, and waited upon them as a ſervant, and danced with ſuch indecency among the ſtage-players, that even the moſt diſſipate and ſhameleſs bluſhed at the ſight. *Polybius. Juſtin.* 34, c. 3.——The fifth, ſirnamed *Eupator*, ſucceeded his father Epiphanes on the throne of Syria, 164 B. C. He made a peace with the Jews, and in the ſecond year of his reign was aſſaſſinated by his uncle Demetrius, who ſaid that the crown was lawfully his own, and that it had been ſeized from his father. *Juſtin* 34.—*Joſeph.* 12.——The ſixth, king of Syria, was ſirnamed *Enthcus*, or *noble*. His father Alexander Bala, entruſted him to the care of Malcus, an Arabian; and he received the crown from Tryphon, in oppoſition to his brother Demetrius, whom the people hated. Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him 143 B. C. and reigned in his place for three years. *Joſeph.* 13.——The ſeventh, called *Sidetes*, reigned nine years. In the beginning of his reign, he was afraid of Tryphon, and concealed himſelf, but he ſoon obtained the means of deſtroying his enemy. He made war againſt Phraates king of Parthia, and he fell in the battle which was ſoon after fought about 130 years before the Chriſtian era. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*——The eighth, ſirnamed *Grypus*, from his *aquiline* noſe, was ſon of Demetrius Nicanor by Cleopatra. His brother Seleucus was deſtroyed by Cleopatra, and he himſelf would have ſhared the ſame fate, had not he diſcovered his mother's artifice, and compelled her to drink the poiſon which was prepared for himſelf. He killed Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had ſet to oppoſe him on the throne of Syria, and was at laſt aſſaſſinated, B. C. 112, after a reign of eleven years. *Juſtin.* 39, &c.—*Joſeph, Appian.*——The ninth, ſirnamed *Cyzenicus*, from the city of Cyzicus, where he received his education, was ſon of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra. He diſputed the kingdom with his brother Grypus, who ceded to him Cœloſyria, part of his patrimony. He was at laſt conquered by his nephew Seleucus near Antioch, and rather than to continue priſoner in his hands, he killed himſelf, B. C. 93. While a private man, he ſeemed worthy to reign; but when on the throne, he was diſſolute and tyrannical. He was fond of mechanics, and invented ſome uſeful military engines. *Appian. Joſeph.*——The tenth, was ironically ſirnamed *Pius*, becauſe he married Selena, the wife of his father and of his uncle. He was the ſon of Antiochus ninth, and he expelled Seleucus the ſon of Grypus from Syria, and was killed in a battle he fought againſt the Parthians, in the cauſe of the Galatians. *Joſeph. Appian.*——After his death, the kingdom of Syria was torn to pieces by the factions of the royal family or uſurpers, who, under a good or falſe title, under the name of Antiochus or his relations, eſtabliſhed themſelves for a little time either as ſovereigns of Syria, or Damaſcus, or other dependent provinces. At laſt Antiochus, ſirnamed *Aſiaticus*, the ſon of Antiochus the ninth, was reſtored to his paternal throne by the influence of Lucullus the Roman general, on the expulſion of Tigranes king of Armenia from the Syrian dominions; but four years after, Pompey depoſed him, and obſerved, that he who hid himſelf while an uſurper ſat upon his throne, ought not to be a king. From that time, B. C. 65, Syria became a Roman province, and the race of Antiochus was extinguiſhed. *Juſtin.* 40.——A philoſopher of Aſcalon, famous for his writings, and the reſpect with which he was treated by his pupils, Lucullus, Cicero, and Brutus. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An hiſtorian of Syracuſe, ſon of Xenophanes, who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily, in nine books, in which he began at the age of king Cocalus. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 12.——A rich king, tributary to the Romans in the age of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 81.——A ſophiſt who refuſed to take upon himſelf the government of a ſtate, on account of the vehemence of his paſſions.——A king conquered by Antony, &c *Cæſ.* 3, *bell. civ.* 4.——A king of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4.——A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades, conquered by Lyſander. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*——A writer of Alexandria, who publiſhed a treatiſe on comic poets. *Athen.*——A ſceptic of Laodicea. *Diog. in Pyrrh.*——A learned ſophiſt.

phiſt. *Philoſtra.*——A ſervant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 13, ep. 33.——A hair-dreſſer mentioned by *Martial*, 11, ep. 85.——A ſon of Hercules by Medea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſtage player. *Juv.* 3, v. 98.

ANTIŎPE, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes, by Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter, who, to deceive her, changed himſelf into a ſatyr. She became pregnant, and, to avoid the reſentment of her father, ſhe fled to mount Cithæron, where ſhe brought forth twins, Amphion and Zethus. She expoſed them to prevent diſcovery, but they were preſerved. After this ſhe fled to Epopeus, king of Sicyon, who married her. Some ſay that Epopeus carried her away, for which action Nycteus made war againſt him, and at his death left his crown to his brother Lycus, entreating him to continue the war and puniſh the raviſher of his daughter. Lycus obeyed his injunctions, killed Epopeus, and recovered Antiope, whom he loved, and married though his neice. His firſt wife, Dirce, was jealous of his new connection; ſhe prevailed upon her huſband, and Antiope was delivered into her hands, and confined in a priſon, where ſhe was daily tormented. Antiope, after many years of impriſonment, obtained means to eſcape, and went after her ſons, who undertook to avenge her wrongs upon Lycus and his wife Dirce. They took Thebes, put the king to death, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her till ſhe died. Bacchus changed her into a fountain, and deprived Antiope of the uſe of her ſenſes. In this forlorn ſituation ſhe wandered all over Greece, and at laſt found relief from Phocus, ſon of Ornytion, who cured her of her diſorder, and married her. Hyginus, *fab.* 7, ſays that Antiope was divorced by Lycus, becauſe ſhe had been raviſhed by Epopeus, whom he calls Epaphus, and that after her repudiation ſhe became pregnant by Jupiter. Mean while Lycus married Dirce, who ſuſpected that her huſband ſtill kept the company of Antiope, upon which he impriſoned her. Antiope however eſcaped from her confinement, and brought forth on mount Cithæron. Some authors have called her daughter of Aſopus, becauſe ſhe was born on the banks of that river. The *ſcholiaſt* on *Apollon.* 1, v. 735, maintains, that there were two perſons of that name, one the daughter of Nycteus, and the other of Aſopus, and mother of Amphion and Zethus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 17.—*Ovid.* 6. *Met.* v. 110.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v. 259.—*Hygin.* fab. 7, 8, & 155.——A daughter of Theſpius or Theſtius, mother of Alopius by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, taken priſoner by Hercules, and given in marriage to Theſeus. She is alſo called Hippolyte. *Vid.* Hippolyte.——A daughter of Æolus, mother of Bœotus and Hellen, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——A daughter of Pilon, who married Eurytus. *Id.* fab. 14.

ANTIŌRUS, a ſon of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lycurg.*

ANTIPĂTER, ſon of Iolaus, was ſoldier under king Philip, and raiſed to the rank of a general under Alexander the Great. When Alexander went to invade Aſia, he left Antipater ſupreme governor of Macedonia, and of all Greece. Antipater exerted himſelf in the cauſe of his king; he made war againſt Sparta, and was ſoon after called into Perſia with a reinforcement by Alexander. He has been ſuſpected of giving poiſon to Alexander, to raiſe himſelf to power.—After Alexander's death, his generals divided the empire among themſelves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater. The wars which Greece, and chiefly Athens, had meditated during Alexander's life, now burſt forth with uncommon fury as ſoon as the news of his death was received. The Athenians levied an army of 30,000 men, and equipped 200 ſhips againſt Antipater, who was maſter of Macedonia. Their expedition was attended with much ſucceſs, Antipater was routed in Theſſaly, and even beſieged in the town of Lamia. But when Leoſthenes the Athenian general was mortally wounded under the walls of Lamia, the fortune of the war was changed, Antipater obliged the enemy to raiſe the ſiege, and ſoon after received a reinforcement from Craterus from Aſia, with which he conquered the Athenians at Cranon in Theſſaly. After this defeat, Antipater and Craterus marched into Bœotia, and conquered the Ætolians, and granted peace to the Athenians, on the conditions which Leoſthenes had propoſed to Antipater when beſieged in Lamia, i. e. that he ſhould be abſolute maſter over them. Beſides this, he demanded from their ambaſſadors, Demades, Phocion, and Xenocrates, that they ſhould deliver into his hands the orators Demoſthenes and Hyperides, whoſe eloquence had inflamed the minds of their countrymen, and had been the primary cauſes of the war. The conditions were accepted, a Macedonian garriſon was ſtationed in Athens, but the inhabitants ſtill were permitted the free uſe of their laws and privileges. Antipater and Craterus were the firſt who made hoſtile preparations againſt Perdiccas; and during that time, Polyperchon was appointed over Macedonia. Polyperchon defeated the Ætolians, who had made an invaſion upon Macedonia.

Antipater gave assistance to Eumenes, in Asia, against Antigonus, according to Justin. 14, c. 2. At his death, B. C. 319. Antipater appointed Polyperchon master of all his possessions; and as he was the oldest of all the generals and successors of Alexander, he recommended that he might be the supreme ruler in their councils, that every thing might be done according to his judgment. As for his son Cassander, he left him in a subordinate station under Polyperchon. But Cassander was of too aspiring a disposition tamely to obey his father's injunctions. He recovered Macedonia, and made himself absolute. *Curt.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10.—*Justin.* 11, 12, 13, &c.—*Diod.* 17, 18, &c.—*C. Nep. in Phoc. & Eumen.*—*Plut. in Eumen. Alexand. &c.*——A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. He killed his mother because she wished his brother Alexander to succeed to the throne. Alexander, to revenge the death of his mother, solicited the assistance of Demetrius; but peace was re-established between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus, and soon after Demetrius killed Antipater, and made himself king of Macedonia, 294 B. C. *Justin.* 26, c. 1.——A king of Macedonia, who reigned only 45 days, 277 B. C.—A king of Cilicia.——A powerful prince, father to Herod. He was appointed governor of Judæa, by Cæsar, whom he had assisted in the Alexandrine war. *Joseph.*——An Athenian archon.——One of Alexander's soldiers, who conspired against his life with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——A celebrated sophist of Hieropolis, preceptor to the children of the emperor Severus.——A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, 144 years B. C. —A poet of Sidon, who could compose a number of verses extempore, upon any subject. He ranked Sappho among the muses, in one of his epigrams. He had a fever every year on the day of his birth, of which at last he died. He flourished about 80 years B. C. Some of his epigrams are preserved in the anthologia. *Plin.* 7, c. 51.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 10.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, *de Offic.* 3, *de Quæst. Acad.* 4.——A philosopher of Phœnicia, preceptor to Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.* ——A Stoic philosopher, disciple to Diogenes of Babylon. He wrote two books on divination, and died at Athens. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 3. *Ac. Quæst.* 4, c. 6. *De offic.* 3. c. 12.——A disciple of Aristotle, who wrote two books of letters.——A poet of Thessalonica, in the age of Augustus.

ANTIPATRIA, a city of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

ANTIPATRĬDAS, a governor of Telmessus. *Polyæn.* 5.

ANTIPĂTRIS, a city of Palestine.

ANTIPHĂNES, an ingenious statuary of Argos. *Paus.* 5, c. 17.——A comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna, who wrote above 90 comedies, and died in the 74th year of his age, by the fall of an apple upon his head.—A physician of Delos, who used to say that diseases originated from the variety of food that was eaten. *Clem. Alex.* —*Athen.*

ANTIPHĂTES, a king of the Læstrygones, descended from Lamus, who founded Formiæ. Ulysses returning from Troy, came upon his coasts, and sent three men to examine the country. Antiphates devoured one of them, and pursued the others, and sunk the fleet of Ulysses with stones, except the ship in which Ulysses was. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 232.——A son of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 696.——The grandfather of Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.*——A man killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

ANTIPHĬLI PORTUS, a harbour on the African side of the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

ANTIPHĬLUS, an Athenian who succeeded Leosthenes at the siege of Lamia against Antipater. *Diod.* 18.——A noble painter who represented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole house seemed to be illuminated. He was an Egyptian by birth: he imitated Apelles, and was disciple to Ctesidemus. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

ANTIPHON, a poet.—A native of Rhamnusia, called Nestor, for his eloquence and prudence. The 16 orations that are extant under his name, are supposititious.—An orator who promised Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would set on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes. *Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Plut. in Alcib. & Demost.* ——A poet who wrote on agriculture. *Athen.*——An author who wrote a treatise on peacocks.——A rich man introduced by Xenophon as disputing with Socrates.——An Athenian who interpreted dreams, and wrote an history of his art. *Cic. de Div.* 1 & 2.——A foolish rhetorician.—A poet of Attica, who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Dionysius put him to death because he refused to praise his compositions. Being once asked by the tyrant, what brass was the best? he answered, that with which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are made. *Plut.*—*Aristot.*

ANTIPHŎNUS, a son of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector. *Homer. Il.* 24.

ANTĬPHUS, a son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—A son of Thessalus, grandson to Hercules. He went to the Trojan war in 30 ships. *Homer. Il.*——An intimate friend of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 17.——A brother of Ctimenus, was

was ſon of Ganyctor the Naupactian. Theſe two brothers murdered the poet Heſiod, on the falſe ſuſpicion that he had offered violence to their ſiſter, and threw his body into the ſea. The poet's dog diſcovered them, and they were ſeized and convicted of the murder. *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*

ANTIPŒNUS, a noble Theban, whoſe daughters ſacrificed themſelves for the public ſafety. *Vid.* Androclea.

ANTIPŎLIS, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marſeilles. *Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 15.

ANTISSA, a city at the north of Leſbos. —An iſland near it. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 287. —*Plin.* 2, c. 89.

ANTISTHĔNES, a philoſopher, born of an Athenian father, and of a Phrygian mother. He taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes; but when he had heard Socrates, he ſhut up his ſchool, and told his pupils, "Go ſeek for yourſelves a maſter, I have now found one." He was the head of the ſect of the Cynic philoſophers. One of his pupils aſked him, what philoſophy had taught him? "To live with myſelf," ſaid he. He ſold his all, and preſerved only a very ragged coat, which drew the attention of Socrates, and tempted him to ſay to the Cynic, who carried his contempt of dreſs too far, "Antiſthenes, I ſee thy vanity through the holes of thy coat." Antiſthenes taught the unity of God, but he recommended ſuicide. Some of his letters are extant. His doctrines of auſterity were followed as long as he was himſelf an example of the Cynical character, but after his death they were all forgotten. Antiſthenes floriſhed 396 years B.C. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 35.—*Diog.* 6.—*Plut. in Lyc.*——A diſciple of Heraclitus.—An hiſtorian of Rhodes. *Diog.*

ANTISTIUS LABEO, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country againſt Auguſtus, for which he is taxed of madneſs by Horat. 1. *Sat.* 3, v. 82.—*Sueton. in Aug.* 54.——Petro of Gabii, was the author of a celebrated treaty between Rome and his country, in the age of Tarquin the Proud. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 4. ——C. Reginus, a lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6 & 7.——A ſoldier of Pompey's army, ſo confident of his valor that he challenged all the adherents of Cæſar. *Hirt.* 25, *Hiſp. bell.*

ANTITHEUS, an Athenian archon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.

ANTIUM, a maritime town of Italy, built by Aſcanius, or, according to others, by a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, upon a promontory 32 miles from Oſtium. It was the capital of the Volſci, who made war againſt the Romans for above 200 years. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of their ſhips to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which from thence was called *Roſtrum*. This town was dedicated to the goddeſs of Fortune, whoſe ſtatues, when conſulted, gave oracles by a nodding of the head, or other different ſigns. Nero was born there. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 35.

ANTOMĔNES, the laſt king of Corinth. After his death, magiſtrates with regal authority were annually choſen.

ANTŌNIA LEX was enacted by M. Antony, the conſul, A. U. C. 708. It abrogated the *lex Atia*, and renewed the *lex Cornelia*, by taking away from the people the privilege of chuſing prieſts, and reſtoring it to the college of prieſts, to which it originally belonged. *Dio.* 44.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 703. It ordained that a new decury of judges ſhould be added to the two former, and that they ſhould be choſen from the centurions. *Cic. in Philip.* 1 & 5.——Another by the ſame. It allowed an appeal to the people, to thoſe who were condemned *de majeſtate*, or of perfidious meaſures againſt the ſtate.—Another by the ſame, during his triumvirate. It made it a capital offence to propoſe ever after, the election of a dictator, and for any perſon to accept of the office. *Appian. de bell. civ.* 3.

ANTŌNIA, a daughter of M. Antony, by Octavia. She married Domitius Ænobarbus, and was mother of Nero, and two daughters.—A ſiſter of Germanicus.—A daughter of Claudius and Ælia Petina. She was of the family of the Tubero's, and was repudiated for her levity. *Sueton. in Claud.* 1.—*Tacit. Ann.* 11.——The wife of Druſus the ſon of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Her huſband died very early, and ſhe never would marry again, but ſpent her time in the education of her children. Some people ſuppoſe her grandſon Caligula ordered her to be poiſoned, A. D. 38. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.——A caſtle of Jeruſalem, which received this name in honor of M. Antony.

ANTŌNII, a patrician and plebeian family, which were ſaid to derive their origin from Antones, a ſon of Hercules, as *Plut. in Anton.* informs us.

ANTONĪNA, the wife of Beliſarius, &c.

ANTONĪNUS, ſirnamed *Pius*, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he ſucceeded. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect ſtateſman, philoſopher, and king. He rebuilt whatever cities had been deſtroyed by wars in former reigns. In caſes of famine or inundation,

undation, he relieved the diſtreſſed, and ſupplied their wants with his own money. He ſuffered the governors of the provinces to remain long in the adminiſtration, that no opportunity of extortion might be given to new comers. In his conduct towards his ſubjects, he behaved with affability and humanity, and liſtened with patience to every complaint brought before him. When told of conquering heroes, he ſaid with Scipio, I prefer the life and preſervation of a citizen, to the death of 100 enemies. He did not perſecute the Chriſtians like his predeceſſors, but his life was a ſcene of univerſal benevolence. His laſt moments were eaſy, though preceded by a lingering illneſs. When conſul of Aſia, he lodged at Smyrna in the houſe of a ſophiſt, who in civility obliged the governor to change his houſe at night. The ſophiſt, when Antoninus became emperor, viſited Rome, and was jocoſely deſired to uſe the palace as his own houſe, without any apprehenſion of being turned out at night. He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, by raiſing a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulſed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of 23 years, A. D. 161. He was ſucceeded by his adopted ſon M. Aurelius Antoninus, ſirnamed the philoſopher, a prince as virtuous as his father. He raiſed to the imperial dignity his brother L. Verus, whoſe voluptuouſneſs and diſſipation were as conſpicuous as the moderation of the philoſopher. During their reign, the Quadi, Parthians, and Marcomanni were defeated. Antoninus wrote a book in Greek, intitled, τα καθ' ἑαυτον, *concerning himſelf*. The beſt editions of which are the 4to Cantab. 1652, and the 8vo. Oxon. 1704. After the war with the Quadi had been finiſhed, Verus died of an apoplexy, and Antoninus ſurvived him eight years, and died in his 61ſt year, after a reign of 19 years and ten days. *Dio. Caſſius.*——Baſſiānus Caracalla, was ſon of the emperor Septimus Severus, celebrated for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and attempted to deſtroy the writings of Ariſtotle, obſerving that Ariſtotle was one of thoſe who ſent poiſon to Alexander. He married his mother, and publicly lived with her, which gave occaſion to the people of Alexandria to ſay that he was an Œdipus and his wife a Jocaſta. This joke was fatal to them; and the emperor, to puniſh their ill language, ſlaughtered many thouſands in Alexandria. After aſſuming the name and dreſs of Achilles, and ſtiling himſelf the conqueror of provinces he had never ſeen, he was aſſaſſinated at Edeſſa by Macrinus, April 8, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 217. His body was ſent to his wife Julia, who ſtabbed herſelf at the ſight.——There is extant a Greek itinerary, and another book called *Iter Britannicum*, which ſome have attributed to the emperor Antoninus, though it was more probably written by a perſon of that name whoſe age is unknown.

ANTONIOPŎLIS, a city of Meſopotamia. *Marcell.* 8.

M. ANTŌNIUS GNIPHO, a poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome; Cicero and other illuſtrious men frequented his ſchool. He never aſked any thing for his lectures, whence he received more from the liberality of his pupils. *Sueton. de Illuſt. Gr.* 7.—— An orator, grandfather to the triumvir of the ſame name. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius, and his head was hung in the Forum. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 121.——Marcus, the eldeſt ſon of the orator of the ſame name, by means of Cotta and Cethegus, obtained from the ſenate the office of managing the corn on the maritime coaſts of the Mediterranean with unlimited power. This gave him many opportunities of plundering the provinces and enriching himſelf. He died of a broken heart. *Salluſt. Frag.*——Caius, a ſon of the orator of that name, who obtained a troop of horſe from Sylla, and plundered Achaia. He was carried before the pretor M. Lucullus, and baniſhed from the ſenate by the cenſors, for pillaging the allies, and refuſing to appear when ſummoned before juſtice.——Caius, ſon of Antonius Caius, was conſul with Cicero, and aſſiſted him to deſtroy the conſpiracy of Catiline in Gaul. He went to Macedonia, as his province, and fought with ill ſucceſs againſt the Dardani. He was accuſed at his return, and baniſhed.——Marcus, the triumvir, was grandſon to the orator M. Antonius, and ſon of Antonius, ſirnamed *Cretenſis*, from his wars in Crete. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ambitious views. He always entertained a ſecret reſentment againſt Cicero, which aroſe from Cicero's having put to death Corn. Lentulus, who was concerned in Catiline's conſpiracy. This Lentulus had married Antonius's mother after his father's death. When the ſenate was torn by the factions of Pompey's and Cæſar's adherents, Antony propoſed that both ſhould lay aſide the command of their armies in the provinces; but as this propoſition met not with ſucceſs, he privately retired from Rome to the camp of Cæſar and adviſed him to march his army to Rome. In ſupport of his attachment, he commanded the left wing of his army at Pharſalia, and according

according to a premeditated ſcheme, offered him a diadem in the preſence of the Roman people. When Cæſar was aſſaſſinated in the ſenate houſe, his friend Antony ſpoke an oration over his body, and to ingratiate himſelf and his party with the populace, he reminded them of the liberal treatment they had received from Cæſar. He beſieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the ſenate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonſtration of Cicero. He was conquered by the conſuls Hirtius and Panſa, and by young Cæſar, who ſoon after joined his intereſt with that of Antony, and formed the celebrated triumvirate, which was eſtabliſhed with ſuch cruel proſcriptions that Antony did not even ſpare his own uncle that he might ſtrike off the head of his enemy Cicero. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themſelves; Lepidus was ſet over all Italy, Auguſtus had the weſt, and Antony returned into the eaſt, where he enlarged his dominions by different conqueſts. Antony had married Fulvia, whom he repudiated to marry Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus, and by this connection to ſtrengthen the triumvirate. He aſſiſted Auguſtus at the battle of Philippi againſt the murderers of J. Cæſar, and he buried the body of M. Brutus, his enemy, in a moſt magnificent manner. During his reſidence in the eaſt, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. This divorce incenſed Auguſtus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony, in the mean time aſſembled all the forces of the eaſt, and with Cleopatra marched againſt Octavius Cæſar. Theſe two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement ſoon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with 60 ſails, drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cauſe. After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he was ſoon informed of the defection of all his allies and adherents, and ſaw the conqueror on his ſhores. He ſtabbed himſelf, and Cleopatra likewiſe killed herſelf with the bite of an aſp. Antony died in the 56th year of his age, B. C. 30, and the conqueror ſhed tears when he was informed that his enemy was no more. Antony left ſeven children by his three wives. He has been blamed for his great effeminacy, for his uncommon love of pleaſures, and his fondneſs of drinking. It is ſaid that he wrote a book in praiſe of drunkenneſs. He was fond of imitating Hercules, from whom, according to ſome accounts, he was deſcended; and he is often repreſented as Hercules, with Cleopatra in the form of Omphale, dreſſed in the arms of her ſubmiſſive lover, and beating him with her ſandals. In his public character, Antony was brave and courageous, but with the intrepidity of Cæſar, he poſſeſſed all his voluptuous inclinations. He was prodigal to a degree, and did not ſcruple to call, from vanity, his ſons by Cleopatra, kings of kings. His fondneſs for low company, and his debauchery, form the beſt parts of Cicero's Philippics. It is ſaid, that the night of Cæſar's murder, Caſſius ſupped with Antony; and being aſked whether he had a dagger with him, anſwered, yes, if you, Antony, aſpire to ſovereign power. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 685.—*Horat.* ep. 9.—*Juv.* 10, v. 122.—*C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Cic. in Philip.*—*Juſtin.* 41. & 42.——Julius, ſon of Antony the triumvir, by Fulvia, was conſul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was ſirnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Auguſtus. Some ſay that he killed himſelf. It is ſuppoſed that he wrote an heroic poem on Diomede, in 12 books. *Horace* dedicated his 4 *Od.* 2, to him. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 44.—— Lucius, the triumvir's brother, was beſieged in Peluſium by Auguſtus, and obliged to ſurrender himſelf with 300 men by famine. The conqueror ſpared his life. Some ſay that he was killed at the ſhrine of Cæſar. ——A noble, but unfortunate youth. His father, Julius, was put to death by Auguſtus, for his criminal converſation with Julia, and he himſelf was removed by the emperor to Marſeilles, on pretence of finiſhing his education. *Tacit.* 4, *An.* c. 44.——Felix, a freedman of Claudius, appointed governor of Judea. He married Druſilla, the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 9. ——Flamma, a Roman, condemned for extortion, under Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 45.——Muſa, a phyſician of Auguſtus. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.——Merenda, a decemvir at Rome, A. U. C. 303. *Liv.* 3, c. 35.—— Q. Merenda, a military tribune, A.U.C. 333. *Liv.* 4, c. 42.

ANTORIDES, a painter, diſciple to Ariſtippus. *Plin.*

ANTYLLA. *Vid.* Anthylla.

ANUBIS, an Egyptian deity, repreſented under the form of a man with the head of a dog, becauſe when Oſiris went in his expedition againſt India, Anubis accompanied him, and clothed himſelf in a ſheep's ſkin. His worſhip was introduced from Egypt into Greece and Italy. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be Mercury, becauſe he is ſometimes repreſented with a *caduceus*. Some make him ſon of Oſiris, others, his brother. *Diod.* 1.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 331.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 686.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſirid.*—*Herodot.* 4.——*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 698.

ANXIUS, a river of Armenia, falling into the Euphrates.

ANXUR,

ANXUR, a city of the Volſci, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 348. It was ſacred to Jupiter, who is called Jupiter Anxur. *Liv.* 4, c. 59.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 84.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 799.

ANYTA, a Greek woman, ſome of whoſe elegant verſes are ſtill extant.

ANȲTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who, with Melitus and Lycon, accuſed Socrates of impiety, and was the cauſe of his condemnation. Theſe falſe accuſers were afterwards put to death by the Athenians. *Diog.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 13.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 4, v. 3.—*Plut. in Alcib.*

ANZĀBE, a river near the Tigris. *Marcel.* 18.

AOLLIUS, a ſon of Romulus by Herſilia, afterwards called Abillius.

AON, a ſon of Neptune, who came to Eubœa and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he collected the inhabitants into cities, and reigned over them. They were called *Aones*, and the country *Aonia*, from him.

AŎNES, the inhabitants of *Aonia*, called afterwards Bœotia. They came there in the age of Cadmus, and obtained his leave to ſettle with the Phœnicians. The muſes have been called *Aonides*, becauſe Aonia was more particularly frequented by them. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 7, 10, 13. *Triſt.* el. 5, v. 10. *Faſt.* 3, v. 456. l. 4, v. 245.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 11.

AŌRIS, a famous hunter, ſon of Aras king of Corinth. He was ſo fond of his ſiſter Arathyræa, that he called part of the country by her name. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12.——The wife of Neleus, called more commonly Chloris. *Id.* 9, c. 36.

AORNOS, Aornus, Aornis, a lofty rock in India, taken by Alexander. Hercules had beſieged it, but was never able to conquer it. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.—*Arrian.* 4.—*Strab.* 15.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A place in Epirus, with an oracle. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 80.——A certain lake near Tarteſſus.——Another near Baiæ and Puteoli. It was alſo called Avernus.

AŌTI, a people of Thrace near the Getæ on the Iſter. *Plin.* 4.

APAĬTÆ, a people of Aſia Minor. *Strab.*

APĀMA, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who married Pharnabazus ſatrap of Ionia.——A daughter of Antiochus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.

APĀME, the mother of Nicomedes by Pruſias king of Bithynia.——The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor. Soter founded a city which he called by his mother's name.

APAMĪA, Apamēa, a city of Phrygia, on the Marſyas.——A city of Bithynia.——Of Media.——Meſopotamia.——Another near the Tigris.

APARNI, a nation of ſhepherds near the Caſpian ſea. *Strab.*

APATŪRIA, a feſtival at Athens which received its name from απατη, *deceit*, becauſe it was inſtituted in memory of a ſtratagem by which Xanthus king of Bœotia was killed by Melanthus king of Athens, upon the following occaſion: when a war aroſe between the Bœotians and Athenians about a piece of ground which divided their territories, Xanthus made a propoſal to the Athenian king to decide the battle by ſingle combat. Thymœtes, who was then on the throne of Athens, refuſed, and his ſucceſſor Melanthus accepted the challenge. When they began the engagement, Melanthus exclaimed, that his antagoniſt had ſome perſon behind him to ſupport him; upon which Xanthus looked behind, and was killed by Melanthus. From this ſucceſs, Jupiter was called απατηνωρ *deceiver*, and Bacchus, who was ſuppoſed to be behind Xanthus, was called Μελαναιγις, clothed in the ſkin of a *black goat*. Some derive the word from απατορια, i. e. ομοτορια, becauſe on the day of the feſtival, the children accompanied their fathers to be regiſtered among the citizens. The feſtival laſted three days, the firſt day was called δορπια, becauſe *ſuppers* δορποι were prepared for each ſeparate tribe. The ſecond day was called αναρρυσις απο του ανω ερυειν, becauſe ſacrifices were offered to Jupiter and Minerva, and the head of the victims was generally turned up towards the heavens. The third was called Κουρεωτις from κουρος a *youth*, or κουρα *ſhaving*, becauſe the young men had their hair cut off before they were regiſtered, when their parents ſwore that they were free-born Athenians. They generally ſacrificed two ewes and a ſhe-goat to Diana. This feſtival was adopted by the Ionians, except the inhabitants of Epheſus and Colophon.——A ſirname of Minerva——of Venus.

APEAUROS, a mountain in Peloponneſus. *Polyb.* 4.

APELLA, a word, *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 10, which has given much trouble to critics and commentators. Some ſuppoſe it to mean circumciſed, (*ſine pelle*), an epithet highly applicable to a Jew. Others maintain that it is a proper name, upon the authority of Cicero *ad Attic.* 12, ep. 19, who mentions a perſon of the ſame name.

APELLES, a celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others ſay, of Epheſus, ſon of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honored him ſo much that he forbade any man but Apelles to draw his picture. He was ſo attentive to his profeſſion, that he never ſpent a day without employing his pencil, whence the proverb of *Nulla dies ſine linea*. His moſt perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene, which was not totally finiſhed when the painter died. He made a paint-

a painting of Alexander holding thunder in his hand, ſo much like life, that Pliny, who ſaw it, ſays that the hand of the king with the thunder ſeemed to come out of the picture. This picture was placed in Diana's temple at Epheſus. He made another of Alexander, but the king expreſſed not much ſatisfaction at the ſight of it; and at that moment a horſe paſſing by, neighed at the horſe which was repreſented in the piece, ſuppoſing it to be alive; upon which the painter ſaid, "one would imagine that the horſe is a better judge of painting than your majeſty." When Alexander ordered him to draw the picture of Campaſpe, one of his miſtreſſes, Apelles became enamoured of her, and the king permitted him to marry her. He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were ſtill extant in the age of Pliny. It is ſaid that he was accuſed in Egypt of conſpiring againſt the life of Ptolemy, and that he would have been put to death had not the real conſpirator diſcovered himſelf, and ſaved the painter. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three; a ſleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander. The proverb of *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, is applied to him by ſome. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 238.—*Cic. in Famil.* 1, ep. 9.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 401.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.——A tragic writer. *Suet. Calig.* 33.——Macedonian general, &c.

Apellĭcon, a Teian Peripatetic philoſopher, whoſe fondneſs for books was ſo great that he is accuſed of ſtealing them, when he could not obtain them with money. He bought the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus, but greatly diſfigured them by his frequent interpolations. The extenſive library which he had collected at Athens, was carried to Rome when Sylla had conquered the capital of Attica, and among the valuable books was found an original manuſcript of Ariſtotle. He died about 86 years before Chriſt. *Strab.* 13.

Apennīnus, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum. They are joined to the Alps. Some have ſuppoſed that they ran acroſs Sicily by Rhegium before Italy was ſeparated from Sicily. *Lucan.* 2, v. 306.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 226.—*Ital.* 4, v. 743.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Aper, Marcus, a Latin orator of Gaul, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a politician, as well as by his genius. The dialogue of the orators, inſerted with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian, is attributed to him. He died A. D. 85.——Another. *Vid.* Numerianus.

Aperopia, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

Apĕsus, Apeſas, or Apeſantus, a mountain of Peloponneſus, near Lerna. *Stat. in Theb.* 3. v, 461.

Aphaca, a town of Paleſtine, where Venus was worſhipped.

Aphæa, a name of Diana, who had a temple in Ægina. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

Aphar, the capital city of Arabia, near the Red Sea. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

Apharētus, fell in love with Marpeſſa, daughter of Œnomaus, and carried her away.

Aphareus, a king of Meſſenia, who married Arene daughter of Œbalus, by whom he had three ſons. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.——A relation of Iſocrates, who wrote 37 tragedies.

Aphas, a river of Greece, which falls into the bay of Ambracia. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Aphellas, a king of Cyrene, who, with the aid of Agathocles, endeavoured to reduce all Africa under his power. *Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.

Aphĕsas, a mountain in Peloponneſus, whence, as the poets have imagined, Perſeus attempted to fly to heaven. *Stat.* 3, *Theb.* v. 461.

Aphĕtæ, a city of Magneſia, where the ſhip Argo was launched. *Apollod.*

Aphīdas, a ſon of Arcas king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8.

Aphidna, a part of Attica, which received its name from Aphidnus, one of the companions of Theſeus. *Herodot.*

Aphidnus, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg Æn.* 9, v. 702.

Aphœbētus, one of the conſpirators againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Aphrīces, an Indian prince, who defended the rock Aornus with 20,000 foot and 15 elephants. He was killed by his troops, and his head ſent to Alexander.

Aphrodisia, an iſland in the Perſian gulf, where Venus is worſhipped.—Feſtivals in honor of Venus, celebrated in different parts of Greece, but chiefly in Cyprus. They were firſt inſtituted by Cinyras, from whoſe family the prieſts of the goddeſs were always choſen. All thoſe that were initiated offered a piece of money to Venus, as a harlot, and received as a mark of the favors of the goddeſs, a meaſure of ſalt and a φαλλος; the ſalt, becauſe Venus aroſe from the ſea, the φαλλος, becauſe ſhe is the goddeſs of wantonneſs. They were celebrated at Corinth by harlots, and in every part of Greece they were very much frequented. *Strab.* 14. *Athen.*

Aphrodīsum, a city on the eaſtern parts of Cyprus, nine miles from Salamis.——A promontory with an iſland of the ſame name on the coaſt of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

Aphrodīte, the Grecian name of Venus, from

from ἀφρὸς *froth*, becauſe Venus is ſaid to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

Aphȳte or Aphytis, a city of Thrace, near Pallena, where Jupiter Ammon was worſhipped. Lyſander beſieged the town; but the god of the place appeared to him in a dream, and adviſed him to raiſe the ſiege, which he immediately did. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

Apia, an ancient name of Peloponneſus, which it received from king Apis. It was afterwards called Ægialea, Pelaſgia, Argia, and at laſt Peloponneſus, or the iſland of Pelops. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 270.——Alſo the name of the earth, worſhipped among the Lydians as a powerful deity. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

Apiānus, or Apion, was born at Oaſis in Egypt, whence he went to Alexandria, of which he was deemed a citizen. He ſucceeded Theus in the profeſſion of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book againſt the Jews, which Joſephus refuted. He was at the head of an embaſſy which the people of Alexandria ſent to Caligula, to complain of the Jews.—*Seneca.* ep. 88. —*Plin. præf. Hiſt.*

Apicāta, married Sejanus, by whom ſhe had three children. She was repudiated. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.

Apicius, a famous glutton in Rome. There were three of the ſame name, all famous for their voracious appetite. The firſt lived in the time of the republic, the ſecond in the reign of Auguſtus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The ſecond was the moſt famous, as he wrote a book on the pleaſures and incitements of eating. He hanged himſelf after he had conſumed the greateſt part of his eſtate. The beſt edition of Apicius Cælius *de arte coquinariâ*, is that of Amſt. 12mo, 1709. *Juv.* 11, v. 3.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 69.

Apidānus, one of the chief rivers of Theſſaly, flowing into the Peneus, above Lariſſa. *Lucan.* 6, v. 372.

Apȳna, and Apinæ, a city of Apulia, deſtroyed with Trica, in its neighbourhood, by Diomedes; whence came the proverb of *Apina & Trica*, to expreſs trifling things. *Martial.* 14, ep. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Apiŏla & Apiolæ, a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the Proud. The Roman capitol was begun with the ſpoils taken from that city. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Apion, a ſirname of Ptolemy, one of the deſcendants of Ptolemy Lagus.——A grammarian. [*Vid.* Apianus.]

Apis, one of the ancient kings of Peloponneſus, ſon of Phoroneus and Laodice. Some ſay that Apollo was his father, and that he was king of Argos, while others call him king of Sicyon, and fix the time of his reign above 200 years earlier, which is enough to ſhew he is but obſcurely known, if known at all. He was a native of Naupactum, and deſcended from Inachus. He received divine honors after death, as he had been munificent and humane to his ſubjects. The country where he reigned was called Apia; afterwards it received the name of Pelaſgia, Argia, or Argolis, and at laſt that of Peloponneſus, from Pelops. Some amongſt whom is Varro, and St. Auguſtine, have imagined that Apis went to Egypt with a colony of Greeks, and that he civilized the inhabitants, and poliſhed their manners, for which they made him a god after death, and paid divine honors to him under the name of Serapis. This tradition, according to ſome of the moderns, is without foundation. *Æſchyl. in Suppl.*—*Auguſt. de Civ. Dei*, 18, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A ſon of Jaſon, born in Arcadia; he was killed by the horſes of Ætolus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.——A town of Egypt, on the lake Mareotis.——A god of the Egyptians, worſhipped under the form of an ox. Some ſay that Iſis and Oſiris are the deities worſhipped under this name, becauſe during their reign they taught the Egyptians agriculture. The Egyptians believed that the ſoul of Oſiris was really departed into the ox, where it wiſhed to dwell, becauſe that animal had been of the moſt eſſential ſervice in the cultivation of the ground, which Oſiris had introduced into Egypt. The ox that was choſen, was always diſtinguiſhed by particular marks; his body was black; he had a ſquare white ſpot upon the forehead, the figure of an eagle upon the back, a knot under the tongue like a beetle, the hairs of his tail were double, and his right ſide was marked with a whitiſh ſpot, reſembling the creſcent of the moon. Without theſe, an ox could not be taken as the god Apis; and it is to be imagined that the prieſts gave theſe diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics to the animal, on which their credit and even proſperity depended. The feſtival of Apis laſted ſeven days; the ox was led in a ſolemn proceſſion by the prieſts, and every one was anxious to receive him into his houſe, and it was believed that the children who ſmelt his breath received the knowledge of futurity. The ox was conducted to the banks of the Nile with much ceremony, and if he had lived to the time which their ſacred books allowed, they drowned him in the river, and embalmed his body, and buried it in ſolemn ſtate in the city of Memphis. After his death, which ſometimes was natural, the greateſt cries and lamentations were heard in Egypt, as if Oſiris was juſt dead; the prieſts ſhaved their

their heads, which was a ſign of the deepeſt mourning. This continued till another ox appeared with the proper characteriſtics to ſucceed as the deity, which was followed with the greateſt acclamations as if Oſiris was returned to life. This ox, which was found to repreſent Apis, was left 40 days in the city of the Nile before he was carried to Memphis, during which time none but women were permitted to appear before him, and this they performed according to their ſuperſtitious notions, in a wanton and indecent manner. There was alſo an ox worſhipped at Heliopolis, under the name of Mnevis; ſome ſuppoſe that he was Oſiris, but others maintain that the Apis of Memphis was ſacred to Oſiris, and Mnevis to Iſis. When Cambyſes came into Egypt, the people were celebrating the feſtivals of Apis with every mark of joy and triumph, which the conqueror interpreted as an inſult upon himſelf. He called the prieſts of Apis, and ordered the deity itſelf to come before him. When he ſaw that an ox was the object of their veneration, and the cauſe of ſuch rejoicings, he wounded it on the thigh, ordered the prieſts to be chaſtiſed, and commanded his ſoldiers to ſlaughter ſuch as were found celebrating ſuch riotous feſtivals. The god Apis had generally two ſtables, or rather temples. If he eat from the hand, it was a favorable omen; but if he refuſed the food that was offered him, it was interpreted as unlucky. From this, Germanicus, when he viſited Egypt, drew the omens of his approaching death. When his oracle was conſulted, incenſe was burnt on an altar, and a piece of money placed upon it, after which the people that wiſhed to know futurity, applied their ear to the mouth of the God, and immediately retired, ſtopping their ears till they had departed from the temple. The firſt ſounds that were heard, were taken as the anſwer of the oracle to their queſtions. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 38, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7. *Plut. in Iſid. & Oſir.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 8. c. 39, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4 & 6.—*Diod.* 1.

Apitius Galba, a celebrated buffoon in the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* 5, v. 4.

Apollinares ludi, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Apollo. They originated from the following circumſtance: an old prophetic poem informed the Romans that if they inſtituted yearly games to Apollo, and made a collection of money for his ſervice, they would be able to repel the enemy whoſe approach already ſignified their deſtruction. The firſt time they were celebrated, Rome was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and inſtantly the people ruſhed out of the city, and ſaw a cloud of arrows diſcharged from the ſky on the troops of the enemy. With this heavenly aſſiſtance they eaſily obtained the victory. The people generally ſat crowned with laurel at the repreſentation of theſe games, which were uſually celebrated at the option of the pretor, till the year U. C. 545, when a law was paſſed to ſettle the celebration yearly on the ſame day about the nones of July. When this alteration happened, Rome was infeſted with a dreadful peſtilence, which however ſeemed to be appeaſed by this act of religion. *Liv.* 25, c. 12.

Apollinaris, C. Sulpitius, a grammarian of Carthage, in the ſecond century, who is ſuppoſed to be the author of the verſes prefixed to Terence's plays as argument.

Apollinides, a Greek in the wars of Darius and Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Apollinis Arx, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave. *Virg. Æn.* 6.——Promontorium, a promontory of Africa.—*Liv.* 30, c. 24.——Templum, a place in Thrace,——in Lycia. *Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 9.

Apollo, ſon of Jupiter and Latona, called alſo Phœbus, is often confounded with the Sun. According to Cicero, 3 *de Nat. Deor.* there were four perſons of this name. The firſt was ſon of Vulcan, and the tutelary god of the Athenians. The ſecond was ſon of Corybas, and was born in Crete, for the dominion of which he diſputed even with Jupiter himſelf. The third was ſon of Jupiter and Latona, and came from the nations of the Hyperboreans to Delphi. The fourth was born in Arcadia, and called Nomion, becauſe he gave laws to the inhabitants. To the ſon of Jupiter and Latona all the actions of the others ſeem to have been attributed. The Apollo, ſon of Vulcan, was the ſame as the Orus of the Egyptians, and was the moſt ancient, from whom the actions of the others have been copied. The three others ſeem to be of Grecian origin. The tradition that the ſon of Latona was born in the floating iſland of Delos, is taken from the Egyptian mythology, which aſſerts that the ſon of Vulcan, which is ſuppoſed to be Orus, was ſaved by his mother Iſis from the perſecution of Typhon, and entruſted to the care of Latona, who concealed him in the iſland of Chemmis.—When Latona was pregnant by Jupiter, Juno, who was ever jealous of her huſband's amours, raiſed the ſerpent Python to torment Latona, who was refuſed a place to give birth to her children, till Neptune, moved

moved at the ſeverity of her fate, raiſed the iſland of Delos from the bottom of the ſea, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. Apollo was the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, muſic, poetry, and eloquence, of all which he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whoſe oracles were in general repute over the world. His amours with Leucothoe, Daphne, Iſſa, Bolina, Coronis, Clymene, Cyrene, Chione, Acacallis, Calliope, &c. are well known, and the various ſhapes he aſſumed to gratify his paſſion. He was very fond of young Hyacinthus, whom he accidentally killed with a quoit; as alſo of Cypariſſus, who was changed into a cypreſs tree. When his ſon Æſculapius had been killed with the thunders of Jupiter, for raiſing the dead to life, Apollo, in his reſentment, killed the Cyclops who had fabricated the thunderbolts. Jupiter was incenſed at this act of violence, and he baniſhed Apollo from heaven, and deprived him of his dignity. The exiled deity came to Admetus king of Theſſaly, and hired himſelf to be one of his ſhepherds, in which ignoble employment he remained nine years; from which circumſtance he was called the god of ſhepherds, and at his ſacrifices a wolf was generally offered, as that animal is the declared enemy of the ſheepfold. During his reſidence in Theſſaly, he rewarded the tender treatment of Admetus. He gave him a chariot, drawn by a lion and a bull, with which he was able to obtain in marriage Alceſte the daughter of Pelias; and ſoon after, the Parcæ granted, at Apollo's requeſt, that Admetus might be redeemed from death, if another perſon laid down his life for him.—He aſſiſted Neptune in building the walls of Troy; and when he was refuſed the promiſed reward from Laomedon, the king of the country, he deſtroyed the inhabitants by a peſtilence.—As ſoon as he was born, Apollo deſtroyed, with arrows, the ſerpent Python, whom Juno had ſent to perſecute Latona; hence he was called Pythius. He was not the inventor of the lyre, as ſome have imagined, but Mercury gave it him, and received as a reward the famous caduceus with which Apollo was wont to drive the flocks of Admetus. His conteſt with Pan and Marſyas, and the puniſhment inflicted upon Midas, are well known. He received the ſirnames of Phœbus, Delius, Cynthius, Pæan, Delphicus, Nomius, Lycius, Clarius, Iſmenius, Vulturius, Smintheus, &c. for reaſons which are explained under thoſe words. Apollo is generally repreſented with long hair, and the Romans were fond of imitating his figure, and therefore in their youth they were remarkable for their fine head of hair, which they cut ſhort at the age of 17 or 18. He is always repreſented as a tall beardleſs young man with a handſome ſhape, holding in his hand a bow, and ſometimes a lyre; his head is generally ſurrounded with beams of light. He was the deity who, according to the notions of the ancients, inflicted plagues, and in that moment he appeared ſurrounded with clouds. His worſhip and power were univerſally acknowledged: he had temples and ſtatues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His ſtatue, which ſtood upon mount Actium, as a mark to mariners to avoid the dangerous coaſts, was particularly famous, and it appeared a great diſtance at ſea. Auguſtus, before the battle of Actium, addreſſed himſelf to it for victory. The cock, the graſshopper, the wolf, the crow, the ſwan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c. were ſacred to him; and in his ſacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he preſided. Bullocks and lambs were alſo immolated to him. As he preſided over poetry, he was often ſeen on mount Parnaſſus with the nine Muſes. His moſt famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha and Patara. His moſt ſplendid temple was at Delphi, where every nation and individual made conſiderable preſents when they conſulted the oracle. Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, built him a temple on mount Palatine, which he enriched with a valuable library. He had a famous Coloſſus in Rhodes, which was one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Apollo has been taken for the Sun; but it may be proved by different paſſages in the ancient writers, that Apollo, the Sun, Phœbus, and Hyperion, were all different characters and deities, though confounded together. When once Apollo was addreſſed as the Sun, and repreſented with a crown of rays on his head, the idea was adopted by every writer, and from thence aroſe the miſtake. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 9 & 10. l. 4, fab. 3, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 7. l. 5, c. 7, l. 7. c. 20. l. 9, c. 30, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 9, 14, 50, 93, 140, &c.—*Stat.* 1. *Theb.* 560.—*Tibull.* 2, el. 3.—*Plut. de Amor.*—*Homer. Il. & Hymn. in Apoll.*—*Virg. Æn.* 2, 3, &c. *G.* 4, v. 323.—*Horat.* 1, od. 10.—*Lucian. Dial. Mer. & Vulc.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 28.—*Callimach. in Apoll.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3, 4 & 9. l. 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 5, 10 & 12.——One of the ſhips in the fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 171.——Alſo a temple of Apollo upon mount Leucas, which appeared at a great diſtance

diſtance at ſea; and ſerved as a guide to mariners, and reminded them to avoid the dangerous rocks that were along the coaſt. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 275.

APOLLOCRĂTES, a friend of Dion, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſon of Dionyſius.

APOLLODŌRUS, a famous grammarian and mythologiſt of Athens, ſon of Aſclepias, and diſciple to Panætius the Rhodian philoſopher. He floriſhed about 115 years before the Chriſtian era, and wrote an hiſtory of Athens, beſides other works. But of all his compoſitions, nothing is extant but his *Bibliotheca*, which is divided into three books. It is an abridged hiſtory of the gods and of the ancient heroes, of whoſe actions and genealogy it gives a true and faithful account. The beſt edition is that of *Heyne Goett.* in 8vo. 4 vols. 1782. *Athen.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Diod.* 4 & 13. ——A tragic poet of Cilicia, who wrote tragedies entitled Ulyſſes, Thyeſtes, &c. ——A comic poet of Gela in Sicily, in the age of Menander, who wrote 47 plays.—— An architect of Damaſcus, who directed the building of Trajan's bridge acroſs the Danube. He was put to death by Adrian, to whom, when in a private ſtation, he had ſpoken in too bold a manner.——A writer who compoſed an hiſtory of Parthia.—— A learned diſciple of Epicurus, who wrote about 40 volumes on different ſubjects. *Diog.*——A painter of Athens, of whom Zeuxis was a pupil. Two of his paintings were admired at Pergamus in the age of Pliny; a prieſt in a ſuppliant poſture, and Ajax ſtruck with Minerva's thunders. He was of ſuch an iraſcible diſpoſition, that he deſtroyed his own pieces upon the leaſt provocation. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A rhetorician of Pergamus, preceptor and friend to Auguſtus, who wrote a book on rhetoric. *Strab.* 13.——A tragic poet of Tarſus.—— A Lemnian who wrote on huſbandry.—— A phyſician of Tarentum.——Another of Cytium.

APOLLONIA, a feſtival at Ægialea in honor of Apollo and Diana. It aroſe from this circumſtance: theſe two deities came to Ægialea after the conqueſt of the ſerpent Python; but they were frightened away, and fled to Crete. Ægialea was ſoon viſited with an epidemical diſtemper, and the inhabitants, by advice of their prophets, ſent ſeven choſen boys, with the ſame number of girls, to entreat them to return to Ægialea. Apollo and Diana granted their petition, in honor of which a temple was raiſed to Πειθω the goddeſs of *perſuaſion*; and ever after, a number of youths of both ſexes were choſen to march in ſolemn proceſſion, as if anxious to bring back Apollo and Diana. *Pauſan. in Corinth.*——A town of Mygdonia.—Of Crete.—Of Sicily.—On the coaſt of Aſia Minor.—Another on the coaſt of Thrace, part of which was built on a ſmall iſland of Pontus, where Apollo had a temple.——A town of Macedonia, on the coaſts of the Adriatic.——A city of Thrace. ——Another on mount Parnaſſus.

APOLLONIAS, the wife of Attalus king of Phrygia, to whom ſhe bore four children.

APOLLONIĂDES, a tyrant of Sicily, compelled to lay down his power by Timoleon.

APOLLONĬDES, a writer of Nicæa.—— A phyſician of Cos at the court of Artaxerxes, who became enamoured of Amytis, the monarch's ſiſter, and was ſome time after put to death for ſlighting her after the reception of her favors.

APOLLONIUS, a Stoic philoſopher of Chalcis, ſent for by Antoninus Pius, to inſtruct his adopted ſon Marcus Antoninus. When he came to Rome, he refuſed to go to the palace, obſerving, that the maſter ought not to wait upon his pupil, but the pupil upon him. The emperor hearing this, ſaid, laughing, "It was then eaſier for Apollonius to come from Chalcis to Rome, than from Rome to the palace."——A geometrician of Perge in Pamphylia, whoſe works are now loſt. He lived about 242 years before the Chriſtian era, and compoſed a commentary on Euclid, whoſe pupils he attended at Alexandria. He wrote a treatiſe on conic ſections, eight of which are now extant, and he firſt endeavoured to explain the cauſes of the apparent ſtopping and retrograde motion of the planets, by cycles, and epicycles, or circles within circles. —The beſt edition of Apollonius is Dr. Halley's, Oxon. fol. 1710.——A poet of Naucratis in Egypt, generally called Apollonius of *Rhodes*, becauſe he lived for ſome time there. He was pupil, when young, to Callimachus and Panætius, and was the third librarian of the famous library of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes. He was ungrateful to his maſter Callimachus, who wrote a poem againſt him, in which he denominated him *Ibis*. Of all his works nothing remains but his poem on the expedition of the Argonauts, in four books. The beſt editions of Apollonius, are thoſe printed at Oxford, in 4to, by Shaw, 1777, in 2 vols. and in 1, 8vo, 1779, and that of Brunck Argentor. 12mo, 1780. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A Greek orator, ſirnamed Molo, was a native of Alabanda in Caria. He opened a ſchool of rhetoric at Rhodes and Rome, and had J. Cæſar and Cicero among his pupils. He diſcouraged the attendance of thoſe whom he ſuppoſed incapable of diſtinguiſh-

ing themſelves as orators, and he recommended to them purſuits more congenial to their abilities. He wrote an hiſtory, in which he did not candidly treat the people of Judæa, according to the complaint of Joſephus *contra Apion. Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 28, 75, 126 & 130. *Ad. famil.* 3, ep. 16. *De Invent.* 1, c. 81.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 12, c. 6.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 4.—*Plut. in Cæſ.* ——A Greek hiſtorian about the age of Auguſtus, who wrote upon the philoſophy of Zeno, and of his followers. *Strab.* 14. ——A Stoic philoſopher who attended Cato of Utica in his laſt moments. *Plut. in Cat.*——An officer ſet over Egypt by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.——A wreſtler. *Pauſ.* 5.——A phyſician of Pergamus, who wrote on agriculture. *Varro.*——A grammarian of Alexandria.——A writer in the age of Antoninus Pius.——Thyaneus, a Pythagorean philoſopher, well ſkilled in the ſecret arts of magic. Being one day haranguing the populace at Epheſus, he ſuddenly exclaimed, "Strike the tyrant, ſtrike him; the blow is given, he is wounded, and fallen!" At that very moment the emperor Domitian had been ſtabbed at Rome. The magician acquired much reputation when this circumſtance was known. He was courted by kings and princes, and commanded unuſual attention by his numberleſs artifices. His friend and companion, called Damis, wrote his life, which 200 years after engaged the attention of Philoſtratus. In his hiſtory the biographer relates ſo many curious and extraordinary anecdotes of his hero, that many have juſtly deemed it a romance; yet for all this, Hierocles had the preſumption to compare the impoſtures of Apollonius with the miracles of Jeſus Chriſt.——A ſophiſt of Alexandria, diſtinguiſhed for his *Lexicon Græcum Iliadis et Odyſſeæ*, a book that was beautifully edited by Villoiſon in 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1773. Apollonius was one of the pupils of Didymus, and floriſhed in the beginning of the firſt century.——A phyſician.——A ſon of Sotades at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——Syrus, a Platonic philoſopher.——Herophilius, wrote concerning ointments.

Apollŏphănes, a Stoic, who greatly flattered king Antigonus, and maintained that there exiſted but one virtue, prudence. *Diog.*——A phyſician in the court of Antiochus. *Polyb.* 5.——A comic poet. *Ælian. Anim.* 6.

Apomyĭos, a ſirname of Jupiter.

Aponiana, an iſland near Lilybæum. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

M. Aponius, a governor of Mœſia, rewarded with a triumphal ſtatue by Otho, for defeating 9000 barbarians. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 79.

Apŏnus, a fountain with a village of the ſame name near Patavium in Italy. The waters of the fountain were wholeſome, and were ſuppoſed to have an oracular power. *Lucan.* 7, v. 194.—*Suet. in Tiber.* 14.

Apostrophia, a ſirname of Venus in Bœotia, who was diſtinguiſhed under theſe names, Venus Urania, Vulgaria, and Apoſtrophia. The former was the patroneſs of a pure and chaſte love; the ſecond of carnal and ſenſual deſires; and the laſt incited men to illicit and unnatural gratifications, to inceſts and rapes. Venus Apoſtrophia was invoked by the Thebans, that they might be ſaved from ſuch unlawful deſires. She is the ſame as the Verticordia of the Romans. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 16.——*Val. Max.* 8, c. 15.

Apotheōsis, a ceremony obſerved by the ancient nations of the world, by which they raiſed their kings, heroes, and great men, to the rank of deities. The nations of the eaſt were the firſt who paid divine honors to their great men, and the Romans followed their example, and not only deified the moſt prudent and humane of their emperors, but alſo the moſt cruel and profligate. Herodian 4, c. 2, has left us an account of the apotheoſis of a Roman emperor. After the body of the deceaſed was burnt, an ivory image was laid on a couch for ſeven days, repreſenting the emperor under the agonies of diſeaſe. The city was in ſorrow, the ſenate viſited it in mourning, and the phyſicians pronounced it every day in a more decaying ſtate. When the death was announced, a young band of ſenators carried the couch and image to the Campus Martius, where it was depoſited on an edifice in the form of a pyramid, where ſpices and combuſtible materials were thrown. After this the knights walked round the pile in ſolemn proceſſion, and the images of the moſt illuſtrious Romans were drawn in ſtate, and immediately the new emperor, with a torch, ſet fire to the pile, and was aſſiſted by the ſurrounding multitude. Mean while an eagle was let fly from the middle of the pile, which was ſuppoſed to carry the ſoul of the deceaſed to heaven, where he was ranked among the gods. If the deified was a female, a peacock, and not an eagle, was ſent from the flames.—The Greeks obſerved ceremonies much of the ſame nature.

Appia via, a celebrated road leading from the porta Capena at Rome to Brundu-ſium, through Capua. Appius Claudius made it as far as Capua, and it received its name from him. It was continued and finiſhed by Gracchus, J. Cæſar, and Auguſtus.

guſtus.—*Vid.* Via. *Lucan.* 3, v. 285.—*Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 2, v. 12.—*Mart.* 9, ep. 104. *Suet. in Tiber.* 14.

APPIĂDES, a name given to theſe five deities, Venus, Pallas, Veſta, Concord, and Peace. A temple was erected to them near the Appiæ Aquæ, by the forum of J. Cæſar. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 452.

APPIĀNUS, a Greek hiſtorian of Alexandria, who floriſhed A. D. 123. His univerſal hiſtory, which conſiſted of 24 books, was a ſeries of hiſtory of all the nations that had been conquered by the Romans in the order of time; and in the compoſition, the writer diſplayed, with a ſtyle ſimple and unadorned, a great knowledge of military affairs, and deſcribed his battles in a maſterly manner. This excellent work is greatly mutilated, and there is extant now only the account of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spaniſh wars, with thoſe of Illyricum and the civil diſſentions, with a fragment of the Celtic wars. The beſt editions are thoſe of Tollius and Variorum, 2 vols. 8vo, Amſt. 1670, and that of Schweigheuſerus, 3 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1785. He was ſo eloquent that the emperor highly promoted him in the ſtate. He wrote an univerſal hiſtory in 24 books, which began from the time of the Trojan war, down to his own age. Few books of this valuable work are extant.

APPII FORUM, a little village not far from Rome, built by the conſul Appius. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 5.

APPIUS, the prænomen of an illuſtrious family at Rome.—A cenſor of that name, A. U. C. 442. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 6.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, a decemvir who obtained his power by force and oppreſſion. He attempted the virtue of Virginia, whom her father killed to preſerve her chaſtity. This act of violence was the cauſe of a revolution in the ſtate, and the raviſher was baniſhed. *Liv.* 3, c. 33.——Claudius Cæcus, a Roman orator, who built the Appian way, and many aqueducts in Rome. When Pyrrhus, who was come to aſſiſt the Tarentines againſt Rome, demanded peace of the ſenators, Appius, grown old in the ſervice of the republic, cauſed himſelf to be carried to the ſenate-houſe, and, by his authority, diſſuaded them from granting a peace which would prove diſhonorable to the Roman name. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 203.—*Cic. in Brut. & Tuſc.* 4.——A Roman, who, when he heard that he had been proſcribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his ſervants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their paſſage the veſſel was ſhipwrecked, and Appius alone ſaved his life. *Appian.* 4.——Claudius Craſſus, a conſul, who, with Sp. Naut. Rutulius, conquered the Celtiberians, and was defeated by Perſeus king of Macedonia. *Liv.*——Claudius Pulcher, a grandſon of Ap. Cl. Cæcus, conſul in the age of Sylla, retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleaſures of a private life.——Clauſus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5000 of his friends, and was admitted into the ſenate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut. in Poplic.*——Herdonius ſeized the capitol with 4,090 exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was ſoon after overthrown. *Liv.* 3, c. 15.—*Flor.* 3. c. 19.——Claudius Lentulus, a conſul with M. Perpenna.—A dictator who conquered the Hernici.—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many conſuls whoſe hiſtory is not marked by any uncommon event.

APPŬLA, an immodeſt woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 64.

APRIES & APRIUS, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus, ſuppoſed to be the Pharaoh Hophra of ſcripture. He took Sidon and lived in great proſperity till his ſubjects revolted to Amaſis, by whom he was conquered and ſtrangled. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159, &c. —*Diod.* 1.

APSINTHII, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apſinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

APSINUS, an Athenian ſophiſt in the 3d century, author of a work called *Præceptor de arte rhetorica.*

APSUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian ſea between Dyrrhachium and Appollonia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 461.

APTĔRA, an inland town of Crete. *Ptol.*

APULEIA LEX, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a puniſhment upon ſuch as were guilty of raiſing ſeditions, or ſhewing violence in the city.——Varilia, a grand-daughter of Auguſtus, convicted of adultery with a certain Manlius in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* c. 50.

APULEIUS, a learned man who ſtudied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, where he married a rich widow called Pudatilla, for which he was accuſed by ſome of her relations of uſing magical arts to win her heart. His apology was a maſterly compoſition. In his youth, Apuleius had been very expenſive; but he was, in a maturer age, more devoted to ſtudy, and learnt Latin without a maſter. The moſt famous of his works extant is the *golden aſs* in eleven books, an allegorical piece replete with morality. The beſt editions of Apuleius are the Delphin, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1688, and Pricæi, 8vo. Goudæ, 1650.

Apŭlia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools. Some ſuppoſe that it is called after Apulus, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 43.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela* 2.—*Martial. in Apoph.* 155.

Apuscidāmus, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were ſaid to ſwim on the ſurface of its waters. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.

Aquarius, one of the ſigns of the Zodiac, riſing in January, and ſetting in February. Some ſuppoſe that Ganymede was changed into this ſign. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 304.

Aquilaria, a place of Africa. *Cæſ.* 2, *bell. civ.* 23.

Aquileia or Aquilegia, a town founded by a Roman colony, called, from its grandeur, *Roma ſecunda*, and ſituated at the north of the Adriatic Sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppoſe the frequent incurſions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it, and often made it their reſidence. *Ital.* 8, v. 605.—*Martial.* 4. ep. 25.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Aquilius Niger, an hiſtorian mentioned by *Sueton. in Aug.* 11.——Marcus, a Roman conſul who had the government of Aſia Minor. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 4.——Sabinus, a lawyer of Rome, ſirnamed the Cato of his age. He was father to Aquilia Severa, whom Heliogabalus married.——Severus, a poet and hiſtorian in the age of Valentinian.

Aquillia & Aquilia, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illuſtrious men roſe.

Aquĭlo, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to ſome, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenneſs and velocity.

Aquilonia, a city of the Hirpini in Italy. *Liv.* 10, c. 38.

Aquinius, a poet of a moderate capacity. *Cic.* 5. *Tuſ.*

Aquīnum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 404.—*Juv.* 3, v. 319.

Aquitania, a country of Gaul, bounded on the weſt by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, ſouth by the province called Gallia Narbonenſis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

Ara, a conſtellation, conſiſting of ſeven ſtars, near the tail of the ſcorpion. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 138.

Ara Lugdunensis, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.

Arabarches, a vulgar perſon among the Egyptians, or perhaps an uſual expreſſion for the leaders of the Arabians, who reſided in Rome. *Juv.* 1, v. 130. Some believe that Cicero, 2. *ep.* 17. *ad Attic.* alluded to Pompey under the name of Arabarches.

Arăbia, a large country of Aſia, forming a peninſula between the Arabian and Perſian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petræa, Deſerta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincenſe and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were formerly under their own chiefs, an uncivilized people, who paid adoration to the ſun, moon, and even ſerpents, and who had their wives in common, and circumciſed their children. The country has often been invaded, but never totally ſubdued. Alexander the Great expreſſed his wiſh to place the ſeat of his empire in their territories. The ſoil is rocky and ſandy, the inhabitants are ſcarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. In Arabia, whatever woman was convicted of adultery, was capitally puniſhed. The Arabians for ſome time ſupported the ſplendor of literature, which was extinguiſhed by the tyranny and ſuperſtition which prevailed in Egypt, and to them we are indebted for the invention of Algebra, or the application of ſigns and letters to repreſent lines, numbers, and quantities, and alſo for the numerical characters of 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 3, & *Diod.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 12 & 14.—*Strab.* 16.—*Xenoph.*—*Tibull.* 2, el. 2.—*Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57.—Alſo, the name of the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Arabĭcus sinus, a ſea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to ſome authors, from the Red Sea, which they ſuppoſe to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulph further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days ſail in length, and not half a day's in its moſt extenſive breadth. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.—*Strab.*

Arăbis, Arabius, Arbis, an Indian river. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Arabs & Arăbus, a ſon of Apollo and Babylone, who firſt invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Aracca & Arecca, a city of Suſiana. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1.

Arachne, a woman of Colophon, daughter to Idmon a dyer. She was ſo ſkilful in working with the needle, that ſhe challenged Minerva, the goddeſs of the art, to a trial of ſkill. She repreſented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europa, Antiope, Leda, Aſteria, Danae, Alcmena, &c. but though her piece was perfect and maſterly,

masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and hanged herself in despair, and was changed into a spider by the goddess. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 1, &c.——A city of Thessaly.

ARACHOSIA, a city of Asia, near the Massagetæ. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 11.

ARACHŌTÆ & ARACHŌTI, a people of India, who received their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucasus. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Curt.* 9, c. 7.

ARACHTHIAS, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.* 7.

ARACILLUM, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

ARACOSII, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 13, c. 4.

ARACYNTHUS, a mountain of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 24.

ARĂDUS, an island near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge. *Dionys. Perieg.*

ARÆ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. It was upon them that Æneas lost the greatest part of his fleet; they are supposed to be those islands which are commonly called Ægates. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 113.

ARÆ PHILÆNORUM, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Sallust. Jug. bell.*

ARAR, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone, over which Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge in one day. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 1, c. 12.—*Sil.* 3, v. 452.

ARĂRUS, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 48.

ARATHYREA, a small province of Achaia, afterwards called Asophis, with a city of the same name. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.

ARĂTUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about 277 B. C. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time, and by whose desire he wrote a poem on astronomy, in which he gives an account of the situations, rising and setting, number and motion of the stars. Cicero represents him as unacquainted with astrology, yet capable of writing upon it in elegant and highly finished verses, which however from the subject admit of little variety. Aratus wrote besides, hymns and epigrams, &c. and had among his interpreters and commentators many of the learned men of Greece whose works are lost, besides Cicero, Claudius, and Germanicus Cæsar, who, in their youth, or moments of relaxation, translated the *phænomena* into Latin verse. The best editions of Aratus are, Grotius' 4to. apud Raphaleng. 1600; and Oxon. 8vo. 1672. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 41.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 26.——The son of Clinias & Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia, near the river Asopus. When he was but seven years of age, his father, who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas, who made himself absolute. After some revolutions, the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered, to restore his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power, that he even destroyed a picture which was the representation of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he strengthened, by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was chosen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the losses he had sustained, he solicited the assistance of king Antigonus, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt, where he killed himself. The Ætolians soon after attacked the Achæans; and Aratus, to support his character, was obliged to call to his aid, Philip, king of Macedonia. His friendship with this new ally did not long continue. Philip shewed himself cruel and oppressive; and put to death some of the noblest of the Achæans, and even seduced the wife of the son of Aratus. Aratus, who was now advanced in years, showed his displeasure by withdrawing himself from the society and friendship of Philip. But this rupture was fatal. Philip dreaded the power and influence of Aratus, and therefore he caused him and his son to be poisoned. Some days before his death, Aratus was observed to spit blood; and when apprized of it by his friends, he replied, "Such are the rewards which a connection with kings will produce." He was buried with great pomp, by his countrymen; and two solemn sacrifices were annually made to him, the first on the day that he delivered Sicyon from tyranny, and the second on the day of his birth. During those sacrifices, which were called *Aratea*, the priests wore a ribbon bespangled with white and purple spots, and the public school-master walked in procession at the head of his scholars, and was always accompanied by the richest and most eminent senators, adorned with garlands. Aratus died in the 62d year of his age, B. C. 213. He wrote a history

of the Achæan league, much commended by Polybius. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.—*Cic de Offic.* 2, c. 23.—*Strab.* 14. *Liv.* 27, c. 31.—*Polyb.* 2.

ARAXES, a celebrated river which ſeparates Armenia from Media, and falls into the Caſpian Sea. *Lucan.* 1, v. 19, l. 7, v. 188.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 728.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 202, &c.——Another which falls into the Euphrates.—Another in Europe, now called Volga.

ARBĀCES, a Mede who revolted with Beleſis againſt Sardanapalus, and founded the empire of Media upon the ruins of the Aſſyrian power, 820 years before the Chriſtian era. He reigned above fifty years, and was famous for the greatneſs of his undertakings, as well as for his valor. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.

ARBĒLA, a town of Perſia, on the river Lycus, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander and Darius, the 2d of October, B. C. 331. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*

ARBĔLA, a town of Sicily, whoſe inhabitants were very credulous.

ARBIS, a river on the weſtern boundaries of India. *Strab.*

ARBOCĀLA, a city taken by Annibal as he marched againſt Rome.

ARBUSCŬLA, an actreſs on the Roman ſtage, who laughed at the hiſſes of the populace, while ſhe received the applauſes of the knights. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 77.

ARCĂDIA, an inland country of Peloponneſus, ſurrounded on every ſide by land, ſituate between Achaia, Meſſenia, Elis and Argolis. It received its name from Arcas ſon of Jupiter, and was anciently called Drymodes, on account of the great number of *oaks* (δρυς) it produced, and afterwards Pelaſgia. The country has been much celebrated by the poets, and was famous for its mountains. The inhabitants were for the moſt part all ſhepherds, who lived upon acorns, were ſkilful warriors, and able muſicians. They thought themſelves more ancient than the moon. Pan the god of ſhepherds chiefly lived among them.—Ariſtotle 4, *de met.* ſays, that the wine of Arcadia, when placed in a goat's ſkin, near a fire, will become chalky, and at laſt be turned into ſalt. *Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Athen.* 14.——A fortified village of Zacynthus.

ARCADIUS, eldeſt ſon of Theodoſius the Great, ſucceeded his father A. D. 395. Under him the Roman power was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern empire. He made the eaſtern empire his choice, and fixed his reſidence at Conſtantinople; while his brother Honorius was made emperor of the weſt, and lived in Rome. After this ſeparation of the Roman empire, the two powers looked upon one another with indifference; and ſoon after, their indifference was changed into jealouſy, and contributed to haſten their mutual ruin. In the reign of Arcadius, Alaricus attacked the weſtern empire, and plundered Rome. Arcadius married Eudoxia, a bold ambitious woman, and died in the 31ſt year of his age, after a reign of 13 years, in which he bore the character of an effeminate prince, who ſuffered himſelf to be governed by favorites, and who abandoned his ſubjects to the tyranny of miniſters, while he loſt himſelf in the pleaſures of a voluptuous court.

ARCĀNUM, a villa of Cicero's, near the Minturni. *Cic.* 7, *ep. ad Att.* 10.

ARCAS, a ſon of Jupiter and Calliſto. He nearly killed his mother, whom Juno had changed into a bear. He reigned in Pelaſgia, which from him was called Arcadia, and taught his ſubjects agriculture and the art of ſpinning wool. After his death, Jupiter made him a conſtellation, with his mother. As he was one day hunting, he met a wood-nymph, who begged his aſſiſtance, becauſe the tree over which ſhe preſided, and on whoſe preſervation her life depended, was going to be carried away by the impetuous torrent of a river. Arcas changed the courſe of the waters, and preſerved the tree, and married the nymph, by whom he had three ſons, Azan, Aphidas, and Elatus, among whom he divided his kingdom. The deſcendants of Azan planted colonies in Phrygia. Aphidas received for his ſhare, Tegea, which on that account has been called the inheritance of Aphidas; and Elatus became maſter of mount Cylene, and ſome time after paſſed into Phocis. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 176.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 470.

ARCĒNA, a town of Phœnicia, where Alexander Severus was born.

ARCENS, a Sicilian who permitted his ſon to accompany Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 581, &c.

ARCESILĀUS, ſon of Battus, king of Cyrene, was driven from his kingdom in a ſedition, and died B. C. 575. The ſecond of that name, died B. C. 550. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 41.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 159.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Meſopotamia at the general diviſion of the provinces after the king's death.—A chief of Catana, which he betrayed to Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.——A philoſopher of Pitane in Æolia, diſciple of Polemon. He viſited Sardes and Athens, and was the founder of the middle academy, as Socrates founded the ancient, and Carneades the new one. He

He pretended to know nothing, and accuſed others of the ſame ignorance. He acquired many pupils in the character of teacher; but ſome of him left them for Epicurus, though no Epicurean came to him; which gave him occaſion to ſay, that it is eaſy to make an eunuch of a man, but impoſſible to make a man of an eunuch. He was very fond of Homer, and generally divided his time among the pleaſures of philoſophy, love, reading, and the table. He died in his 75th year, B. C. 241, or 300 according to ſome. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Perſius* 3, v. 78.—*Cic. de Finib.*——A painter. *Pauſ.*——A comic and elegiac poet.

ARCĒSIUS, ſon of Jupiter, ſaid to be grandfather to Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 144.

ARCHÆA, a city of Æolia.

ARCHÆĂNAX of Mitylene, was intimate with Piſiſtratus tyrant of Athens. He fortified Sigæum with a wall from the ruins of ancient Troy. *Strab.* 13.

ARCHÆATĪDAS, a country of Peloponneſus. *Polyb.*

ARCHĂGĂTHUS, ſon of Archagathus, was ſlain in Africa by his ſoldiers, B. C. 285. He killed his grandfather Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 20.—*Juſtin.* 22, c. 5, &c. ſays, that he was put to death by Archeſilaus.—A phyſician at Rome, B. C. 219.

ARCHANDER, father-in-law to Danaus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 98.

ARCHANDROS, a town of Egypt.

ARCHE, one of the Muſes according to Cicero.

ARCHEGĒTES, a ſirname of Hercules.

ARCHELĀUS, a name common to ſome kings of Cappadocia. One of them was conquered by Sylla, for aſſiſting Mithridates.——A perſon of that name married Berenice, and made himſelf king of Egypt; a dignity he enjoyed only ſix months, as he was killed by the ſoldiers of Gabinius, B. C. 56. He had been made prieſt of Comana by Pompey. His grandſon was made king of Cappadocia by Antony, whom he aſſiſted at Actium, and he maintained his independence under Auguſtus, till Tiberius perfidiouſly deſtroyed him.——A king of Macedonia, who ſucceeded his father Perdiccas the ſecond; as he was but a natural child, he killed the legitimate heirs, to gain the kingdom. He proved himſelf to be a great monarch; but he was at laſt killed by one of his favorites, becauſe he had promiſed him his daughter in marriage, and given her to another, after a reign of 23 years. He patronized the poet Euripides. *Diod.* 14.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, 8, 12, 14.——A king of the Jews, ſirnamed Herod. He married Glaphyre, daughter of Archelaus king of Macedonia, and widow of his brother Alexander. Cæſar baniſhed him, for his cruelties, to Vienna, where he died. *Dio.*——A king of Lacedæmon, ſon of Ageſilaus. He reigned 42 years with Charilaus, of the other branch of the family. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A general of Antigonus the younger, appointed governor of the Acrocorinth, with the philoſopher Perſæus. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 5.——A celebrated general of Mithridates, againſt Sylla. *Id.* 8, c. 9——A philoſopher of Athens or Meſſenia, ſon of Apollodorus, and ſucceſſor to Anaxagoras. He was preceptor to Socrates, and was called *Phyſicus*. He ſuppoſed that heat and cold were the principles of all things. He firſt diſcovered the voice to be propagated by the vibration of the air. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5.—*Diog. in vitâ.*—*Auguſtin. de civ. Dei.* 8.——A man ſet over Suſa by Alexander, with a garriſon of 3000 men. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A Greek philoſopher, who wrote a hiſtory of animals, and maintained that goats breathed not through the noſtrils but through the ears. *Plin.* 8, c. 50.——A ſon of Electryon and Anaxo. *Apollod.* 2.——A Greek poet, who wrote epigrams. *Varro. de R. R.*——A ſculptor of Priene, in the age of Claudius. He made an apotheoſis of Homer, a piece of ſculpture highly admired, and ſaid to have been diſcovered under ground A. D. 1658.——A writer of Thrace.

ARCHEMĂCHUS, a Greek writer, who publiſhed an hiſtory of Eubœa. *Athen.* 6.——A ſon of Hercules——of Priam, *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

ARCHEMŎRUS, or Opheltes, ſon of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa, in Thrace, by Eurydice, was brought up by Hypſipyle, queen of Lemnos, who had fled to Thrace, and was employed as a nurſe in the king's family. Hypſipyle was met by the army of Adraſtus, who was going againſt Thebes; and ſhe was forced to ſhew them a fountain where they might quench their thirſt. To do this more expeditiouſly, ſhe put down the child on the graſs, and at her return found him killed by a ſerpent. The Greeks were ſo afflicted at this misfortune, that they inſtituted games in honor of Archemorus, which were called Nemæan, and king Adraſtus inliſted among the combatants, and was victorious. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.

ARCHEPŎLIS, a man in Alexander's army who conſpired againſt the king with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

ARCHEPTOLĔMUS, ſon of Iphitus, king of Elis, went to the Trojan war, and fought againſt the Greeks. As he was fighting

near Hector, he was killed by Ajax son of Telamon. It is said that he re-established the Olympic games. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 128.

ARCHESTRĂTUS, a tragic poet, whose pieces were acted during the Peloponnesian war. *Plut. in Arist.*——A man so small and lean, that he could be placed in a dish without filling it, though it contained no more than an obolus.—A follower of Epicurus, who wrote a poem in commendation of gluttony.

ARCHETĪMUS, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*

ARCHETIUS, a Rutulian, killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

ARCHIA, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.* fab. 143.

ARCHIAS, a Corinthian descended from Hercules. He founded Syracuse, B. C. 732. Being told by an oracle to make choice of health or riches, he chose the latter. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.——A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's consulship, which are now lost. Some of his epigrams are preserved in the Anthologia. *Cic. pro Arch.*——A Polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in the conspiracy of Pelopidas, which he could have prevented, if he had not deferred to the morrow the reading of a letter which he had received from Archias the Athenian high-priest, and which gave him information of his danger. *Plut. in Pelop.*——A high priest of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the same name. *Id. ibid*——A Theban taken in the act of adultery, and punished according to the law, and tied to a post in the public place, for which punishment he abolished the Oligarchy. *Aristot.*

ARCHIBIĂDES, a philosopher of Athens, very inimical to the views and measures of Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*——An ambassador of Byzantium, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 44.

ARCHIBIUS, the son of the geographer Ptolemy.

ARCHIDAMIA, a priestess of Ceres, who, on account of her affection for Aristomenes, restored him to liberty when he had been taken prisoner by her female attendants at the celebration of their festivals. *Pauf.* 4, c. 17.——A daughter of Cleadas, who, upon hearing that her countrymen the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women, against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword, and ran to the senate house, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut. in Pyrr.—Polyæn.* 8, c. 8.

ARCHĪDĀMUS, son of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father. *Pauf.*—Another, king of Sparta, son of Anaxidamus, succeeded by Agasicles.——Another, son of Agesilaus, of the family of the Proclidæ.——Another, grandson of Leotychidas, by his son Zeuxidamus. He succeeded his grandfather, and reigned in conjunction with Pliston anax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 33 years. *Diod.* 16.—*Xenoph.*——Another, son of Eudamidas.——Another, who conquered the Helots, after a violent earthquake. *Diod.* 11.——A son of Agesilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed in a battle against the Lucanians, B. C. 338.——A son of Xenius Theopompus. *Pauf.*

ARCHĪDAS, a tyrant of Athens, killed by his troops.

ARCHIDEMUS, a Stoic philosopher, who willingly exiled himself among the Parthians. *Plut. de exil.*

ARCHIDĒUS, a son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. *Justin.* 7, c. 4.

ARCHIDIUM, a city of Crete, named after Archidius son of Tegeates. *Pauf.* 8, c. 53.

ARCHIGALLUS, the chief of the priests of Cybele.

ARCHIGĔNES, a physician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. He wrote a treatise on adorning the hair, as also ten books on fevers. *Juv.* 6, v. 235.

ARCHILŎCHUS, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satyrs, odes, and epigrams, and was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promises of marriage; but the father gave her to another, superior to the poet in rank and fortune; upon which Archilochus wrote such a bitter satyr, that Lycambes hanged himself in a fit of despair. The Spartans condemned his verses on account of their petulance, and banished him. He flourished 685 B. C. and it is said that he was assassinated. Some fragments of his poetry remain, which display vigor and animation, boldness and vehemence in the highest degree; from which reason, perhaps Cicero calls virulent edicts, *Archilochia edicta. Cic. Tusc.* 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.*

1, c. 12.—*Horat. art. poet.* v. 79.—*Athen.* 1, 2, &c.—A ſon of Neſtor, killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A Greek hiſtorian who wrote a chronological table, and other works.

ARCHIMĒDES, a famous geometrician of Syracuſe, who invented a machine of glaſs that faithfully repreſented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman conſul, beſieged Syracuſe, Archimedes conſtructed machines which ſuddenly raiſed up in the air the ſhips of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with ſuch violence into the water that they ſunk. He ſet them alſo on fire with his burning glaſſes. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave ſtrict orders to his ſoldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who ſhould bring him alive and ſafe into his preſence. All theſe precautions were uſeleſs: the philoſopher was ſo deeply engaged in ſolving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in poſſeſſion of the town; and a ſoldier, without knowing who he was, killed him, becauſe he refuſed to follow him, B. C. 212. Marcellus raiſed a monument over him, and placed upon it a cylinder and a ſphere; but the place remained long unknown, till Cicero, during his queſtorſhip in Sicily, found it near one of the gates of Syracuſe, ſurrounded with thorns and brambles. Some ſuppoſe that Archimedes raiſed the ſite of the towns and villages of Egypt, and began thoſe mounds of earth by means of which communication is kept from town to town during the inundations of the Nile. The ſtory of his burning glaſſes had always appeared fabulous to ſome of the moderns, till the experiments of Buffon demonſtrated it beyond contradiction. Theſe celebrated glaſſes were ſuppoſed to be reflectors made of metal, and capable of producing their effect at the diſtance of a bow ſhot. The manner in which he diſcovered how much braſs a goldſmith had mixed with gold in making a golden crown for the king, is well known to every modern hydroſtatic, as well as the pumping ſcrew which ſtill bears his name. Among the wild ſchemes of Archimedes, is his ſaying, that, by means of his machines, he could move the earth with eaſe, if placed on a fixed ſpot near it. Many of his works are extant, eſpecially treatiſes *de ſphæra & cylindro, circuli dimenſio, de lineis ſpiralibus, de quadratura paraboles, de numero arenæ*, &c. the beſt edition of which is that of David Rivaltius, fol. Paris, 1615. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 25. *De Nat. D.* 2, c. 34.—*Liv.* 24, c. 34.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.—*Vitruv.* 9, c. 3.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.

ARCHĪNUS, a man who, when he was appointed to diſtribute new arms among the populace of Argos, raiſed a mercenary band, and made himſelf abſolute. *Polyæn.* 3, c. 8.——A rhetorician of Athens.

ARCHIPELĂGUS, a part of a ſea where a great number of iſlands are interſperſed, ſuch as that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Aſia Minor, and is generally called Mare Ægeum.

ARCHIPŎLIS, a ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

ARCHIPPE, a city of the Marſi, deſtroyed by an earthquake, and loſt in the lake of Fucinus. *Plin.* 3, c. 19.

ARCHIPPUS, a king of Italy, from whom perhaps the town of Archippe received its name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752.——A philoſopher of Thebes, pupil to Pythagoras.——An archon at Athens.——A comic poet of Athens, of whoſe 8 comedies only one obtained the prize.——A philoſopher in the age of Trajan.

ARCHĪTIS, a name of Venus, worſhipped on mount Libanus.

ARCHON, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon, at the general diviſion after the king's death. *Diod.* 18.

ARCHONTES, the name of the chief magiſtrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were choſen but ſuch as were deſcended from anceſtors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations. They were alſo to be without deformity in all the parts and members of their body, and were obliged to produce teſtimonies of their dutiful behaviour to their parents, of the ſervices they had rendered their country, and the competency of their fortune to ſupport their dignity. They took a ſolemn oath, that they would obſerve the laws, adminiſter juſtice with impartiality, and never ſuffer themſelves to be corrupted. If they ever received bribes, they were compelled by the laws to dedicate to the god of Delphi, a ſtatue of gold, of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of puniſhing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called *Archon*, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all cauſes between man and wife, and took care of legacies and wills; he provided for orphans, protected the injured, and puniſhed drunkenneſs with uncommon ſeverity. If he ſuffered himſelf to be intoxicated during the time of his office, the miſdemeanor was puniſhed with death. The ſecond of the archons was called *Baſileus*; it was his office to keep good order, and to remove all cauſes of quarrel in the families of thoſe who were dedicated to the ſervice of the gods.

gods. The profane and the impious were brought before his tribunal; and he offered public ſacrifices for the good of the ſtate. He aſſiſted at the celebration of the Eleuſinian feſtivals, and other religious ceremonies. His wife was to be related to the whole people of Athens, and of a pure and unſullied life. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to ſit among them without his crown. The *Polemarch* was another archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a ſufficient maintenance, from the public treaſury, for the families of thoſe who had loſt their lives in the defence of their country. Theſe three chief archons generally choſe each of them two perſons of reſpectable character, and of an advanced age, whoſe counſels and advice might aſſiſt and ſupport them in their public capacity. The ſix other archons were indiſtinctly called *Theſmothetæ*, and received complaints againſt perſons accuſed of impiety, bribery, and ill behaviour. They ſettled all diſputes between the citizens, redreſſed the wrongs of ſtrangers, and forbade any laws to be enforced, but ſuch as were conducive to the ſafety of the ſtate. Theſe officers of ſtate were choſen after the death of king Codrus; their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to 10 years, and at laſt to one year. After ſome time, the qualifications which were required to be an archon were not ſtrictly obſerved. Adrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made archon at Athens, though a foreigner; and the ſame honors were conferred upon Plutarch. The perpetual archons, after the death of Codrus, were Medon, whoſe office began B. C. 1070; Acaſtus, 1050; Archippus, 1014; Theriſippus, 995; Phorbas, 954; Megacles, 923; Diognetus, 893; Pherecles, 865; Ariphron, 846; Theſpieus, 826; Agameſtor, 799; Æſchylus, 778; Alcmæon, 756; after whoſe death the archons were decennial, the firſt of whom was Charops, who began 753; Æſimedes, 744; Clidicus, 734; Hippomenes, 724; Leocrates, 714; Apſander, 704; Eryxias, 694; after whom the office became annual, and of theſe annual archons Creon was the firſt. *Ariſtoph. in Nub. & Avib.—Plut. Sympos.* 1.—*Demoſth.—Pollux.—Lyſias.*

ARCHŸLUS THURIUS, a general of Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

ARCHŸTAS, a muſician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatiſe on agriculture. *Diog.*—— The ſon of Heſtiæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philoſophy, and an able aſtronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his maſter, Plato, from the hands of the tyrant Dionyſius, and for his virtues, he was ſeven times choſen, by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented ſome mathematical inſtruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He periſhed in a ſhipwreck, about 394 years before the Chriſtian era. He is alſo the reputed inventor of the ſcrew and the pulley. A fragment of his writings has been preſerved by Porphyry. *Horat.* 1, od. 28.—*Cic.* 3, *de Orat.—Diog. in vit.*

ARCĬTĔNENS, an epithet applied to Apollo, from his bearing a *bow*, with which, as ſoon as born, he deſtroyed the ſerpent Python. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 75.

ARCTĪNUS, a Mileſian poet, ſaid to be pupil to Homer. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ARCTOPHŸLAX, a ſtar near the great bear, called alſo Bootes. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

ARCTOS, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monſters.——Two celeſtial conſtellations near the north pole, commonly called Urſa Major and Minor, ſuppoſed to be Arcas and his mother, who were made conſtellations. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Aratus.—Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 107.

ARCTŪRUS, a ſtar near the tail of the great bear, whoſe riſing and ſetting was generally ſuppoſed to portend great tempeſts. *Horat.* 3, od. 1. The name is derived from its ſituation, αρκτος *urſus*, ουρα *cauda*. It riſes now about the beginning of October, and Pliny tells us it roſe in his age on the 12th, or, according to Columella, on the 5th of September.

ARDĂLUS, a ſon of Vulcan, ſaid to have been the firſt who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muſes, who on that account have been called *Ardalides*, and *Ardaliotides*. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.

ARDANIA, a country of Egypt. *Strab.*

ARDAXĀNUS, a ſmall river of Illyricum. *Polyb.*

ARDEA, formerly Ardua, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to ſome, by a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli. Some ſoldiers ſet it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported, that their city had been changed into a bird, called by the Latins *Ardea*. It was rebuilt, and it became a rich and magnificent city, whoſe enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was preſſing it with a ſiege, when his ſon raviſhed Lucretia. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 14.—*Liv.* 1, c. 57. l. 3, c. 71. l. 4, c. 9, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 412.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 573.—*Strab.* 5.

ARDERICCA, a ſmall town on the Euphrates, north of Babylon.

ARDIÆI, a town of Illyricum, whoſe capital was called Ardia. *Strab.* 7.

ARDONEA, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

ARDUA, an ancient name of Ardea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 411.

ARDUENNA,

ARDUENNA, a large foreſt of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæſar, which extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii. *Tacit.* 8. *Ann.* c. 42.—*Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 29.

ARDUINE, the goddeſs of hunting among the Gauls.

ARDYENSES, a nation near the Rhone, *Polyb.* 3.

ARDYS, a ſon of Gyges, king of Lydia, who reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war againſt Miletus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15.

AREACIDÆ, a nation of Numidia. *Polyb.*

AREAS, a general choſen by the Greeks againſt Ætolia. *Juſtin.* 24, c. 1.

AREGŎNIS, the mother of Mopſus by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

ARELĀTUM, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

ARELLIUS, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Auguſtus. He painted the goddeſſes in the form of his miſtreſſes. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.——A miſer in *Horat.*

AREMORĬCA, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.* 4.

ARĒNA & Arene, a city of Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ARENĂCUM, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 20.

AREOPAGĪTÆ, the judges of the Areopagus, a ſeat of juſtice on a ſmall eminence near Athens, whoſe name is derived from ἄρεως πάγος, *the hill of Mars*, becauſe Mars was the firſt who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. Some ſay that the place received the name of Areopagus, becauſe the Amazons pitched their camp there, and offered ſacrifices to their progenitor Mars, when they beſieged Athens; and others maintain, that the name was given to the place, becauſe Mars is the god of bloodſhed, war and murder, which were generally puniſhed by that court. The time in which this celebrated ſeat of juſtice was inſtituted, is unknown. Some ſuppoſe that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, firſt eſtabliſhed it, while others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that compoſed this auguſt aſſembly, is not known. They have been limited by ſome to 9, to 31, to 51, and ſometimes to a greater number. The moſt worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and ſuch archons as had diſcharged their duty with care and faithfulneſs. In the latter ages of the republic, this obſervance was often violated, and we find ſome of their members of looſe and debauched morals. If any of them was convicted of immorality, if they were ſeen ſitting at a tavern, or had uſed any indecent language, they were immediately expelled from the aſſembly, and held in the greateſt diſgrace, though the dignity of a judge of the Areopagus always was for life. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behaviour, and particularly of idleneſs, which they deemed the cauſe of all vice. They watched over the laws, and they had the management of the public treaſury; they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting ſevere puniſhment upon ſuch as blaſphemed againſt the gods, or ſlighted the celebration of the holy myſteries. They always ſat in the open air, becauſe they took cognizance of murder; and by their laws, it was not permitted for the murderer and his accuſer to be both under the ſame roof. This cuſtom alſo might originate becauſe the perſons of the judges were ſacred, and they were afraid of contracting pollution by converſing in the ſame houſe with men who had been guilty of ſhedding innocent blood. They always heard cauſes and paſſed ſentence in the night, that they might not be prepoſſeſſed in favor of the plaintiff or of the defendant by ſeeing them. Whatever cauſes were pleaded before them, were to be diveſted of all oratory and fine ſpeaking, leſt eloquence ſhould charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence aroſe the moſt juſt and moſt impartial deciſions, and their ſentence was deemed ſacred and inviolable, and the plaintiff and defendant were equally convinced of its juſtice. The Areopagites generally ſat on the 27th, 28th and 29th day of every month. Their authority continued in its original ſtate, till Pericles, who was refuſed admittance among them, reſolved to leſſen their conſequence, and deſtroy their power. From that time the morals of the Athenians were corrupted, and the Areopagites were no longer conſpicuous for their virtue and juſtice; and when they cenſured the debaucheries of Demetrius, one of the family of Phalereus, he plainly told them, that if they wiſhed to make a reform in Athens, they muſt begin at home.

AREOPĂGUS, a hill in the neighbourhood of Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.

ARESTÆ, a people of India, conquered by Alexander. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 8.

ARESTHANAS, a countryman, whoſe goat ſuckled Æſculapius, when expoſed by his mother. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.

ARESTORĬDES, a patronymic given to the hundred-eyed Argus, as ſon of Areſtor. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 584.

ARĔTA, the mother of Ariſtippus the philoſopher. *Laert.* 2.——A daughter of Dionyſius, who married Dion. She was thrown

thrown into the ſea. *Plut. in Dion.*——A female philoſopher of Cyrene, B. C. 377.——A daughter of Rhexenor, deſcended from Neptune, who married her uncle Alcinous, by whom ſhe had Nauſicaa. *Homer Od.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod.* 1.

ARETÆUS, a phyſician of Cappadocia, very inquiſitive after the operations of nature. His treatiſe on agues has been much admired. The beſt edition of his works which are extant, is that of Boerhaave, L. Bat. fol. 1735.

ARETAPHĬLA, the wife of Melanippus, prieſt of Cyrene. Nicocrates murdered her huſband to marry her. She, however, was ſo attached to Melanippus, that ſhe endeavoured to poiſon Nicocrates, and at laſt cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated by his brother Lyſander, whom ſhe married. Lyſander proved as cruel as his brother, upon which Aretaphila ordered him to be thrown into the ſea. After this ſhe retired to a private ſtation. *Plut. de Virtut. Mulier.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 38.

ARETĀLES, a Cnidian, who wrote an hiſtory of Macedonia, beſides a treatiſe on iſlands. *Plut.*

ARĒTE. *Vid.* Areta.

ARĒTES, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

ARETHŪSA, a nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As ſhe returned one day from hunting, ſhe ſat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the ſtream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he purſued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethuſa, ready to ſink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediately mingled his ſtreams with hers, and Diana opened a ſecret paſſage under the earth and under the ſea, where the waters of Arethuſa diſappeared, and roſe in the iſland of Ortygia, near Syracuſe in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her alſo under the ſea, and roſe alſo in Ortygia; ſo that, as mythologiſts relate, whatever is thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, riſes again, after ſome time, in the fountain Arethuſa near Syracuſe. *Vid. Alpheus.*—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Athen.* 7.——*Pauſ.*—One of the Heſperides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A daughter of Herileus, mother of Abas, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Hygin.* fab. 181.——A lake of upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can ſink under its waters. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

ARETĪNUM, a Roman colony in Etruria. *Ital.* 5. v. 123.

ARĒTUS, a ſon of Neſtor and Anaxibia. *Homer. Od.* 3.——A Trojan againſt the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A famous warrior, whoſe only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherouſly killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 11.

AREUS, a king of Sparta, preferred in the ſucceſſion to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus. He aſſiſted Athens when Antigonus beſieged it, and died at Corinth. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 6.—*Plut.*——A king of Sparta, who ſucceeded his father Acrotatus 2d, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Leonidas, ſon of Cleonymus.——A philoſopher of Alexandria, intimate with Auguſtus. *Sueton.*——A poet of Laconia.——An orator mentioned by *Quintil.*

ARGÆUS & ARGĒUS, a ſon of Apollo and Cyrene. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 7.——A ſon of Perdiccas, who ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.——A mountain of Cappadocia, covered with perpetual ſnows, at the bottom of which is the capital of the country called Maxara. *Claudian.*——A ſon of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. *Pauſ.* 1.——A ſon of Lycymnius. *Apollod.* 2.

ARGĂLUS, a king of Sparta, ſon of Amyclas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.

ARGATHŌNA, a huntreſs of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rheſus married before he went to the Trojan war. When ſhe heard of his death, ſhe died in deſpair. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 36.

ARGATHŌNIUS, a king of Tarteſſus, who, according to *Plin.* 7, c. 48, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Ital.* 3, v. 396.

ARGE, a beautiful huntreſs, changed into a ſtag by Apollo. *Hygin.* fab. 205.——One of the Cyclops. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Theſpius, by whom Hercules had two ſons. *Apollod.* 2.——A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. *Apollod.* 1.

ARGEA, a place at Rome, where certain Argives were buried.

ARGÆĀTHÆ, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

ARGENNUM, a promontory of Ionia.

ARGES, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who had only one eye in his forehead. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

ARGESTRĂTUS, a king of Lacedæmon, who reigned 35 years.

ARGĒUS, a ſon of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was depoſed by the Illyrians. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.

ARGI, *(plur. maſc.)* *Vid.* Argos.

ARGĪA, daughter of Adraſtus, married Polynices, whom ſhe loved with uncommon tenderneſs. When he was killed in the war, ſhe buried his body in the night, againſt the poſitive orders of Creon, for which pious action ſhe was puniſhed with death. Theſeus

revenged

revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hygin.* fab. 69 & 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 12. [*Vid. Antigone & Creon.*]——A country of Peloponneſus, called alſo Argolis, of which Argos was the capital.—One of the Oceanides. *Hygin. præf.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.* fab. 145.——The mother of Argos, by Polybus. *Id.* fab. 145.——A daughter of Auteſion, who married Ariſtodemus, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Euryſthenes, and Procles. *Apollod.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

ARGIAS, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 148.

ARGILĒTUM, a place at Rome, near the Palatium, where the tradeſmen generally kept their ſhops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 355.—*Martial.* 1, ep. 4.

ARGILIUS, a favorite youth of Pauſanias, who revealed his maſter's correſpondence with the Perſian king, to the Ephori. *C. Nep. in Pauſ.*

ARGILLUS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile.

ARGĬLUS, a town of Thrace, near the Strymon, built by a colony of Andrians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 103.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 115.

ARGINŪSÆ, three ſmall iſlands near the continent between Mitylene and Methymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon the Athenian. *Strab.* 13.

ARGIŎPE, a nymph of mount Parnaſſus.

ARGIPHONTES, a ſirname given to Mercury, becauſe he *killed* the hundred-eyed *Argus*, by order of Jupiter.

ARGIPPĒI, a nation among the Sauromatians, born bald, and with flat noſes. They lived upon trees. *Herodot.* 4, c. 23.

ARGĪVA, a ſirname of Juno, worſhipped at Argos. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 547.

ARGĪVI, the inhabitants of the city of Argos and the neighbouring country. The word is indiſcriminately applied by the poets to all the inhabitants of Greece.

ARGIUS, a ſteward of Galba, who privately interred the body of his maſter in his gardens. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 49.

ARGO, the name of the famous ſhip which carried Jaſon and his 54 companions to Colchis, when they reſolved to recover the golden fleece. The derivation of the word Argo has been often diſputed. Some derive it from Argos, the perſon who firſt propoſed the expedition, and who built the ſhip. Others maintain that it was built at Argos, whence its name. Cicero, *Tuſc.* 1, c. 20, calls it Argo, becauſe it carried Grecians, commonly called Argives. Diod. 4, derives the word from αργος, which ſignifies *ſwift*. Ptolemy ſays, but falſely, that Hercules built the ſhip, and called it Argo, after a ſon of Jaſon, who bore the ſame name. The ſhip Argo had 50 oars. According to many authors, ſhe had a beam on her prow, cut in the foreſt of Dodona by Minerva, which had the power of giving oracles to the Argonauts. This ſhip was the firſt that ever ſailed on the ſea, as ſome report. After the expedition was finiſhed, Jaſon ordered her to be drawn a ground at the Iſthmus of Corinth, and conſecrated to the god of the ſea. The poets have made her a conſtellation in heaven. Jaſon was killed by a beam which fell from the top, as he ſlept on the ground near it. *Hygin.* fab. 14. *A. P.* 2, c. 37.—*Catull. De Nupt. Pel. & Thet.*—*Val. Flacc.* 1, v. 93, &c.—*Phædr.* 4, fab. 6.—*Seneca in Medea.*—*Apollon. Argon.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Manil.* 1.

ARGOLĬCUS SINUS, a bay on the coaſt of Argolis.

ARGŎLIS and ARGIA, a country of Peloponneſus between Arcadia and the Ægean ſea. Its chief city was called Argos.

ARGON, one of the deſcendants of Hercules, who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Gyges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.

ARGONAUTÆ, a name given to thoſe ancient heroes who went with Jaſon on board the ſhip Argo to Colchis, about 79 years before the taking of Troy, or 1263 B. C. The cauſes of this expedition aroſe from the following circumſtance:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was ſubject to certain fits of madneſs, Athamas repudiated her, and took a ſecond time Ino, by whom he had ſoon after two ſons, Learchus and Melicerta. As the children of Nephele were to ſucceed to their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred againſt them, and ſhe cauſed the city of Thebes to be viſited by a peſtilence, by poiſoning all the grain which had been ſown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was conſulted; and as it had been corrupted by means of Ino, the anſwer was, that Nephele's children ſhould be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked with his ſiſter Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived ſafe at Colchis, and was received with kindneſs by the king. The poets have embelliſhed the flight of Phryxus, by ſuppoſing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram which had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of ſpeech. This ram, as they ſay, was the offſpring of Neptune's amours, under the form of a ram, with the nymph Theophane. As they were going to be ſacrificed, the ram took them

on his back, and inſtantly diſappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy, and fell into that part of the ſea which from her was called the Helleſpont. When Phryxus came to Colchis, he ſacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or, according to others, to Mars, to whom he alſo dedicated the golden fleece. He ſoon after married Chalciope the daughter of Æetes; but his father-in-law envied him the poſſeſſion of the golden fleece, and therefore, to obtain it, he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jaſon, the ſon of Æſon, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he uſurped [*vid. Pelias, Jaſon, Æſon.*] Pelias ſaid that he would reſtore it to him, provided he avenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had baſely murdered in Colchis. Jaſon, who was in the vigor of youth, and of an ambitious ſoul, chearfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ſhip Argo. They ſtopped at the iſland of Lemnos, where they remained two years, and raiſed a new race of men from the Lemnian women who had murdered their huſbands. [*Vid. Hypſipyle.*] After they had left Lemnos, they viſited Samothrace, where they offered ſacrifices to the gods, and thence paſſed to Troas and to Cyzicum. Here they met with a favorable reception from Cyzicus the king of the country. The night after their departure, they were driven back by a ſtorm again on the coaſt of Cyzicum, and the inhabitants, ſuppoſing them to be their enemies the Pelaſgi, furiouſly attacked them. In this nocturnal engagement the ſlaughter was great, and Cyzicus was killed by the hand of Jaſon, who, to expiate the murder he had ignorantly committed, buried him in a magnificent manner, and offered a ſacrifice to the mother of the gods, to whom he built a temple on mount Dyndymus. From Cyzicum they viſited Bebrycia, otherwiſe called Bithynia, where Pollux accepted the challenge of Amycus king of the country, in the combat of the ceſtus, and ſlew him. They were driven from Bebrycia, by a ſtorm, to Salmydeſſa, on the coaſt of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus, king of the place, from the perſecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their courſe through the Cyanean rock or the Symplegades, [*Vid. Cyaneæ.*] and they ſafely entered the Euxine ſea. They viſited the country of the Mariandinians, where Lycus reigned, and loſt two of their companions, Idmon, and Tiphis their pilot. After they had left this coaſt, they were driven upon the iſland of Arecia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had ſent to Greece to take poſſeſſion of their father's kingdom. From this iſland they at laſt arrived ſafe in Æa, the capital of Colchis. Jaſon explained the cauſes of his voyage to Æetes; but the conditions on which he was to recover the golden fleece, were ſo hard, that the Argonauts muſt have periſhed in the attempt, had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jaſon, and after mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate, Medea pledged herſelf to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jaſon married her, and carried her with him to Greece. He was to tame two bulls, which had brazen feet and horns, and which vomited clouds of fire and ſmoke, and to tie them to a plough made of adamant ſtone, and to plough a field of two acres of ground never before cultivated. After this he was to ſow in the plain, the teeth of a dragon, from which an armed multitude were to riſe up, and to be all deſtroyed by his hands. This done, he was to kill an ever-watchful dragon, which was at the bottom of the tree, on which the golden fleece was ſuſpended. All theſe labors were to be performed in one day; and Medea's aſſiſtance, whoſe knowledge of herbs, magic and potions was unparalleled, eaſily extricated Jaſon from all danger, to the aſtoniſhment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes, and the people of Colchis, who had aſſembled to be ſpectators of this wonderful action. He tamed the bulls with eaſe, ploughed the field, ſowed the dragon's teeth, and when the armed men ſprang from the earth, he threw a ſtone in the midſt of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one againſt the other, till they all periſhed. After this he went to the dragon, and by means of enchanted herbs, and a draught which Medea had given him, he lulled the monſter to ſleep, and obtained the golden fleece, and immediately ſet ſail with Medea. He was ſoon purſued by Abſyrtus, the king's ſon, who came up to them, and was ſeized and murdered by Jaſon and Medea. The mangled limbs of Abſyrtus were ſtrewed in the way through which Æetes was to paſs, that his farther purſuit might be ſtopped. After the murder of Abſyrtus, they entered the Palus Mæotis, and by purſuing their courſe towards the left, according to the fooliſh account of poets who were ignorant of geography, they came to the iſland Peuceſtes, and to that of Circe. Here Circe informed Jaſon, that the cauſe of all his calamities aroſe from the murder of Abſyrtus, of which ſhe refuſed to expiate him. Soon after, they entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, and paſſed the ſtraits of Charybdis and Scylla, where they muſt have periſhed, had not Tethys, the miſtreſs of Peleus, one of the Argonauts, delivered them.

They

They were preſerved from the Sirens by the eloquence of Orpheus, and arrived in the iſland of the Phæacians, where they met the enemy's fleet, which had continued their purſuit by a different courſe. It was therefore reſolved, that Medea ſhould be reſtored, if ſhe had not been actually married to Jaſon; but the wife of Alcinous, the king of the country, being appointed umpire between the Colchians and Argonauts, had the marriage privately conſummated by night, and declared that the claims of Æetes to Medea were now void. From Phæacia the Argonauts came to the bay of Ambracia, whence they were driven by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Africa, and after many diſaſters at laſt came in ſight of the promontory of Melea in the Peloponneſus, where Jaſon was purified of the murder of Abſyrtus, and ſoon after arrived ſafe in Theſſaly. The impracticability of ſuch a voyage is well known. Apollonius Rhodius gives another account, equally improbable. He ſays, that they ſailed from the Euxine up one of the mouths of the Danube, and that Abſyrtus purſued them by entering another mouth of the river. After they had continued their voyage for ſome leagues, the waters decreaſed, and they were obliged to carry the ſhip Argo acroſs the country to the Adriatic, upwards of 150 miles. Here they met with Abſyrtus, who had purſued the ſame meaſures, and conveyed his ſhips in like manner over the land. Abſyrtus was immediately put to death; and ſoon after, the beam of Dodona [*Vid. Argo.*] gave an oracle, that Jaſon ſhould never return home if he was not previouſly purified of the murder. Upon this they ſailed to the iſland of Æa, where Circe, who was the ſiſter of Æetes, expiated him without knowing who he was. There is a third tradition, which maintains, that they returned to Colchis a ſecond time, and viſited many places of Aſia. This famous expedition has been celebrated in the ancient ages of the world; it has employed the pen of many writers, and among the hiſtorians, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Apollodorus and Juſtin; and among the poets, Onamacritus, more generally called Orpheus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar, and Valerius Flaccus, have extenſively given an account of its moſt remarkable particulars. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known; the following liſt is drawn from the various authors who have made mention of the Argonautic expedition. Jaſon, ſon of Æſon, as is well known, was the chief of the reſt. His companions were Acaſtus ſon of Pelias, Actor ſon of Hippaſus, Admetus ſon of Pheres, Æſculapius ſon of Apollo, Ætalides ſon of Mercury and Eupoleme, Almenus ſon of Mars, Amphiaraus ſon of Œcleus, Amphidamus ſon of Aleus, Amphion ſon of Hyperaſius, Anceus a ſon of Lycurgus, and another of the ſame name, Areus, Argus the builder of the ſhip Argo, Argus ſon of Phryxus, Armenus, Aſcalaphus ſon of Mars, Aſterion ſon of Cometes, Aſterius ſon of Neleus, Augeas ſon of Sol, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus, diſguiſed in a man's dreſs, Autolycus ſon of Mercury, Azorus, Buphagus, Butes ſon of Teleon, Calais ſon of Boreas, Canthus ſon of Abas, Caſtor ſon of Jupiter, Ceneus ſon of Elatus, Cepheus ſon of Aleus, Cius, Clytius and Iphitus ſons of Eurythus, Coronus, Deucalion ſon of Minos, Echion ſon of Mercury and Antianira, Ergynus ſon of Neptune, Euphemus ſon of Neptune and Macionaſſa, Eribotes, Euryalus ſon of Ciſteus, Eurydamas and Eurythion ſons of Iras, Eurytus ſon of Mercury, Glaucus, Hercules ſon of Jupiter, Idas ſon of Aphareus, Ialmenus ſon of Mars, Idmon ſon of Abas, Iolaus ſon of Iphiclus, Iphiclus ſon of Theſtius, Iphiclus ſon of Philacus, Iphis ſon of Alector, Lynceus ſon of Aphareus, Iritus ſon of Naubolus, Laertes ſon of Arceſius, Laocoon, Leodatus ſon of Bias, Leitus ſon of Alector, Meleager ſon of Œneus, Menœtius ſon of Actor, Mopſus ſon of Amphycus, Nauplius ſon of Neptune, Neleus the brother of Pelias, Neſtor ſon of Neleus, Oileus the father of Ajax, Orpheus ſon of Œager, Palemon ſon of Ætolus, Peleus and Telamon ſons of Æacus, Periclymenes ſon of Neleus, Peneleus ſon of Hipalmus, Philoctetes ſon of Pœan, Phlias, Pollux ſon of Jupiter, Polyphemus ſon of Elates, Pœas ſon of Thaumacus, Phanus ſon of Bacchus, Phalerus ſon of Alcon, Phocas and Priaſus ſons of Ceneus one of the Lapithæ, Talaus, Tiphys ſon of Aginus, Staphilus ſon of Bacchus, two of the name of Iphitus, Theſeus ſon of Ægeus, with his friend Pirithous. Among theſe Æſculapius was phyſician, and Tiphys was pilot.

ARGOS, (*ſing. neut. & Argi, maſc. plur.*) an ancient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponneſus, about two miles from the ſea, on the bay called *Argolicus ſinus*. Juno was the chief deity of the place. The kingdom of Argos was founded by Inachus, 1856 years before the Chriſtian era, and afterwards it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. Argos was built according to Euripides. *Iphig. in Aulid.* v. 152, 534, by ſeven Cyclops, who came from Syria. Theſe Cyclops were not Vulcan's workmen. The nine firſt kings of Argos were called *Inachides*, in honor of the founder. Their names were Inachus, Phoroneus, Apis, Argus, Chryaſus, Phorbas, Triopas, Stelenus and Gelanor. Gelanor gave a kind reception to Danaus, who drove him from his kingdom in return for his hoſpitality. The deſcendants of Danaus were called *Belides*. Agamemnon was king of Argos during the Trojan war; and 80 years

years after, the Heraclidæ ſeized the Peloponneſus, and depoſed the monarchs. The inhabitants of Argos were called *Argivi* and *Argolici*; and this name has been often applied to all the Greeks, without diſtinction. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9. c. 15.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13, &c. l. 2, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 40, &c.——A town of Theſſaly, called Pelaſgicon by the Pelaſgians. *Lucan.* 6. v. 355.——Another in Epirus, called Amphilochium.

ARGUS, a king of Argos, who reigned 70 years.——A ſon of Areſtor, whence he is often called *Areſtorides*. He married Iſmene, the daughter of the Aſopus. As he had an hundred eyes, of which only two were aſleep at one time, Juno ſet him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer; but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, ſlew him, by lulling all his eyes aſleep with the ſound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus on the tail of the peacock, a bird ſacred to her divinity. *Moſchus Idyl.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1. fab. 12 & 13.—*Propert.* 1, v. 585, &c. el. 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2. c. 1.——A ſon of Agenor. *Hygin.* fab. 145.——A ſon of Danaus, who built the ſhip Argo. *Id.* 14.——A ſon of Jupiter and Niobe. *Id.* 145.—A ſon of Pyras and Callirhoe. *Id.* 145.—A ſon of Phryxus. *Id.* 3.——A ſon of Polybus. *Id.* 14.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Apollod.*——A dog of Ulyſſes, who knew his maſter after an abſence of 20 years. *Homer. Od.* 17. v. 300.

ARGYNNIS, a name of Venus, which ſhe received from *Argynnus*, a favorite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephiſus. *Propert.* 3, el. 5, v. 52.

ARGŸRA, a nymph greatly beloved by a ſhepherd called Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the ſhepherd into a river of the ſame name, whoſe waters make lovers forget the object of their affections. *Vid.* Selimnus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.——A city of Troas.—Alſo the native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

ARGŸRASPĬDES, a Macedonian legion which received this name from their ſilver helmets. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.

ARGŸRE, an iſland beyond the mouth of the river Indus, abounding in metal. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.

ARGYRĬPA, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war, and called by Polybius *Argipana*. Only ruins remain to ſhow where it once ſtood, though the place ſtill preſerves the name of Arpi.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 246.

ARIA, a country of Aſia, ſituate at the eaſt of Parthia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 2, c. 7.——The wife of Pætus Cecinna, of Padua, a Roman ſenator who was accuſed of conſpiracy againſt Claudius, and carried to Rome by ſea. She accompanied him, and in the boat ſhe ſtabbed herſelf, and preſented the ſword to her huſband, who followed her example. *Plin.* 7.

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Paſiphae, fell in love with Theſeus, who was ſhut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur, and gave him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himſelf from the difficult windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away according to the promiſe he had made, and married her; but when he arrived at the iſland of Naxos he forſook her, though ſhe was already pregnant, and repaid his love with the moſt endearing tenderneſs. Ariadne was ſo diſconſolate upon being abandoned by Theſeus, that ſhe hung herſelf, according to ſome; but Plutarch ſays, that ſhe lived many years after, and had ſome children by Onarus, the prieſt of Bacchus. According to ſome writers, Bacchus loved her after Theſeus had forſaken her, and he gave her a crown of ſeven ſtars, which, after her death, was made a conſtellation. The Argives ſhewed Ariadne's tomb, and when one of their temples was repaired, her aſhes were found in an earthen urn. Homer, *Od.* 11, v. 320. ſays, that Diana detained Ariadne at Naxos. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Met* 8, fab. 2. *Herold.* 10. *De Art. Am.* 2, *Faſt.* 3, v. 462.—*Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.* ep. 61.——*Hygin.* fab. 14, 43, 270.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

ARIÆUS, an officer who ſucceeded to the command of the ſurviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger, after the battle of Cunaxa. He made peace with Artaxerxes. *Xenoph.*

ARIĀNI & ARIĒNI, a people of Aſia. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* 714.

ARIANTAS, a king of Scythia, who yearly ordered every one of his ſubjects to preſent him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, c. 81.

ARIAMNES, a king of Cappadocia, ſon of Ariarathes 3d.

ARIARĀTHES, a king of Cappadocia, who joined Darius Ochus in his expedition againſt Egypt, where he acquired much glory.——His nephew, the 2d of that name, defended his kingdom againſt Perdiccas, the general of Alexander, but he was defeated and hung on a croſs in the 81ſt year of his age, 321 B. C.——His ſon Ariarathes the 3d, eſcaped the maſſacre which attended his father and his followers; and after the death of Perdiccas, he recovered Cappadocia, by conquering Amyntas the Macedonian general. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Ariamnes.——Ariarathes the 4th, ſucceeded

ceeded his father Ariamnes, and married Stratonice, daughter of Antiochus Theos. He died after a reign of 28 years, B. C. 220, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ariarathes the 5th, a prince who married Antiochia, the daughter of king Antiochus, whom he aſſiſted againſt the Romans. Antiochus, being defeated, Ariarathes ſaved his kingdom from invaſion by paying the Romans a large ſum of money remitted at the inſtance of the king of Pergamus.—— His ſon, the 6th of that name, called *Philopater*, from his piety, ſucceeded him 166 B. C.; an alliance with the Romans ſhielded him againſt the falſe claims that were laid to his crown by one of the favorites of Demetrius king of Syria. He was maintained on his throne by Attalus, and aſſiſted his friends of Rome againſt Ariſtonicus, the uſurper of Pergamus; but he was killed in the war B. C. 130, leaving ſix children, five of whom were murdered by his ſurviving wife Laodice.——The only one who eſcaped, Ariarathes 7th, was proclaimed king, and ſoon after married Laodice, the ſiſter of Mithridates Eupator, by whom he had two ſons. He was murdered by an illegitimate brother, upon which his widow Laodice gave herſelf and kingdom to Nicomedes king of Bithynia. Mithridates made war againſt the new king, and raiſed his nephew to the throne. The young king, who was the 8th of the name of Ariarathes, made war againſt the tyrannical Mithridates, by whom he was aſſaſſinated in the preſence of both armies, and the murderer's ſon, a child 8 years old, was placed on the vacant throne. The Cappadocians revolted, and made the late monarch's brother, Ariarathes 9th, king; but Mithridates expelled him, and reſtored his own ſon. The exiled prince died of a broken heart; and Nicomedes of Bithynia, dreading the power of the tyrant, intereſted the Romans in the affairs of Cappadocia. The arbiters wiſhed to make the country free; but the Cappadocians demanded a king, and received Ariobarzanes, B. C. 91. On the death of Ariobarzanes, his brother aſcended the throne, under the name of Ariarathes 10th; but his title was diſputed by Siſenna, the eldeſt ſon of Glaphyra, by Archelaus prieſt of Comăna. M. Antony, who was umpire between the contending parties, decided in favor of Siſenna; but Ariarathes recovered it for a while, though he was ſoon after obliged to yield in favor of Archelaus, the ſecond ſon of Glaphyra, B. C. 36. *Diod.* 18.—*Juſtin.* 13. & 29.—*Strab.* 12.

ARIBBÆUS, a general mentioned by Polyæn. 7, c. 29.

ARĪCIA, an Athenian girl, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raiſed from the dead by Æſculapius. He built a city in Italy, which he called by her name. He had a ſon by her called Virbius. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 544.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 762, &c. ——A very ancient town of Italy, built by Hippolytus, ſon of Theſeus, after he had been raiſed from the dead by Æſculapius, and tranſported into Italy by Diana. In a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, Theſeus built a temple to Diana, where he eſtabliſhed the ſame rites as were in the temple of that goddeſs in Tauris. The prieſt of this temple was always a fugitive, and the murderer of his predeceſſor, and went always armed with a dagger, to prevent whatever attempts might be made upon his life by one who wiſhed to be his ſucceſſor. The Arician foreſt was very celebrated, and no horſes would ever enter it, becauſe Hippolytus had been killed by them. Egeria the favorite nymph and inviſible protectreſs of Numa, generally reſided in this famous grove, which was ſituated on the Appian way, beyond mount Albanus. *Ovid. Met.* 15. *Faſt.* 3, v. 263.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

ARICĪNA, a ſirname of Diana, from her temple near Aricia. [*Vid. Aricia.*]——The mother of Octavius. *Cic.* 3. *Phil.* c. 6.

ARIDÆUS, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of his friend, he reconciled himſelf to Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the ſurviving Greeks in their return. *Diod.*——An illegitimate ſon of Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was made king of Macedonia, till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male ſucceſſor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his ſenſes; and therefore Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals, declared himſelf his protector, and even married his ſiſter, to ſtrengthen their connection. He was ſeven years in poſſeſſion of the ſovereign power, and was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Juſtin.* 9, c. 8.—*Diod.*

ARIĒNIS, daughter of Alyattes, married Aſtyages king of Media. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

ARIGÆUM, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian.* 4.

ARĪI, a ſavage people of India.—Of Arabia. *Plin.* 6.——Of Scythia. *Herodot.* ——Of Germany. *Tacit.*

ARĬMA, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhœus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ARIMASPI, a people conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

ARIMASPIAS, a river of Scythia with golden ſands. The neighbouring inhabitants

had but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and waged continual war againſt the Griffins, monſtrous animals that collected the gold of the rivers. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.

ARIMASTHÆ, a people near the Euxine ſea. *Orpheus. Argon.*

ARIMAZES, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much inſolence, and even aſked, whether he could fly to aſpire to ſo extenſive a dominion? He ſurrendered, and was expoſed on a croſs with his friends and relations. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.

ARĬMI, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

ARĪMĬNUM, (now Rimini) an antient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul, founded by a colony of Umbrians, It was the cauſe of Cæſar's civil wars. *Lucan.* 1, v. 231.—*Plin.* 3, c. 15.

ARIMINUS, a river of Italy, riſing in the Apennine mountains. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

ARIMPHÆI, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains, who lived chiefly upon berries in the woods, and were remarkable for their innocence and mildneſs. *Plin.* 6, c. 7.

ARĬMUS, a king of Myſia. *Varro.*

ARIOBARZĀNES, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles, which the falſe Ariarathes had raiſed, had ſubſided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans reſtored him. He followed the intereſt of Pompey, and fought at Pharſalia againſt J. Cæſar. He and his kingdom were preſerved by means of Cicero. *Cic.* 5, *ad Attic.* ep. 29.—*Horat.* ep. 6, v. 38.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.——A ſatrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for 26 years. He was ſucceeded by the ſon of Mithridates. *Diod.* 17.——A general of Darius, who defended the paſſes of Suſa with 15,000 foot againſt Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians, he was killed as he attempted to ſeize the city of Perſepolis. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 4 & 5.——A Mede of elegant ſtature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to ſettle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.——A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Maſſagetæ.——A ſatrap, who revolted from the Perſian king.

ARIOMANDES, ſon of Gobryas, was general of Athens againſt the Perſians. *Plut. in Cim.*

ARIOMARDUS, a ſon of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went againſt Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 78.

ARIOMĒDES, a pilot of Xerxes.

ARĪON, a famous lyric poet and muſician, ſon of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the iſland of Leſbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immenſe riches by his profeſſion. Some time after, he wiſhed to reviſit his country; and the ſailors of the ſhip, in which he embarked, reſolved to murder him, to obtain the riches which he was carrying to Leſbos. Arion ſeeing them inflexible in their reſolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play ſome melodious tune; and as ſoon as he had finiſhed it, he threw himſelf into the ſea. A number of dolphins had been attracted round the ſhip by the ſweetneſs of his muſic; and it is ſaid, that one of them carried him ſafe on his back to Tænarus, whence he haſtened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the ſailors to be crucified at their return. *Hygin.* fab. 194.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 23 & 24.—*Ælian. de Nat. An.* 13, c. 45.—*Ital.* 11.—*Propert.* 2, el. 26, v. 17.—*Plut. in Symp.* ——A horſe, ſprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when ſhe travelled over the world in queſt of her daughter Proſerpine, had taken the figure of a mare, to avoid the importuning addreſſes of Neptune. The god changed himſelf alſo into a horſe, and from their union aroſe the horſe Arion, which had the power of ſpeech, the feet on the right ſide like thoſe of a man, and the reſt of the body like a horſe. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnaſſed him to his father's chariot, which he drew over the ſea with uncommon ſwiftneſs. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who preſented him to Hercules. Adraſtus, king of Argos, received him as a preſent from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion, therefore, is often called the horſe of Adraſtus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 37.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ARIOVISTUS, a king of Germany, who profeſſed himſelf a friend of Rome. When Cæſar was in Gaul, Arioviſtus marched againſt him, and was conquered with the loſs of 80,000 men. *Cæſ.* 1. *bell. Gall.*—*Tacit.* 4 *Hiſt.*

ARIS, a river of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 31.

ARISBA, a town of Leſbos, deſtroyed by an earthquake.——A colony of the Mityleneans in Troas, deſtroyed by the Trojans before the coming of the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 264.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——The name of Priam's firſt wife.

ARISTÆNĔTUS, a writer whoſe epiſtles have been beautifully edited by Abreſch. Zwollæ, 1749.

ARISTÆUM, a city of Thrace at the foot of mount Hæmus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

ARISTÆUS, ſon of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deſerts of Lybia, and

and brought up by the Seaſons, and fed upon nectar and ambroſia. His fondneſs for hunting procured him the ſirname of Nomus and Agreus. After he had travelled over the greateſt part of the world, Ariſtæus came to ſettle in Greece, where he married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had a ſon called Actæon. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and purſued her in the fields. She was ſtung by a ſerpent that lay in the graſs, and died, for which the gods deſtroyed all the bees of Ariſtæus. In this calamity he applied to his mother, who directed him to ſeize the ſea-god Proteus, and conſult him how he might repair the loſſes he had ſuſtained. Proteus adviſed him to appeaſe the manes of Eurydice by the ſacrifice of four bulls and four heifers: and as ſoon as he had done it, and left them in the air, ſwarms of bees immediately ſprang from the rotten carcaſes, and reſtored Ariſtæus to his former proſperity. Some authors ſay, that Ariſtæus had the care of Bacchus when young, and that he was initiated in the myſteries of this god. Ariſtæus went to live on mount Hæmus, where he died. He was, after death, worſhipped as a demi-god. Ariſtæus is ſaid to have learned from the nymphs, the cultivation of olives, and the management of bees, &c. which he afterwards communicated to the reſt of mankind. *Virg. G.* 4. v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 13. c. 7.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1. v. 363.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 18.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 161, 180, 247.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 4, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A general who commanded the Corinthian forces at the ſiege of Potidæa. He was taken by the Athenians, and put to death.

ARISTAGŎRAS, a writer who compoſed an hiſtory of Egypt. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.——A ſon-in-law of Hiſtiæus, tyrant of Miletus, who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians againſt Perſia, and burnt Sardis. This ſo exaſperated the king, that every evening before ſupper he ordered his ſervants to remind him of puniſhing Ariſtagoras. He was killed in a battle againſt the Perſians, B. C. 499. *Herodot.* 5, c. 30, &c. l. 7, c. 8.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A man of Cyzicus.——Another of Cumæ. *Herodot.* 4.

ARISTANDER, a celebrated ſoothſayer, greatly eſteemed by Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Plin.* 17, c. 25.——An Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.

ARISTANDROS, a ſtatuary of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

ARISTARCHE, a matron of Epheſus, who by order of Diana ſailed to the coaſts of Gaul with the Phocæans, and was made prieſteſs. *Strab.* 4.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, diſciple of Ariſtophanes. He lived the greateſt part of his life at Alexandria, and Ptolemy Philometor entruſted him with the education of his ſons. He was famous for his critical powers, and he reviſed the poems of Homer with ſuch ſeverity, that ever after all ſevere critics were called *Ariſtarchi*. He wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors, much eſteemed in his age. In his old age he became dropſical, upon which he ſtarved himſelf, and died in his 72d year, B. C. 157. He left two ſons called Ariſtarchus and Ariſtagoras, both famous for their ſtupidity. *Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 449.—*Ovid.* 3. *ex Pont. ep.* 9. v. 24.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 3 *ep.* 11. *ad Attic.* 1, *ep.* 14.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, about 454 years B. C. He compoſed 70 tragedies, of which two only were rewarded with the prize. One of them, called Achilles, was tranſlated into Latin verſe by Ennius. *Suidas.*—A phyſician to queen Berenice, the widow of Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 8.——An orator of Ambracia.——An aſtronomer of Samos, who firſt ſuppoſed that the earth turned round its axis, and revolved round the ſun. This doctrine nearly proved fatal to him, as he was accuſed of diſturbing the peace of the gods Lares. He maintained that the ſun was 19 times farther diſtant from the earth than the moon, and that the moon was 56 ſemi-diameters of our globe, and little more than one-third, and the diameter of the ſun 6 or 7 times more than that of the earth. The age in which he floriſhed, is not preciſely known. His treatiſe on the largeneſs and the diſtance of the ſun and moon is extant, of which the beſt edition is that of Oxford, 8vo. 1688.

ARISTAZĀNES, a noble Perſian in favor with Artaxerxes Ochus. *Diod.* 16.

ARISTEAS, a poet of Proconneſus, who as fables report appeared ſeven years after his death to his countrymen, and 540 years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raiſe him a ſtatue near the temple of Apollo. He wrote an epic poem on the Arimaſpi in three books, and ſome of his verſes are quoted by Longinus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 13.——A phyſician of Rhodes.——A geometrician, intimate with Euclid.——A poet, ſon of Democharas, in the age of Crœſus.

ARISTĔRÆ, an iſland on the coaſt of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

ARISTEUS, a man of Argos, who excited king Pyrrhus to take up arms

againſt his countrymen, the Argives. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 68.

ARISTHENES, a ſhepherd who found Æſculapius when he had been expoſed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

ARISTHUS, an hiſtorian of Arcadia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ARISTĪBUS, a river of Pæonia. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

ARISTĪDES, a celebrated Athenian, ſon of Lyſimachus, whoſe great temperance and virtue procured him the ſirname of *Juſt*. He was rival to Themiſtocles, by whoſe influence he was baniſhed for ten years, B. C. 484; but before ſix years of his exile had elapſed, he was recalled by the Athenians. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was appointed chief commander with Pauſanias againſt Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa. He died ſo poor, that the expences of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge, and his two daughters, on account of their father's virtues, received a dowry from the public treaſury when they were come to marriageable years. Poverty however ſeemed hereditary in the family of Ariſtides, for the grandſon was ſeen in the public ſtreets getting his livelihood by explaining dreams. The Athenians became more virtuous in imitating their great leader; and from the ſenſe of his good qualities, at the repreſentation of one of the tragedies of Æſchylus, on the mentioning of a ſentence concerning moral goodneſs, the eyes of the audience were all at once turned from the actor to Ariſtides. When he ſat as judge, it is ſaid that the plaintiff, in his accuſation, mentioned the injuries his opponent had done to Ariſtides. "Mention the wrongs you have received," replied the equitable Athenian.—"I ſit here as judge, and the lawſuit is yours, and not mine." *C. Nep. & Plut. in Vitâ.*—An hiſtorian of Miletus, fonder of ſtories and anecdotes than of truth. He wrote an hiſtory of Italy, of which the 40th volume has been quoted by *Plut. in Parall.*——An Athlete, who obtained a prize at the Olympian, Nemean, and Pythian games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.——A painter of Thebes in Bœotia, for one of whoſe pieces Attalus offered 6000 ſeſterces. *Plin.* 7 & 35.——A Greek orator who wrote 50 orations, beſides other tracts. When Smyrna was deſtroyed by an earthquake, he wrote ſo pathetic a letter to M. Aurelius, that the emperor ordered the city immediately to be rebuilt, and a ſtatue was in conſequence raiſed to the orator. His works conſiſt of hymns in proſe in honor of the gods, funeral orations, apologies, panegyrics, and harangues, the beſt edition of which is that of Jebb, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1722, and that in a ſmaller ſize in 12mo, 3 vols. of Canterus apud P. Steph. 1604.——A man of Locris, who died by the bite of a weaſel. *Ælian. V. H.* 14.——A philoſopher of Myſia, intimate with M. Antoninus.——An Athenian, who wrote treatiſes on animals, trees, and agriculture.

ARISTILLUS, a philoſopher of the Alexandrian ſchool, who about 300 years B. C. attempted with Timocharis to determine the place of the different ſtars in the heavens, and to trace the courſe of the planets.

ARISTIPPUS, the elder, a philoſopher of Cyrene, diſciple to Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic ſect. He was one of the flatterers of Dionyſius of Sicily, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his epicurean voluptuouſneſs, in ſupport of which he wrote a book, as likewiſe an hiſtory of Libya. When travelling in the deſarts of Africa, he ordered his ſervants to throw away the money they carried, as too burdenſome. On another occaſion, diſcovering that the ſhip in which he ſailed belonged to pirates, he deſignedly threw his property into the ſea, adding, that he choſe rather to loſe it than his life. Many of his ſayings and maxims are recorded by *Diogenes*, in his life. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 100.——His grandſon of the ſame name, called *the younger*, was a warm defender of his opinions, and ſupported that the principles of all things were pain and pleaſure. He floriſhed about 363 years B. C.—A tyrant of Argos, whoſe life was one continued ſeries of apprehenſion. He was killed by a Cretan, in a battle againſt Aratus, B. C. 242. *Diog.*——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Arcadia. *Diog.* 2.

M. ARISTIUS, a tribune of the ſoldiers in Cæſar's army. *Cæſar. bell. Gall.* 7, c. 42.——Another. *Vid.* Fuſcus.——A ſatyriſt, who wrote a poem called Cyclops.

ARISTO. *Vid.* Ariſton.

ARISTOBŪLA, a name given to Diana by Themiſtocles.

ARISTOBŪLUS, a name common to ſome of the high prieſts and kings of Judæa, &c. *Joſeph.*——A brother of Epicurus.——One of Alexander's attendants, who wrote the king's life, replete with adulation and untruth.——A philoſopher of Judæa, B. C. 150.

ARISTOCLĒA, a beautiful woman, ſeen naked by Strato, as ſhe was offering a ſacrifice. She was paſſionately loved by Calliſthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals ſo furiouſly contended for her hand, that ſhe died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himſelf, and Calliſthenes was never ſeen after. *Plut. in Amat.*

ARISTOCLES, a peripatetic philoſopher of Meſſenia, who reviewed, in a treatiſe on philoſophy,

philoſophy, the opinions of his predeceſſors. The 14th book of this treatiſe is quoted, &c. —He alſo wrote on rhetoric, and likewiſe nine books on morals.——A grammarian of Rhodes.——A ſtoic of Lampſacus.——An hiſtorian. *Strab.* 4.——A muſician. *Athen.* &c.——A prince of Tegea, &c. *Polyæn.* ——This name is common to many Greeks, of whom few or no particulars are recorded.

ARISTOCLĪDES, a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, becauſe he could not win the affection of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, upon which all Arcadia took up arms and deſtroyed the murderer.

ARISTOCRĂTES, a king of Arcadia, put to death by his ſubjects, for offering violence to the prieſteſs of Diana. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5. His grandſon of the ſame name, was ſtoned to death for taking bribes, during the ſecond Meſſenian war, and being the cauſe of the defeat of his Meſſenian allies, B. C. 682. *Id. ibid.*——A Rhodian.——A man who endeavoured to deſtroy the democratical power at Athens.——An Athenian general ſent to the aſſiſtance of Corcyra with 25 gallies. *Diod.* 15.——An Athenian who was puniſhed with death for flying from the field of battle.——A Greek hiſtorian, ſon of Hipparchus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

ARISTOCREON, the writer of a book on geography.

ARISTOCRĬTUS, wrote a treatiſe concerning Miletus.

ARISTODĒMUS, ſon of Ariſtomachus, was one of the Heraclidæ. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chreſpontes, invaded Peloponneſus, conquered it, and divided the country among themſelves, 1104 years before the Chriſtian era. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18. &c. He was killed by the ſons of Pylades and Electra, or, as others ſay, by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 1.——A king of Meſſenia, who maintained a famous war againſt Sparta. After ſome loſſes, he recovered his ſtrength, and ſo effectually defeated the enemy's forces, that they were obliged to proſtitute their women to re-people their country. The offspring of this proſtitution were called Partheniæ, and 30 years after their birth they left Sparta and ſeized upon Tarentum. Ariſtodemus put his daughter to death for the good of his country; but being afterwards perſecuted in a dream by her manes, he killed himſelf, after a reign of ſix years and ſome months, in which he had obtained much military glory, B. C. 724. His death was lamented by his countrymen, who did not appoint him a ſucceſſor, but only inveſted Damis, one of his friends, with abſolute power to continue the war, which was at laſt terminated after much bloodſhed and many loſſes on both ſides. *Pauſ. in Meſſen.*——The father of Euryſthenes and Procles, was the firſt king of Lacedæmon, of the Heraclidæ. *Apollod.* 2.——A tyrant of Cumæ.——A philoſopher of Ægina.——An Alexandrian who wrote ſome treatiſes, &c.——A Spartan who taught the children of Pauſanias.——A man who was preceptor to the children of Pompey.——A tyrant of Arcadia.——A Carian, who wrote an hiſtory of painting.——A philoſopher of Nyſa, B. C. 68.

ARISTOGĔNES, a phyſician of Cnidos, who obtained great reputation by the cure of Demetrius Gonatas, king of Macedonia. ——A Thaſian who wrote 24 books on medicine.

ARISTOGĪTON & Harmodius, two celebrated friends of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ, B. C. 510. They received immortal honors from the Athenians, and had ſtatues raiſed to their memory. Theſe ſtatues were carried away by Xerxes when he took Athens. The conſpiracy of Ariſtogiton was ſo ſecretly planned, and ſo wiſely carried into execution, that it is ſaid a courtezan bit her tongue off, not to betray the truſt repoſed in her. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 55.—*Plut. de* 10 *Orat.* ——An Athenian orator, ſirnamed *Canis*, for his impudence. He wrote orations againſt Timarchus, Timotheus, Hyperides, and Thraſyllus.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.*

ARISTOLĀUS, a painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ARISTOMĂCHE, the wife of Dionyſius of Syracuſe. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 20.——The wife of Dion.——A poeteſs. *Plut. Symp.*——A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Pauſ.* 10.

ARISTOMĂCHUS, an Athenian, who wrote concerning the preparation of wine. *Plin.* 14, c. 9.——A man ſo exceſſively fond of bees, that he devoted 58 years of his life in raiſing ſwarms of them. *Plin.* 11, c. 9.—The ſon of Cleodæus, and grandſon of Hyllus, whoſe three ſons, Creſphontes, Temenus, and Ariſtodemus, called Heraclidæ, conquered Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7, l. 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 6, 7, & 8.——A man who laid aſide his ſovereign power at Argos, at the perſuaſion of Aratus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.

ARISTOMĒDES, a Theſſalian general in the intereſt of Darius 3d. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.

ARISTOMĔNES, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Helleſpont, conquered by the Macedonians. *Curt.* 4. c. 1.——A famous general of Meſſenia, who encouraged his countrymen to ſhake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, under which they had labored for above 30 years. He once defended the virtue of ſome Spartan women, whom his ſoldiers had attempted; and when he was taken pri-

ſoner and carried to Sparta, the women whom he had protected intereſted themſelves ſo warmly in his cauſe that they procured his liberty. He refuſed to aſſume the title of king, but was ſatisfied with that of commander. He acquired the ſirname of *Juſt*, from his equity, to which he joined the true valor, ſagacity, and perſeverance of a general. He often entered Sparta without being known, and was ſo dexterous in eluding the vigilance of the Lacedæmonians, who had taken him captive, that he twice eſcaped from them. As he attempted to do it a third time, he was unfortunately killed, and his body being opened, his heart was found all covered with hair. He died 671 years B. C. and it is ſaid that he left dramatical pieces behind him. *Diod.* 15.—*Pauſ. in Meſſen.*——A Spartan ſent to the aſſiſtance of Dionyſius. *Polyæn.* 2.

ARISTON, the ſon of Agaſicles, king of Sparta. Being unable to raiſe children by two wives, he married another famous for her beauty, by whom he had, after ſeven months, a ſon Demaratus, whom he had the imprudence to call not his own. *Herodot.* 6, c. 61, &c.——A general of Ætolia.——A ſculptor.——A Corinthian who aſſiſted the Syracuſans againſt the Athenians.——An officer in Alexander's army.——A tyrant of Methymna, who, being ignorant that Chios had ſurrendered to the Macedonians, entered into the harbour, and was taken and put to death. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.——A philoſopher of Chios, pupil to Zeno the ſtoic, and founder of a ſect which continued but a little while. He ſupported that the nature of the divinity is unintelligible. It is ſaid that he died by the heat of the ſun, which fell too powerfully upon his bald head. In his old age he was much given to ſenſuality. *Diog.*——A lawyer in Trajan's reign, whoſe eulogium has been written by *Pliny*, 22 *epiſt. lib.* 1.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Alexandria, who wrote concerning the courſe of the Nile. *Strab.*——A wreſtler of Argos, under whom Plato performed ſome exerciſes.——A muſician of Athens.——A tragic poet.——A peripatetic of Cos.——A native of Pella, in the age of Adrian, who wrote on the rebellion of the Jews.

ARISTONAUTÆ, the naval dock of Pellene. *Pauſ.* 2.

ARISTONĪCUS, ſon of Eumenes, by a concubine of Epheſus, 126 B. C. invaded Aſia and the kingdom of Pergamus, which Attalus had left by his will to the Roman people. He was conquered by the conſul Perpenna, and ſtrangled in priſon. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 20.——A muſician of Olynthus.——A grammarian of Alexandria, who wrote a commentary on Heſiod and Homer, beſides a treatiſe on the Muſæum eſtabliſhed at Alexandria by the Ptolemies.

ARISTONȲDES, a noble ſtatuary. *Plin.* 34, c. 14.

ARISTŎNUS, a captain of Alexander's cavalry. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

ARISTONȲMUS, a comic poet under Philadelphus, keeper of the library of Alexandria. He died of a retention of urine, in his 77th year. *Athen.*——One of Alexander's muſicians. *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTOPHĂNES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, ſon of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote 54 comedies, of which only 11 are come down to us. He lived in the age of Socrates, Demoſthenes, and Euripides, B. C. 434, and laſhed the vices of his age with a maſterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known; but they abound ſometimes too much with obſcenity, and his attack upon the venerable character of Socrates has been always cenſured, and with juſtice. As a reward of his mental greatneſs, the poet received a crown of olive, in a public aſſembly; but if he deſerved praiſe, he merited blame for his licentiouſneſs, which ſpared not even the gods, and was ſo offenſive to his countrymen that Alcibiades made a law at Athens, which forbade the comic writers from mimicking or repreſenting on the ſtage any living character by name. Ariſtophanes has been called the prince of ancient comedy, as Menander of the new. The play called *Nubes* is pointedly againſt Socrates, and the philoſopher is expoſed to ridicule, and his precepts placed in a moſt ludicrous point of view, by the introduction of one of his pupils in the characters of the piece. It is ſaid that St. Chryſoſtom uſed to keep the comedies of Ariſtophanes under his pillow, on account of the brilliancy of the compoſition. Plutarch has made a compariſon between the princes of the new and old comedy, which abounds with many anecdotes concerning theſe original characters. The beſt editions of the works of Ariſtophanes, are, Kuſter's, fol. Amſt. 1710, and the 12mo. L. Bat. 1670, and that of Brunck. 4 vols. 8vo. Argent. 1783, which would ſtill be more perfect did it contain the valuable Scholia. *Quintil.* 10. c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4. v. 1.——A grammarian of Byzantium, keeper of the library of Alexandria under Ptolemy Evergetes. He wrote a treatiſe on the harlots of Attica. *Diog. in Plat. & Epic.*—*Athen.* 9.——A Greek hiſtorian of Bœotia, quoted by *Plut. de Herod. Malig.*——A writer on agriculture.

ARISTOPHĪLĪDES, a king of Tarentum in the reign of Darius ſon of Hyſtaſpes. *Herodot.* 3.

ARISTŎPHON, a painter in the age of Socrates. He drew the picture of Alcibiades ſoftly reclining on the boſom of the courtezan Nemea, and all the people of Athens ran

yan in crowds to be ſpectators of the maſterly piece. He alſo made a painting of Mars leaning on the arm of Venus. *Athen.* 13. —*Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A comic poet in the age of Alexander, many of whoſe fragments are collected in Athenæus.

ARISTOR, the father of Argus the hundred eyed keeper of Io.

ARISTORĬDES, the patronymic of Argus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 624.

ARISTOTELEIA, feſtivals in honor of Ariſtotle, becauſe he obtained the reſtitution of his country from Alexander.

ARISTOTĔLES, a famous philoſopher, ſon of Nicomachus, a phyſician, born at Stagira. After his father's death he went to Athens, to hear Plato's lectures, where he ſoon ſignalized himſelf by the brightneſs of his genius. He had been of an inactive and diſſolute diſpoſition in his youth, but now he applied himſelf with uncommon diligence, and after he had ſpent 20 years in hearing the inſtructions of Plato, he opened a ſchool for himſelf, for which he was accuſed of ingratitude and illiberality by his ancient maſter. He was moderate in his meals; he ſlept little, and always had one arm out of his couch with a bullet in it, which, by falling into a brazen baſon underneath, early awakened him. He was, according to ſome, 10 years preceptor to Alexander, who received his inſtructions with much pleaſure and deference, and always reſpected him. According to Plutarch, the improvement that Alexander made under Ariſtotle, was of more ſervice to him than all the ſplendor and power which he received from Philip. Almoſt all his writings, which are compoſed on a variety of ſubjects, are extant: he gave them to Theophraſtus at his death, and they were bought by one of the Ptolemies, and placed in the famous library of Alexandria. Diogenes Laertes has given us a very extenſive catalogue of them. Ariſtotle had a deformed countenance, but his genius was a ſufficient compenſation for all his perſonal defects. He has been called by Plato the philoſopher of truth; and Cicero compliments him with the title of a man of eloquence, univerſal knowledge, readineſs and acuteneſs of invention, and fecundity of thought. The writings of Ariſtotle have been compared with thoſe of Plato; but the one are the effuſions of a lively and fruitful imagination, whilſt the philoſopher of Stagira ſtudied nature more than art, and had recourſe to ſimplicity of expreſſion more than ornament. He neither worſhipped nor cared for the divinity, concerning which his opinions were ever various and diſſonant; and the more he diſregarded the mythology of the ancients, the greater was the credit he acquired over his leſs philoſophical predeceſſors. He was ſo authoritative in his opinions, that, as Bacon obſerves, he wiſhed to eſtabliſh the ſame dominion over men's minds, as his pupil over nations. Alexander, it is ſaid, wiſhed and encouraged his learned tutor to write the hiſtory of animals; and the more effectually to aſſiſt him, he ſupplied him with 800 talents, and, in his Aſiatic expedition, employed above a thouſand men to collect animals, either in fiſhing, hunting, or hawking, which were carefully tranſmitted to the philoſopher. Ariſtotle's logic has long reigned in the ſchools, and been regarded as the perfect model of all imitation. As he expired, the philoſopher is ſaid to have uttered the following ſentiment; *Fæde hunc mundum intravi, anxius vixi, perturbatus egredior, cauſa cauſarum miſerere mei.* The letter which Philip wrote to Ariſtotle, has been preſerved, and is in theſe words: "I inform you I have a ſon; I thank the gods, not ſo much for making me a father, as for giving me a ſon in an age when he can have Ariſtotle for his inſtructor. I hope you will make him a ſucceſſor worthy of me, and a king worthy of Macedonia." Ariſtotle wiſhed to make his wife Pythias a deity, and to pay her the ſame worſhip as was paid to Ceres. He died in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 322. His treatiſes have been publiſhed ſeparately; but the beſt edition of the works collectively, is that of Duval, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1629. Tyrrwhitt's edition of the Poetica, Oxon. 4to. 94, is a valuable acquiſition to literature. He had a ſon whom he called Nicomachus, by the courtezan Herpyllis. Some have accuſed him of being acceſſary to the death of Alexander, and ſaid that he drowned himſelf in the Euripus, becauſe he could not find out the cauſe of its flux and reflux. There are however different reports about the manner of his death, and ſome believe that he died at Athens of a cholic, two years after Alexander's death. The people of Stagira inſtituted feſtivals in his honor, becauſe he had rendered important ſervices to their city. *Diog. in vitâ.—Plut. in Alex. & de Alex. fort. &c. —Cic. Acad. Quæſt.* 4, *de Orat.* 3, *de finib.* 5. —*Quintil.* 1, 2, 5, 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4.— *Juſtin.* 12.—*Juſtin. Martyr.*—*Auguſt. de Civ. Dei*, 8.—*Plin.* 2, 4, 5, *&c.*—*Athen.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6, *&c.*——There were beſides ſeven of the ſame name: A magiſtrate of Athens.—A commentator on Homer's Iliad. ——An orator of Sicily, who anſwered the panegyric of Iſocrates.——A friend of Æſchines.——A man of Cyrene who wrote on poetry. —A ſchoolmaſter mentioned in Plato's life, written by Ariſtoxenus.——An obſcure grammarian. *Diog. de Ariſtot.*

ARISTOTĪMUS, a tyrant of Elis, 271 years B. C. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 5.

ARISTOXĔNUS, a celebrated muſician, diſciple of Ariſtotle. He wrote 453 diffe-

rent treatiſes on philoſophy, hiſtory, &c. and was diſappointed in his expectations of ſucceeding in the ſchool of Ariſtotle, for which he always ſpoke with ingratitude of his learned maſter. Of all his works nothing remains but three books upon muſic, the moſt ancient on that ſubject extant.——A philoſopher of Cyrene. *Athen.*——A phyſician whoſe writings are quoted by Galen.——A poet of Selinus.——A Pythagorean philoſopher.

ARISTUS, a Greek hiſtorian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab.* 14.—*Arrian.* 7.

ARISTYLLUS, an obſcure poet. *Ariſtoph.*——An aſtronomer of Alexandria, 292 B. C.

ARIUS, a river of Gaul, and of Aſia. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are called Arii.——A celebrated writer, the origin of the Arian controverſy, that denied the eternal divinity and conſubſtantiality of the word. Though he was greatly perſecuted for his opinions, he gained the favor of the emperor Conſtantine, and triumphed over his powerful antagoniſt Athanaſius. He died the very night he was going to enter the church of Conſtantinople in triumph. Preſſed by nature, he ſtepped aſide to eaſe himſelf; but his bowels guſhed out, and he expired on the ſpot. *Athanaſ.*

ARMĔNES, a ſon of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome. *Liv.* 34, c. 1.

ARMENIA, a large country of Aſia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia, called alſo Major, has Media on the eaſt, Iberia on the north, and Meſopotamia on the ſouth. Lower Armenia, or Minor, is bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates. The Armenians were a long time under the dominion of the Medes and Perſians, till they were conquered, with the reſt of Aſia, by Alexander and his ſucceſſors. The Romans made it one of their provinces, and, under ſome of the emperors, the Armenians had the privilege of chooſing their own kings, but they were afterwards reduced. The country received its name from Armenus, who was one of the Argonauts, and of Theſſalian origin. They borrowed the names and attributes of their deities from the Perſians. They paid great adoration to Venus Anaitis, and the chiefeſt of the people always proſtituted their daughters in honor of this goddeſs. Armenia Major is now called Turconia, and Minor, Aladulia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 194. l. 5, c. 49.—*Curt.* 4, c. 12. l. 5, c. 1.—*Strab.* 1 & 11.—*Mela.* 3, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 4, &c.—*Lucan.* 2.

ARMENTARIUS, a Cæſar in Diocleſian's reign.

ARMILLATUS, one of Domitian's favorites. *Juv.* 4, v. 53.

ARMILUSTRIUM, a feſtival at Rome on the 19th of October. When the ſacrifices were offered, all the people appeared under arms. The feſtival has often been confounded with that of the Salii, though eaſily diſtinguiſhed; becauſe the latter was obſerved the 2d of March, and on the celebration of the Armiluſtrium they always played on a flute, and the Salii played upon the trumpet. It was inſtituted A. U. C. 543. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* 27, c. 37.

ARMINIUS, a warlike general of the Germans, who ſupported a bloody war againſt Rome for ſome time, and was at laſt conquered by Germanicus in two great battles. He was poiſoned by one of his friends, A. D. 19, in the 37th year of his age. *Dio.* 56.—*Tacit. An.* 1, &c.

ARMORĬCÆ, cities of Celtic Gaul, famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconſtant diſpoſition of the inhabitants called Armorici. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

ARNE, a city of Lycia, called afterwards Xanthus.——A town of Umbria in Italy.——A daughter of Æolus, who gave her name to two towns, one in Theſſaly, the other in Bœotia. Neptune changed himſelf into a bull to enjoy her company. *Strab.* 1 & 2.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 4.

ARNI, a people of Italy, deſtroyed by Hercules.

ARNIENSIS, a tribe in Rome. *Liv.* 6.

ARNOBIUS, a philoſopher in Diocleſian's reign, who became a convert to Chriſtianity. He applied for ordination, but was refuſed by the biſhops till he gave them a proof of his ſincerity. Upon this he wrote his celebrated treatiſe, in which he expoſed the abſurdity of irreligion, and ridiculed the heathen gods. Opinions are various concerning the purity of his ſtyle, though all agree in praiſe of his extenſive erudition. The book that he wrote *de rhetorica inſtitutione* is not extant. The beſt edition of his treatiſe *adverſus gentes* is the 4to, printed L. Bat. 1651.

ARNUS, a river of Etruria, riſing on the Appennine mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean. *Liv.* 22, c. 2.

AROA, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7.

AROMA, a town of Caria——of Cappadocia.

ARPĀNI, a people of Italy.

ARPI, a city of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war. *Juſtin.* 20, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 28.

ARPĪNUM, a town of the Volſci, famous for giving birth to Cicero and Marius. The words *Arpinæ chartæ* are ſometimes applied to Cicero's works. *Mart.* 10, *ep.* 19.—*Juv.* 8, v. 237.——A town of Magna Græcia.

ARRÆI, a people of Thrace. *Plin.*

ARRHABÆUS, the king of a nation in the neighbourhood of Macedonia, who greatly diſtreſſed Archelaus. *Ariſtot.* 5. *Polit.* c. 10.

ARRIA. *Vid.* Aria.

ARRIA GALLA, a beautiful, but immodeſt woman in the reign of the emperors. *Tacit.* 15, c. 59.

ARRIĀNUS, a philoſopher of Nicomedia, prieſt of Ceres and Proſerpine, and diſciple of Epictetus, called a ſecond Xenophon from the elegance and ſweetneſs of his diction, and diſtinguiſhed for his acquaintance with military and political life. He wrote 7 books on Alexander's expedition, the periplus of the Euxine and Red Sea, 4 books on the diſſertations of Epictetus, beſides an account of the Alani, Bithynians, and Parthians. He floriſhed about the 140th year of Chriſt, and was rewarded with the conſulſhip and government of Cappadocia, by M. Antoninus. The beſt edition of Arrian's *Expeditio Alexandri*, is the fol. Gronovii. L. Bat. 1704, and the 8vo. a Raphelio, 2 vols. 1757, and the Tactica, 8vo. Amſt. 1683.——A Greek hiſtorian.——An Athenian who wrote a treatiſe on hunting, and the manner of keeping dogs.——A poet who wrote an epic poem in 24 books on Alexander; alſo another poem on Attalus, king of Pergamus. He likewiſe tranſlated Virgil's Georgics into Greek verſe.

ARRIUS, a friend of Cicero, whoſe ſumptuous feaſt *Horat.* deſcribes, 2 *ſat.* 3. v. 86. ——Aper, a Roman general who murdered the emperor, &c.

ARRIUS & ARIUS, a philoſopher of Alexandria, who ſo ingratiated himſelf with Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, that the conqueror declared the people of Alexandria owed the preſervation of their city to three cauſes; becauſe Alexander was their founder, becauſe of the beauty of the ſituation, and becauſe Arrius was a native of the place. *Plut. in Anton.*

ARRUNTIUS, a Roman conſul.——A famous geographer, who, upon being accuſed of adultery and treaſon, under Tiberius, opened his veins. *Tacit. Ann.* 6.

ARSABES, a ſatrap of Armenia.—Of Perſia. *Polyæn.*

ARSĂCES, a man of obſcure origin, who upon ſeeing Seleucus defeated by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, and conquered the governor of the province called Andragoras, and laid the foundations of an empire, 250 B. C. He added the kingdom of the Hyrcani to his newly acquired poſſeſſions, and ſpent his time in eſtabliſhing his power, and regulating the laws. After death he was made a god of his nation, and all his ſucceſſors were called, in honor of his name, *Arſacidæ*. *Juſtin.* 41, c. 5 & 6.——His ſon and ſucceſſor bore the ſame name. He carried war againſt Antiochus the ſon of Seleucus, who entered the field with 100,000 foot and 20,000 horſe. He afterwards made peace with Antiochus, and died B. C. 217. *Id.* 41, c. 5.——The 3d king of Parthia, of the family of the Arſacidæ, bore the ſame name, and was alſo called Priapatius. He reigned 12 years, and left two ſons, Mithridates and Phraates. Phraates ſucceeded as being the elder, and at his death he left his kingdom to his brother, though he had many children; obſerving, that a monarch ought to have in view, not the dignity of his family, but the proſperity of his ſubjects. *Juſtin.* 31, c. 5.——A king of Pontus and Armenia, in alliance with the Romans. He fought long with ſucceſs againſt the Perſians, till he was deceived by the ſnares of king Sapor, his enemy, who put out his eyes, and ſoon after deprived him of life. *Marcellin.*——The eldeſt ſon of Artabanus, appointed over Armenia by his father, after the death of king Artaxias. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 6. ——A ſervant of Themiſtocles.

ARSACĬDÆ, a name given to ſome of the monarchs of Parthia, in honor of Arſaces, the founder of the empire. Their power ſubſiſted till the 229th year of the Chriſtian æra, when they were conquered by Artaxerxes king of Perſia. *Juſtin.* 41.

ARSAMĔNES, a ſatrap of Perſia, at the battle of the Granicus.

ARSAMETES, a river of Aſia, near Parthia. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

ARSAMOSĀTA, a town of Armenia Major, 70 miles from the Euphrates. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

ARSĀNES, the ſon of Ochus, and father of Codomanus.

ARSANIAS, a river of Armenia, which, according to ſome, flows into the Tigris, and afterwards into the Euphrates. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ARSĒNA, a marſh of Armenia Major, whoſe fiſhes are all of the ſame ſort. *Strab.*

ARSES, the youngeſt ſon of Ochus, whom the eunuch Bagoas raiſed to the throne of Perſia, and deſtroyed with his children, after a reign of three years. *Diod.* 17.

ARSIA, a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes. *Plut. in Popl.*——A river of Italy, flowing through Campania.

ARSIDÆUS, a ſon of Datames, &c.

ARSINOE, daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, was mother of Æſculapius by Apollo, according to ſome authors. She received divine honors after death at Sparta. *Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 26. l. 3, c. 12.——A daughter of Phlegeus, promiſed in marriage

to Alcmæon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.——A fountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ. Meſſen.*——The ſiſter and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worſhipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis. Dinochares began to build her a temple with loadſtones, in which there ſtood a ſtatue of Arſinoe ſuſpended in the air by the power of the magnet; but the death of the architect prevented its being perfected. *Plin.* 34, c. 14.——A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Lyſimachus king of Macedonia. After her huſband's death, Ceraunus her own brother married her, and aſcended the throne of Macedonia. He previouſly murdered Lyſimachus and Philip, the ſons of Arſinoe by Lyſimachus, in their mother's arms. Arſinoe was ſome time after baniſhed into Samothrace. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 1, &c.——A younger daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, ſiſter to Cleopatra. Antony diſpatched her to gain the good graces of her ſiſter. *Hirt. Alex.* 4.—*Appian.*——The wife of Magas king of Cyrene, who committed adultery with her ſon-in-law. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 3.——A daughter of Lyſimachus. *Pauſ.*——A town of Egypt, ſituated near the lake of Mœris, where the inhabitants paid the higheſt veneration to the crocodiles. They nouriſhed them in a ſplendid manner, and embalmed them after death, and buried them in the ſubterraneous cells of the Labyrinth. *Strab.*——A town of Cilicia,—of Æolia,—of Syria,—of Cyprus,—of Lycia, &c.

ARSITES, a ſatrap of Paphlagonia.

ARTABĀNUS, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, was brother to Darius the firſt. He diſſuaded his nephew Xerxes from making war againſt the Greeks, and at his return he aſſaſſinated him with the hopes of aſcending the throne. Darius, the ſon of Xerxes, was murdered in a ſimilar manner; and Artaxerxes, his brother, would have ſhared the ſame fate, had not he diſcovered the ſnares of the aſſaſſin, and puniſhed him with death. *Diod.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 38. l. 7, c. 10, &c.——A king of Parthia, after the death of his nephew Phraates 2d. He undertook a war againſt a nation of Scythia, in which he periſhed. His ſon Mithridates ſucceeded him, and merited the appellation of Great. *Juſtin.* 42, c. 2.——A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia, after the expulſion of Vonones, whom Tiberius had made king there. He invaded Armenia, from whence he was driven away by one of the generals of Tiberius. He was expelled from his throne, which Tiridates uſurped; and ſome time after, he was reſtored again to his ancient power, and died A. D. 48. *Tacit. ann.* 5, &c.——A king of Parthia, very inimical to the intereſt of Veſpaſian.——Another king of Parthia, who made war againſt the emperor Caracalla, who had attempted his life on pretence of courting his daughter. He was murdered, and the power of Parthia aboliſhed, and the crown tranſlated to the Perſian monarchs. *Dio.*—*Herodian.*

ARTABĀZUS, a ſon of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece upon the ill ſucceſs of Mardonius. *Herodot.* 7, 8 & 9.——A general who made war againſt Ataxerxes, and was defeated. He was afterwards reconciled to his prince, and became the familiar friend of Darius 3d. After the murder of this prince, he ſurrendered himſelf up with his ſons to Alexander, who treated him with much humanity and confidence. *Curt.* 5, c. 9 & 12. l. 6, c. 5. l. 7, c. 3 & 5. l. 8, c. 1.——An officer of Artaxerxes againſt Datames. *Diod.* 15.

ARTABRI & ARTABRĪTÆ, a people of Luſitania, who received their name from Artabrum, a promontory on the coaſt of Spain. *Sil.* 3, v. 362.

ARTACÆAS, an officer in the army of Xerxes, the talleſt of all the troops, the king excepted.

ARTACÆNA, a city of Aſia, near Aria.

ARTĂCE, a town and ſeaport near Cyzicus. It did not exiſt in the age of Pliny. There was in its neighbourhood a fountain called Artacia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 14.——*Procop. de bell. Perſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.——A city of Phrygia.——A fortified place of Bithynia.

ARTACĒNE, a country of Aſſyria near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius. *Strab.* 16.

ARTĂCIA, a fountain in the country of the Læſtrygones. *Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 60.

ARTÆI, a name by which the Perſians were called among their neighbours. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.

ARTAGERAS, a town of Upper Armenia. *Strab.*

ARTAGERSES, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger. *Plut. in Artax.*

ARTANES, a king of the ſouthern parts of Armenia. *Strab.* 11.——A river of Thrace flowing into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.——A river of Colchis.

ARTAPHERNES, a general whom Darius ſent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *Vid. Datis. C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.*

ARTATUS, a river of Illyria. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

ARTAVASDES, a ſon of Tigranes king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and ſhone as an elegant orator and faithful hiſtorian. He lived in alliance with the Romans,

mans, but Craſſus was defeated partly on account of his delay. He betrayed M. Antony in his expedition againſt Parthia, for which Antony reduced his kingdom, and carried him to Egypt, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror led in golden chains. He was ſome time after murdered. *Strab.* 11.——The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a perſon of the ſame name, who was expelled.—Auguſtus had alſo raiſed to the throne of Armenia, a perſon of the ſame name. *Tacit. An.* 2.

ARTAXA & ARTAXIAS, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendſhip of the Romans. King Tigranes was one of his ſucceſſors. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXĂTA, a ſtrongly fortified town of Upper Armenia, the capital of the empire where the kings generally reſided. It is ſaid that Annibal built it for Artaxias, the king of the country. It was burnt by Corbulo, and rebuilt by Tiridates, who called it *Neronea*, in honor of Nero. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXERXES 1ſt, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Perſia, after his father Xerxes. He deſtroyed Artabanus who had murdered Xerxes, and attempted to deſtroy the royal family to raiſe himſelf to the throne. He made war againſt the Bactrians, and re-conquered Egypt, that had revolted, with the aſſiſtance of the Athenians, and was remarkable for his equity and moderation. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been called *Macrochir* or *Longimanus*. He reigned 39 years, and died B. C. 425. *C. Nep. in Reg.—Plut. in Artax.*——The 2d of that name, king of Perſia, was ſirnamed Mnemon, on account of his extenſive memory. He was ſon of Darius the ſecond, by Paryſatis the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and had three brothers, Cyrus, Oſtanes, and Oxathres. His name was Arſaces, which he changed into Artaxerxes when he aſcended the throne. His brother Cyrus was of ſuch an ambitious diſpoſition, that he reſolved to make himſelf king, in oppoſition to Artaxerxes. Paryſatis always favored Cyrus; and when he had attempted the life of Artaxerxes, ſhe obtained his pardon by her entreaties and influence. Cyrus, who had been appointed over Lydia and the ſea coaſts, aſſembled a large army under various pretences, and at laſt marched againſt his brother at the head of 100,000 Barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was oppoſed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces routed. It has been reported, that Cyrus was killed by Artaxerxes, who was ſo deſirous of the honor, that he put to death two men for ſaying that they had killed him. The Greeks, who had aſſiſted Cyrus againſt his brother, though at the diſtance of above 600 leagues from their country, made their way through the territories of the enemy; and nothing is more famous in the Grecian hiſtory, than the retreat of the ten thouſand. After he was delivered from the attacks of his brother, Artaxerxes ſtirred up a war among the Greeks againſt Sparta, and exerted all his influence to weaken the power of the Greeks. He married two of his own daughters, called Atoſſa and Ameſtris, and named his eldeſt ſon Darius to be ſucceſſor. Darius however conſpired againſt his father, and was put to death; and Ochus, one of the younger ſons, called alſo Artaxerxes, made his way to the throne, by cauſing his elder brothers Ariaſpes and Arſames to be aſſaſſinated. It is ſaid that Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in conſequence of his ſon's unnatural behaviour, in the 94th year of his age, after a reign of 46 years, B. C. 358. Artaxerxes had 150 children by his 350 concubines, and only four legitimate ſons. *Plut. in vitâ.—C. Nepos in Reg.—Juſtin.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Diod.* 13, &c.——The 3d, ſirnamed Ochus, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes 2d, and eſtabliſhed himſelf on his throne by murdering above 80 of his neareſt relations. He puniſhed with death one of his officers who conſpired againſt him, and recovered Egypt, which had revolted, deſtroyed Sidon, and ravaged all Syria. He made war againſt the Caduſii, and greatly rewarded a private man called Codomanus for his uncommon valor. But his behaviour in Egypt, his cruelty towards the inhabitants, offended his ſubjects, and Bagoas at laſt obliged his phyſician to poiſon him, B. C. 337, and afterwards gave his fleſh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for ſwords with his bones. Codomanus, on account of his virtues, was ſoon after made king by the people; and that he might ſeem to poſſeſs as much dignity as the houſe of Artaxerxes, he reigned under the name of Darius the 3d. *Juſtin.* 10, c. 3. —*Diod.* 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 8.

ARTAXERXES or ARTAXARES 1ſt, a common ſoldier of Perſia, who killed Artabanus A. D. 228, and erected Perſia again into a kingdom, which had been extinct ſince the death of Darius. Severus the Roman emperor conquered him, and obliged him to remain within his kingdom. *Herodian.* 5.——One of his ſucceſſors, ſon of Sapor, bore his name, and reigned 11 years, during which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his cruelties.

ARTAXIAS, ſon of Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, was proclaimed king by his father's troops. He oppoſed Antony, by whom he

he was defeated, and became ſo odious that the Romans, at the requeſt of the Armenians, raiſed Tigranes to the throne.——Another, ſon of Polemon, whoſe original name was Zeno. After the expulſion of Vennones from Armenia, he was made king by Germanicus. *Tacit.* 6. *Ann.* c. 31.——A general of Antiochus. *Vid.* Artaxa.

ARTAYCTES, a Perſian appointed governor of Seſtos by Xerxes. He was hung on a croſs by the Athenians for his cruelties. *Herodot.* 7 & 9.

ARTAYNTA, a Perſian lady, whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his ſon Darius. She was one of the miſtreſſes of her father-in-law. *Herodot.* 9, c. 103, &c.

ARTAYNTES, a Perſian appointed over a fleet in Greece, by Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 13. l. 9, c. 107.

ARTEMBARES, a celebrated Mede in the reign of Cyrus the Great. *Herodot.* 1 & 9.

ARTEMIDŌRUS, a native of Epheſus, who wrote an hiſtory and deſcription of the earth, in eleven books. He floriſhed about 104 years B. C.——A phyſician in the age of Adrian.——A man in the reign of Antoninus, who wrote a learned work on the interpretation of dreams, ſtill extant; the beſt edition of which is that of Rigaltius, Paris, 4to. 1604. to which is annexed *Achmetis oneirocritica.*——A man of Cnidus, ſon to the hiſtorian Theopompus. He had a ſchool at Rome, and he wrote a book on illuſtrious men, not extant. As he was a friend of J. Cæſar, he wrote down an account of the conſpiracy which was formed againſt him. He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the ſenate, but J. Cæſar put it with other papers he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material conſequence. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

ARTĔMIS, the Greek name of Diana. Her feſtivals, called Artemiſia, were celebrated in ſeveral parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi, where they offered to the goddeſs a mullet, which, as was ſuppoſed, bore ſome affinity to the goddeſs of hunting, becauſe it is ſaid to hunt and kill the ſea hare. There was a ſolemnity of the ſame name at Syracuſe; it laſted three days, which were ſpent in banqueting and diverſions. *Athen.* 7.

ARTEMISIA, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnaſſus, reigned over Halicarnaſſus and the neighbouring country. She aſſiſted Xerxes in his expedition againſt Greece with a fleet, and her valor was ſo great that the monarch obſerved that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. The Athenians were ſo aſhamed of fighting againſt a woman, that they offered a reward of 10,000 drachms for her head. It is ſaid that ſhe was fond of a youth of Abydos, called Dardanus, and that, to puniſh his diſdain, ſhe put out his eyes while he was aſleep, and afterwards leaped down the promontory of Leucas. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99. l. 8, c. 68, &c.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 12.——There was alſo another queen of Caria of that name, often confounded with the daughter of Lygdamis. She was daughter of Hecatomnus king of Caria or Halicarnaſſus, and was married to her own brother Mauſolus, famous for his perſonal beauty. She was ſo fond of her huſband, that at his death ſhe drank in her liquor his aſhes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence was called one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This monument ſhe called *Mauſoleum*, a name which has been given from that time to all monuments of unuſual ſplendor. She invited all the literary men of her age, and propoſed rewards to him who compoſed the beſt elegiac panegyric upon her huſband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus. She was ſo inconſolable for the death of her huſband, that ſhe died through grief two years after. *Vitruv.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ARTEMISIA. *Vid.* Artemis.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Diana had a temple. The neighbouring part of the ſea bore the ſame name. The fleet of Xerxes had a ſkirmiſh there with the Grecian ſhips. *Herodot.* 7, c. 175, &c.——A lake near the grove Aricia, with a temple ſacred to Artemis, whence the name.

ARTEMĪTA, a city at the eaſt of Seleucia.—An iſland oppoſite the mouth of the Achelous. *Strab.*

ARTĔMON, an hiſtorian of Pergamus.—A native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the ſiege of Samos, where it is ſaid he invented the battering ram, the *teſtudo*, and other equally valuable military engines.——A man who wrote a treatiſe on collecting books.——A native of Magneſia, who wrote the hiſtory of illuſtrious women.——A phyſician of Clazomenæ.——A painter.——A Syrian whoſe features reſembled in the ſtrongeſt manner thoſe of Antiochus. The queen, after the king's murder, made uſe of Artemon to repreſent her huſband in a lingering ſtate, that, by his ſeeming to die a natural death, ſhe might conceal her guilt, and effect her wicked purpoſe. *Vid.* Antiochus.

ARTIMPASA, a name of Venus among the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

ARTOBARZĀNES, a ſon of Darius, who endeavoured to aſcend the throne in preference

rence to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpose. *Herodot.* 7, c. 2 & 3.

ARTOCHMES, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius. *Herodot.* 7, c. 73.

ARTŌNA, a town of the Latins, taken by the Æqui. *Liv.* 2, c. 43.

ARTONTES, a ſon of Mardonius. *Pauſ. in Bœotic.*

ARTONIUS, a phyſician of Auguſtus, who on the night previous to the battle of Philippi, ſaw Minerva in a dream, who told him to aſſure Auguſtus of victory. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.

ARTOXARES, an eunuch of Paphlagonia, in the reign of Artaxerxes 1ſt, cruelly put to death by Paryſatis.

ARTURIUS, an obſcure fellow, raiſed to honors and wealth by his flatteries, &c. *Juv.* 3, v. 29.

ARTYNES, a king of Media.

ARTYNIA, a lake of Aſia Minor.

ARTYSTŎNA, a daughter of Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 88.

ARUÆ, a people of Hyrcania, where Alexander kindly received the chief officers of Darius. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

ARVĀLES, a name given to twelve prieſts who celebrated the feſtivals called Ambarvalia. According to ſome, they were deſcended from the 12 ſons of Acca Laurentia, who ſuckled Romulus. They wore a crown of ears of corn, and a white fillet. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Vid. Ambarvalia.*

ARUERIS, a god of the Egyptians, ſon of Iſis and Oſiris. According to ſome accounts, Oſiris and Iſis were married together in their mother's womb, and Iſis was pregnant of Arueris before ſhe was born.

ARVERNI, a powerful people of Gaul, near the Ligeris, who took up arms againſt J. Cæſar. They were conquered with great ſlaughter. They pretended to be deſcended from the Trojans, as well as the Romans. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7.—*Strab.* 14.

ARVĬRĂGUS, a king of Britain. *Juv.* 4, v. 127.

ARVĪSIUM & ARVISUS, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wine. *Virg. Ecl.* 5.

L. ARUNCULEIUS COSTA, an officer ſent by J. Cæſar againſt the Gauls, by whom he was killed. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.*

ARUNS, an Etrurian ſoothſayer in the age of Marius. *Lucan.* 1, v. 586.——A ſoldier who ſlew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 759.——A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to eſpouſe Tarquin, who had aſſaſſinated his wife.——A ſon of Tarquin the Proud, who, in the battle that was fought between the partizans of his father and the Romans, attacked Brutus the Roman conſul, who wounded him, and threw him down from his horſe. *Liv.* 2, c. 6.——A ſon of Porſena king of Etruria, ſent by his father to take Aricia. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

ARUNTIUS, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which the god inebriated him to ſuch a degree that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who murdered him when ſhe found that he acted ſo diſhonorably to her virtue. *Plut. in Parall.*——A man who wrote an account of the Punic wars in the ſtile of Salluſt, in the reign of Auguſtus. *Tacit. An.* 1.—*Senec.* ep. 14.——Another Latin writer. *Senec. de benef.* 6.——Patercŭlus, a man who gave Æmylius Cenſorinus, tyrant of Ægeſta, a brazen horſe to torment criminals. The tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the body of the donor. *Plut. in Parall.*——Stella, a poet deſcended of a conſular family, in the age of Domitian.

ARUPĪNUS, a maritime town of Iſtria. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 110.

ARUSPEX. *Vid.* Haruſpex.

ARXĂTA, a town of Armenia, near the Araxes. *Strab.* 11.

ARYANDES, a Perſian appointed governor of Egypt by Cambyſes. He was put to death becauſe he imitated Darius in whatever he did, and wiſhed to make himſelf immortal. *Herodot.* 4, c. 166.

ARYBAS, a native of Sidon, whoſe daughter was carried away by pirates. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 425.——A king of the Moloſſi, who reigned 10 years.

ARYPTÆUS, a prince of the Moloſſi, who privately encouraged the Greeks againſt Macedonia, and afterwards embraced the party of the Macedonians.

ASANDER, a man who ſeparated, by a wall, Cherſoneſus Taurica from the continent. *Strab.* 7.

ASBESTÆ & ASBYSTÆ, a people of Lybia above Cyrene, where the temple of Ammon is built. Jupiter is ſometimes called on that account *Aſbyſtius. Herodot.* 4, c. 170.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 3.

ASBŎLUS *(black hair)*, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

ASCALĂPHUS, a ſon of Mars and Aſtyoche, who was among the Argonauts, and went to the Trojan war at the head of the Orchomenians, with his brother Ialmenus. He was killed by Deiphobus. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 13.——A ſon of Acheron by Gorgyra or Orphne, ſtationed by Pluto to watch over Proſerpine in the Elyſian fields. When Ceres had obtained from Jupiter her daughter's freedom and return upon earth, provided ſhe had eaten nothing in the kingdom of Pluto, Aſcalaphus diſcovered that ſhe had eaten ſome pomegranates from a tree; upon which Proſerpine was ordered by Jupiter

piter to remain ſix months with Pluto, and the reſt of the year with her mother. Proſerpine was ſo diſpleaſed with Aſcalaphus, that ſhe ſprinkled water on his head, and immediately turned him into an owl. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. fab. 8.

Aſcălon, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, about 520 ſtadia from Jeruſalem, ſtill in being. It was antiently famous for its onions. *Joſeph. de bell. Jud.* 3, c. 2.—*Theophraſt. H. Pl.* 7, c. 4.

Aſcania, an iſland of the Ægean ſea. ——A city of Troas, built by Aſcanius.

Aſcănius, ſon of Æneas by Creuſa, was ſaved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterwards called Iulus. He behaved with great valor in the war which his father carried on againſt the Latins, and ſucceeded Æneas in the kingdom of Latinus, and built Alba, to which he transferred the ſeat of his empire from Lavinium. The deſcendants of Aſcanius reigned in Alba for above 420 years, under 14 kings, till the age of Numitor. Aſcanius reigned 38 years; 30 at Lavinium, and 8 at Alba; and was ſucceeded by Sylvius Poſthumus, ſon of Æneas by Lavinia. Iulus, the ſon of Aſcanius, diſputed the crown with him; but the Latins gave it in favor of Sylvius, as he was deſcended from the family of Latinus, and Iulus was inveſted with the office of high-prieſt, which remained a long while in his family. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—According to *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15, *&c.* the ſon of Æneas by Lavinia was alſo called Aſcanius. ——A river of Bithynia. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 270.

Ascii, a nation of India, in whoſe country objects at noon have no ſhadow. *Plin.* 2.

Asclēpia, feſtivals in honor of Aſclepius, or Æſculapius, celebrated all over Greece. At Epidaurus they were called by a different name.

Asclēpiădes, a rhetorician in the age of Eumenes, who wrote an hiſtorical account of Alexander. *Arrian.*——A diſciple of Plato.——A philoſopher, diſciple to Stilpo, and very intimate with Menedemus. The two friends lived together, and that they might not be ſeparated when they married, Aſclepiades married the daughter, and Menedemus, though much the younger, the mother. When the wife of Aſclepiades was dead, Menedemus gave his wife to his friend, and married another. He was blind in his old age, and died in Eretria. *Plut.*——A phyſician of Bithynia, B. C. 90, who acquired great reputation at Rome, and was the founder of a ſect in phyſic. He relied ſo much upon his ſkill, that he laid a wager he ſhould never be ſick; and won it, as he died of a fall, in a very advanced age. Nothing of his medical treatiſes is now extant. ——An Egyptian, who wrote hymns to the gods of his country, and alſo a treatiſe on the coincidence of all religions.——A native of Alexandria, who gave an hiſtory of the Athenian archons.——The writer of a treatiſe on Demetrius Phalereus.——A diſciple of Iſocrates, who wrote 6 books on thoſe events which had been the ſubject of tragedies.——A phyſician in the age of Pompey. ——A tragic poet.——Another phyſician of Bithynia, under Trajan. He lived 70 years, and was a great favorite of the emperor's court.

Asclepiodōrus, a painter in the age of Apelles, 12 of whoſe pictures of the gods were ſold for 300 minæ each, to an African prince. *Plin.* 35.——A ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Asclipiodōtus, a general of Mithridates.

Asclēpius. *Vid.* Æſculapius.

Asclepiarion, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who ſaid that he ſhould be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death, and his body carefully ſecured; but as ſoon as he was ſet on the burning pile, a ſudden ſtorm aroſe which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathematician's body. *Sueton. in Domit.* 15.

Asclus, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 8.

Ascōlia, a feſtival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated by the Athenian huſbandmen, who generally ſacrificed a goat to the god, becauſe that animal is a great enemy to the vine. They made a bottle with the ſkin of the victim, which they filled with oil and wine, and afterwards leapt upon it. He who could ſtand upon it firſt was victorious, and received the bottle as a reward. This was called ασκωλιαζειν παρα το επι του ασκου αλλεσθαι, *leaping upon the bottle*, whence the name of the feſtival is derived. It was alſo introduced in Italy, where the people beſmeared their faces with the dregs of wine, and ſang hymns to the god. They always hanged ſome ſmall images of the god on the talleſt trees in their vineyards, and theſe images they called Oſcilla. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 384.—*Pollux.* 9, c. 7.

Asconius Labeo, a preceptor of Nero. ——Pedia, a man intimate with Virgil and Livy.——Another of the ſame family in the age of Veſpaſian, who became blind in his old age, and lived 12 years after. He wrote, beſides ſome hiſtorical treatiſes, annotations on Cicero's orations.

Ascra, a town of Bœotia, built, according

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to ſome, by the giants Otus and Ephialtes, at the foot of mount Helicon. Heſiod was born there, whence he is often called the *Aſcrean* poet. The town received its name from Aſcra, a nymph, mother of Œoclus by Neptune. *Strab.* 9.——*Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Patere.* 1.

Aſcŭlum, a town of Picenum, famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. *Flor.* 3, c. 18.

Aſdrŭbal, a Carthaginian, ſon-in-law of Hamilcar. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Numidian war, and was appointed chief general on the death of his father-in-law, and for eight years preſided with much prudence and valor over Spain, which ſubmitted to his arms with chearfulneſs. Here he laid the foundation of new Carthage, and ſaw it complete. To ſtop his progreſs towards the eaſt, the Romans, in a treaty with Carthage, forbade him to paſs the Iberus, which was faithfully obſerved by the general. He was killed in the midſt of his ſoldiers, B. C. 220, by a ſlave whoſe maſter he had murdered. The ſlave was caught, and put to death in the greateſt torments, which he bore with patience, and even ridiculed. Some ſay that he was killed in hunting. *Ital.* 1, v. 165.—*Appian. Iberic.*—*Polyb.* 2.—*Liv.* 21, c. 2, *&c.*——A ſon of Hamilcar, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. He croſſed the Alps, and entered Italy; but ſome of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the conſuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, attacked him ſuddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, B. C. 207. He was killed in the battle, and 56,000 of his men ſhared his fate, and 5400 were taken priſoners; about 8000 Romans were killed. The head of Aſdrubal was cut off, and ſome days after thrown into the camp of Annibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greateſt expectations for a promiſed ſupply, exclaimed at the ſight, "In loſing Aſdrubal, I loſe all my happineſs, and Carthage all her hopes." Aſdrubal had before made an attempt to penetrate into Italy by ſea, but had been defeated by the governor of Sardinia. *Liv.* 21, 23. 27, *&c.*—*Polyb.*—*Horat.* 4. od. 4.——A Carthaginian general, ſirnamed *Calvus*, appointed governor of Sardinia, and taken priſoner by the Romans. *Liv.*——Another, ſon of Giſgon, appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain, in the time of the great Annibal. He made head againſt the Romans in Africa, with the aſſiſtance of Scyphax, but he was ſoon after defeated by Scipio. He died B. C. 206. *Liv.*——Another who adviſed his countrymen to make peace with Rome, and upbraided Annibal for laughing in the Carthaginian ſenate. *Liv.*——A grandſon of Maſiniſſa, murdered in the ſenate-houſe by the Carthaginians.——Another, whoſe camp was deſtroyed in Africa by Scipio, though at the head of 20,000 men, in the laſt Punic war. When all was loſt, he fled to the enemy, and begged his life. Scipio ſhewed him to the Carthaginians, upon which his wife, with a thouſand imprecations, threw herſelf and her two children into the flames of the temple of Æſculapius, which ſhe, and others, had ſet on fire. He was not of the ſame family as Hannibal. *Liv.* 51.——A Carthaginian general, conquered by L. Cæcilius Metellus in Sicily, in a battle in which he loſt 130 elephants. Theſe animals were led in triumph all over Italy by the conquerors.

Aſellio (Sempronius), an hiſtorian and military tribune, who wrote an account of the actions in which he was preſent. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Asia, one of the three parts of the ancient world, ſeparated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean ſeas. The Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It receives its name from Aſia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greateſt monarchies of the univerſe, and to the ancient inhabitants of Aſia we are indebted for moſt of the arts and ſciences. The ſoil is fruitful, and abounds with all the neceſſaries as well as luxuries of life. Aſia was divided into many different empires, provinces, and ſtates, of which the moſt conſpicuous were the Aſſyrian and Perſian monarchies. The Aſſyrian monarchy, according to Euſebius, laſted 1240 years, and according to Juſtin, 1300 years, down to the year of the world 4380. The empire of Perſia exiſted 228 years, till the death of Darius the 3d, whom Alexander the Great conquered. The empire of the Medes laſted 259 years, according to Euſebius, or leſs, according to others, till the reign of Aſtyages, who was conquered by Cyrus the Great, who transferred the power of the Medes, and founded the Perſian monarchy. It was in Aſia that the military valor of the Macedonians, and the bold retreat of the 10,000 Greeks were ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed. It is in that part of the world that we are to look for the more viſible progreſs of luxury, deſpotiſm, ſedition, effeminacy, and diſſipation. Aſia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Aſia Major was the moſt extenſive, and comprehended all the eaſtern parts; and Aſia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninſula, whoſe boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the bay of Iſſus, in a northern direction, to the eaſtern part of the Euxine Sea. Aſia Minor has been ſubject to many revolutions. It was tributary to the Scythians for upwards of

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1300 years, and was a long time in the power of the Lydians, Medes, &c. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. *Strab.*—*Mela.*—*Justin.*—*Plin.*—*Tacit. &c.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the ancient globe. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hygin.*——A mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

Asiāticus, a Gaul, in the age of Vitellius. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——The surname of one of the Scipios, and others, for their conquests or campaigns in Asia.

Asilas, an augur, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.——A Trojan officer. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 10, &c.

Asināria, a festival in Sicily, in commemoration of the victory obtained over Demosthenes and Nicias, at the river Asinarius.

Asinārius, a river of Sicily, where the Athenian generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, were taken prisoners.

Asĭne, one of the Sporades.——An island of the Adriatic.——Three towns of Peloponnesus bore that name, viz. in Laconia, Argolis, and Messenia.

Asĭnes, a river of Sicily.

Asinius Gallus, son of Asinius Pollio the orator, married Vipsania after she had been divorced by Tiberius. This marriage gave rise to a secret enmity between the emperor and Asinius, who starved himself to death, either voluntarily, or by order of his Imperial enemy. He had six sons by his wife. He wrote a comparison between his father and Cicero, in which he gave a decided superiority to the former. *Tacit.* 1 & 5. *Ann.*—*Dio.* 58.—*Plin.* 7, ep. 4.——Marcellus, grandson of Asinius Pollio, was accused of some misdemeanors, but acquitted, &c. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*——Pollio, an excellent orator, poet, and historian, intimate with Augustus. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and wrote an account of the wars of Cæsar and Pompey, in 17 books, besides poems. He refused to answer some verses written against him by Augustus, "because," said he, "you have the power to proscribe me, should my answer prove offensive." He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4. He was consul with Cn. Domitius Calvinus, A. U. C. 712. It is to him that the fourth of Virgil's Bucolics is inscribed. *Quintil.*—*Sueton. in Cæs.* 30 & 55.—*Dio.* 37, 49, 55.—*Senec. de tranq. Ani. & ep.* 100.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30.—*Tacit.* 6.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Cæs.*——A commander of Mauritania, under the first emperors, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——An historian in the age of Pompey.——Another in the third century.——Quadratus, a man who published the history of Parthia, Greece, and Rome.

Asius, a son of Dymas, brother of Hecuba. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war. *Homer.*——A poet of Samos, who wrote about the genealogy of ancient heroes and heroines. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.——A son of Imbracus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

Asius Campus, a place near the Cayster.

Asnāus, a mountain of Macedonia, near which the river Aous flows. *Liv.* 32, c. 5.

Asōphis, a small country of Peloponnesus, near the Asopus.

Asōpia, the ancient name of Sicyon. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Asōpiădes, a patronymic of Æacus, son of Ægina, the daughter of Asopus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 484.

Asōpis, the daughter of the Asopus.——A daughter of Thespius, mother of Mentor. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Asōpus, a river of Thessaly, falling into the bay of Malia, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Strab.* 8.——A river of Bœotia, rising near Platæa, and flowing into the Euripus, after it has separated the country of the Thebans and Platæans. *Paus.* 9, c. 4.——A river of Asia, flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea.——A river of Peloponnesus, passing by Sicyon.——Another of Macedonia, flowing near Heraclea. *Strab. &c.*——A river of Phœnicia.——A son of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponnesus. Three of his daughters are particularly celebrated, Ægina, Salamis, and Ismene. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 12.—*Paus.* 2. c. 12.

Aspamithres, a favorite eunuch of Xerxes, who conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family, &c. *Ctesias.*

Asparagium, a town near Dyrrhachium. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 30.

Aspăsia, a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance. She was priestess of the sun, mistress to Cyrus, and afterwards to his brother Artaxerxes, from whom she passed to Darius. She was called *Milto, Vermillion*, on account of the beauty of her complexion. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1.—*Plut. in Artax.*——Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens, where she taught eloquence. Socrates was proud to be among her scholars. She so captivated Pericles, by her mental and personal accomplishments, that he became her pupil, and

and at last took her for his mistress and wife. He was so fond of her, that he made war against Samos at her instigation. The behaviour of Pericles towards Aspasia, greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and introduced dissipation and lasciviousness into the state. Some have confounded the mistress of Pericles with Aspasia the daughter of Hermotimus. *Plut. in Pericl.* —*Quintil.* 11.——The wife of Xenophon was also called Aspasia, if we follow the improper interpretation given by some to *Cic. de Inv.* 1, c. 31.

Aspasirus, a peripatetic philosopher in the 2d century, whose commentaries on different subjects were highly valued.——A sophist, who wrote a panegyric on Adrian.

Aspastes, a satrap of Carmania, suspected of infidelity to his trust while Alexander was in the east. *Curt.* 9, c. 20.

Aspathīnes, one of the seven noblemen of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c. ——A son of Prexaspes. *Id.* 7.

Aspendus, a town of Pamphylia. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 20. The inhabitants sacrificed swine to Venus.

Asphaltītes, a lake. *Vid.* Mare Mortuum.

Aspis, a satrap of Chaonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. He was reduced by Datames. *Cor. Nep. in Dat.*——A city and mountain of Africa.——One of the Cyclades.——A city of Macedonia.

Asplēdon, a son of Neptune by the nymph Midea. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Asporēnus, a mountain of Asia Minor near Pergamus, where the mother of the gods was worshipped, and called *Asporena. Strab.* 13.

Assa, a town near mount Athos.

Assabīnus, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

Assăracus, a Trojan prince, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He was father to Capys, the father to Anchises. *Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 1.——Two friends of Æneas in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.

Asserīni, a people of Sicily.

Assōrus, a town of Sicily, between Enna and Argyrium.

Assos, a town of Lycia on the sea coast.

Assyria, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries have been different in its flourishing times. At first it was bounded by the Lycus and Caprus; but the name of Assyria, more generally speaking, is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Assyrian empire is the most ancient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, B. C. 2059, according to some authors, and lasted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the 31st sovereign since Ninus, B. C. 820. According to Eusebius, it flourished for 1240 years; according to Justin, 1300 years; but Herodotus says, that its duration was not above 5 or 600 years. Among the different monarchs of the Assyrian empire, Semiramis greatly distinguished herself, and extended the boundaries of her dominions as far as Æthiopia and Libya. In ancient authors, the Assyrians are often called Syrians, and the Syrians Assyrians. The Assyrians assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and sent him Memnon with an army. The king of Assyria generally stiled himself king of kings, as a demonstration of his power and greatness. The country is now called Curdistan. *Vid.* Syria. *Strab.* 16. *Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Justin.* 1.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13 & 26.—*Ptol.* 1, c. 2.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Asta, a city of Spain.

Astacœni, a people of India, near the Indus. *Strab.* 15.

Astăcus, a town of Bithynia, built by Astacus, son of Neptune and Olbia, or rather by a colony of Megara and Athens. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built. *Pausa.* 5, c. 12.—*Arrian.* —*Strab.* 17.——A city of Acarnania. *Plin.* 5.

Astăpa, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Liv.* 38, c. 20.

Astăpus, a river of Æthiopia, falling into the Nile.

Astarte, a powerful divinity of Syria, the same as the Venus of the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Hierapolis in Syria, which was served by 300 priests, who were always employed in offering sacrifices. She was represented in medals with a long habit, and a mantle over it, tucked up on the left arm. She had one hand stretched forward, and held in the other a crooked staff in the form of a cross. *Lucian. de Deâ Syriâ.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Aster, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who pressed it with a siege. The arrow, on which was written, "aimed at Philip's right eye," struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. *Lucian. de Hist. Scrib.*

Astĕria, a daughter of Ceus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Perses, son of Crius, by whom she had the celebrated Hecate. She enjoyed for a long time the fa-

vors of Jupiter, under the form of an eagle; but falling under his diſpleaſure, ſhe was changed into a quail, called *Ortyx* by the Greeks; whence the name of *Ortygia*, given to that iſland in the Archipelago, where ſhe retired. *Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 58.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, *&c.*——A town of Greece, whoſe inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 782.——One of the daughters of Danaus, who married Chætus, ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2.——One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Oenomaus, king of Piſa. *Hygin.* fab. 250.——A miſtreſs of Gyges, to whom Horace wrote three odes, to comfort her during her lover's abſence.

Astĕrion & Astĕrius, a river of Peloponneſus, which flowed through the country of Argolis. This river had three daughters, Euboea, Proſymna, and Acræa. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.——A ſon of Cometes, who was one of the Argonauts. *Apollon.* 1.——A ſtatuary, ſon of Æſchylus. *Pauſ.*——A ſon of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Paſiphae. He was killed by Theſeus, though he was thought the ſtrongeſt of his age. Apollodorus ſuppoſes him to be the ſame as the famous Minotaur. According to ſome, Aſterion was ſon of Teutamus, one of the deſcendants of Æolus, and they ſay that he was ſirnamed Jupiter, becauſe he had carried away Europa, by whom he had Minos the 1ſt. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.——A ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 12.

Asterodia, the wife of Endymion. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

Asterŏpe & Asteropēa, one of the Pleiades, who were beloved by the gods and moſt illuſtrious heroes, and made conſtellations after death.——A daughter of Pelias, king of Iolchos, who aſſiſted her ſiſters to kill her father, whom Medea promiſed to reſtore to life. Her grave was ſeen in Arcadia, in the time of *Pauſanias*, 8, c. 11.——A daughter of Deion by Diomede. *Apollod.* 1.——The wife of Æſacus. *Id.* 3.

Asteropæus, a king of Pæonia, ſon of Pelegon. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 17. *&c.*

Asterūsius, a mountain at the ſouth of Crete.——A town of Arabia Felix.

Astinŏme, the wife of Hipponous.

Astiŏchus, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered the Athenians near Cnidus, and took Phocæa and Cumæ, B. C. 411.

Astræa, a daughter of Aſtræus, king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Titan, Saturn's brother, by Aurora. Some make her daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was called *Juſtice*, of which virtue ſhe was the goddeſs. She lived upon the earth, as the poets mention, during the golden age; but the wickedneſs and impiety of mankind drove her to heaven in the brazen and iron ages, and ſhe was placed among the conſtellations of the zodiac, under the name of Virgo. She is repreſented as a virgin, with a ſtern, but majeſtic countenance, holding a pair of ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other. *Senec. in Octav.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 149.—*Arat.* 1. *Phænom.* v. 98.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

Astræus, one of the Titans who made war againſt Jupiter.——A river of Macedonia, near Thermæ. *Ælian. H. V.* 15, c. 1.

Astu, a Greek word which ſignifies *city*, generally applied by way of diſtinction, to Athens, which was the moſt capital city of Greece. The word *urbs* is applied with the ſame meaning of ſuperiority to Rome, and πολις to Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, as alſo to Troy.

Astur, an Etrurian, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 180.

Astŭra, a ſmall village of Latium, where Antony's ſoldiers cut off Cicero's head.

Astŭres, a people of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, who ſpend all their lives in digging for mines of ore. *Lucan.* 4, v. 298.—*Ital.* 1, v. 231.

Astyăge, a daughter of Ipheus, who married Periphas, by whom ſhe had ſome children, among whom was Antion, the father of Ixion.

Astyăges, ſon of Cyaxares, was the laſt king of Media. He was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyſes, an ignoble perſon of Perſia, becauſe he was told by a dream, that his daughter's ſon would diſpoſſeſs him of his crown. From ſuch a marriage he hoped that none but mean and ignorant children could be raiſed; but he was diſappointed, and though he had expoſed his daughter's ſon by the effects of a ſecond dream, he was deprived of his crown by his grandſon, after a reign of 35 years. Aſtyages was very cruel and oppreſſive; and Harpagus, one of his officers, whoſe ſon he had wantonly murdered, encouraged Mandane's ſon, who was called Cyrus, to take up arms againſt his grandfather, and he conquered him and took him priſoner, 559 B. C. Xenophon, in his Cyropædia, relates a different ſtory, and aſſerts that Cyrus and Aſtyages lived in the moſt undiſturbed friendſhip together. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 74, 75, &c.——A grammarian who wrote a commentary on Callimachus.——A man changed into a ſtone by Meduſa's head. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6.

Astyălus, a Trojan killed by Neoptolemus. *Homer. Il.* 6.

ATYS, an ancient king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A ſon of Crœſus king of Lydia. He was forbidden the uſe of all weapons by his father, who had dreamt that he had been killed. Some time after this, Atys prevailed on his father to permit him to go to hunt a wild boar, which laid waſte the country of Myſia, and he was killed in the attempt by Adraſtus, whom Crœſus had appointed guardian over his ſon, and thus the apprehenſions of the monarch were realized. *Herodot.* 1, c. 34, &c.——*Vid. Adraſtus.*——A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and is ſuppoſed to be the progenitor of the family of the Attii at Rome. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 568.——A youth to whom Iſmene the daughter of Œdipus was promiſed in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before his nuptials. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 598.——A ſon of Limniace the daughter of the river Ganges, who aſſiſted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda, and was killed by Perſeus with a burning log of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 47.——A celebrated ſhepherd of Phrygia, of whom the mother of the gods generally called Cybele became enamoured. She entruſted him with the care of her temple, and made him promiſe he always would live in celibacy. He violated his vow by an amour with the nymph Sangaris, for which the goddeſs made him ſo inſane and delirious, that he caſtrated himſelf with a ſharp ſtone. This was afterwards intentionally made by his ſacerdotal ſucceſſors in the ſervice of Cybele, to prevent their breaking their vows of perpetual chaſtity. This account is the moſt general and moſt approved. Others ſay, that the goddeſs became fond of Atys, becauſe he had introduced her feſtivals in the greateſt part of Aſia Minor, and that ſhe herſelf mutilated him. *Pauſanias* relates, *in Achaic.* c. 17, that Atys was the ſon of the daughter of the Sangar, who became pregnant by putting the bough of an almond tree in her boſom. Jupiter, as the paſſage mentions, once had an amorous dream, and ſome of the impurity of the god fell upon the earth, which ſoon after produced a monſter of an human form, with the characteriſtics of the two ſexes. This monſter was called Agdiſtis, and was deprived by the gods of thoſe parts which diſtinguiſh the male ſex. From the mutilated parts which were thrown on the ground, roſe an almond tree, one of whoſe branches a nymph of the Sangar gathered, and placed in her boſom as mentioned above. Atys, as ſoon as born, was expoſed in a wood, but preſerved by a ſhe goat. The genius Agdiſtis ſaw him in the wood, and was captivated with his beauty. As Atys was going to celebrate his nuptials with the daughter of the king of Peſſinus, Agdiſtis, who was jealous of his rival, inſpired by his enchantments the king and his future ſon-in-law with ſuch an uncommon fury, that they both attacked and mutilated one another in the ſtruggle. *Ovid.* ſays, *Met.* 10, fab. 2, &c. that Cybele changed Atys into a pine-tree as he was going to lay violent hands upon himſelf, and, ever after, that tree was ſacred to the mother of the gods. After his death, Atys received divine honors, and temples were raiſed to his memory, particularly at Dymæ. *Catull. de Aty. & Berec.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 223, *&c.*—*Lucian. in Deâ Syriâ.*——Sylvius, ſon of Albius Sylvius, was king of Alba. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.

AVARĪCUM, a ſtrong and fortified town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7.

AVELLA, a town of Campania, abounding in nuts, whence nuts have been called *avellinæ*. *Sil.* 8, v. 45, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 740.

AVENTĪNUS, a ſon of Hercules, by Rhea, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 657.——A king of Alba, buried upon mount Aventine. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 51.——One of the ſeven hills on which part of the city of Rome was built. It was 13,300 feet in circumference, and was given to the people to build houſes upon, by king Ancus Martius. It was not reckoned within the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius, becauſe the ſoothſayers looked upon it as a place of ill omen, as Remus had been buried there, whoſe blood had been criminally ſhed. The word is derived, according to ſome, *ab avibus*, becauſe birds were fond of the place. Others ſuppoſe that it receives its name becauſe Aventinus, one of the Alban kings, was buried upon it. Juno, the Moon, Diana, Bona Dea, Hercules, and the goddeſs of Victory and Liberty, had magnificent temples built upon it. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 235.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.

AVERNUS or AVERNA, a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, whoſe waters were ſo unwholeſome and putrid, that no birds were ſeen on its banks; hence its original name was ἀορνος, *avibus carens*. The ancients made it the entrance of hell, as alſo one of its rivers. Its circumference was five ſtadia, and its depth could not be aſcertained. The waters of the Avernus were indiſpenſably neceſſary in all inchantments and magical proceſſes. It may be obſerved, that all lakes whoſe ſtagnated waters were putrid and offenſive to the ſmell, were indiſcriminately called Averna. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 5.—12, &c. l. 6, v. 201, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ariſtot. de Adm.*

AVESTA, a book compoſed by Zoroaſter.

AUFEIA AQUA, called afterwards Marcia, was the ſweeteſt and moſt wholeſome water in Rome, was firſt conveyed into the city by Ancus Martius.

AUFIDĒNA, a city of Italy, whoſe inhabitants, called *Aufidenates*, were among the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.

AUFĬDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Aufidius Lurco, A. U. C. 692. It ordained, that if any candidate in canvaſſing for an office, promiſed money to the tribunes, and failed in the performance, he ſhould be excuſed; but if he actually paid it, he ſhould be compelled to pay every tribune 6000 ſeſterces.

AUFIDIUS, an effeminate perſon of Chios. *Juv.* 9, v. 25.——Baſſus, a famous hiſtorian in the age of Quintilian, who wrote an account of Germany, and of the civil wars. ——A Roman ſenator, famous for his blindneſs and abilities. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5.——Lurco, a man who enriched himſelf by fattening peacocks, and ſelling them for meat. *Plin.* 10.——Luſcus, a man obſcurely born, and made a pretor of Fundi, in the age of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 34.

AUFĬDUS, a river of Apulia falling into the Adriatic ſea, and now called Ofanto. It was on its banks that the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. *Horat.* 3, od. 30. l. 4, od. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 405.

AUGA & AUGE & AUGEA, daughter of Aleus king of Tegea, by Neæra, was raviſhed by Hercules, and brought forth a ſon, whom ſhe expoſed in the woods to conceal her amours from her father. The child was preſerved, and called Telephus. Aleus was informed of his daughter's ſhame, and gave her to Nauplius to put to death. Nauplius refuſed to perform the cruel office, and gave Auga to Teuthras, king of Myſia, who, being without iſſue, adopted her as his daughter. Some time after the dominions of Teuthras were invaded by an enemy, and the king promiſed his crown and daughter to him who could deliver him from the impending calamity. Telephus, who had been directed by the oracle to go to the court of Teuthras, if he wiſhed to find his parents, offered his ſervices to the king, and they were accepted. As he was going to unite himſelf to Auge, in conſequence of the victory he had obtained, Auge ruſhed from him with ſecret horror, and the gods ſent a ſerpent to ſeparate them. Auge implored the aid of Hercules, who made her ſon known to her, and ſhe returned with him to Tegea. *Pauſanias* ſays, that Auge was confined in a coffer with her infant ſon, and thrown into the ſea, where, after being preſerved and protected by Minerva, ſhe was found by king Teuthras. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4. —*Hygin.* fab. 99 & 100.

AUGARUS, an Arabian, who, for his good offices, obtained the favors of Pompey, whom he vilely deceived. *Dio.* ——A king of Oſroene, whom Caracalla impriſoned, after he had given him ſolemn promiſes of friendſhip and ſupport. *Dio.* 78.

AUGEÆ, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21.——Another of Locris.

AUGIAS & AUGEAS, ſon of Eleus or Elius, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards aſcended the throne of Elis. He had an immenſe number of oxen and goats, and the ſtables in which they were kept had never been cleaned, ſo that the taſk ſeemed an impoſſibility to any man. Hercules undertook it on promiſe of receiving for a reward, the tenth part of the herds of Augias, or ſomething equivalent. The hero changed the courſe of the river Alpheus, or, according to others, of the Peneus, which immediately carried away the dung and filth from the ſtables. Augias refuſed the promiſed recompence, on pretence that Hercules had made uſe of artifice, and had not experienced any labor or trouble, & farther drove his own ſon Phyleus from his kingdom, becauſe he ſupported the claims of the hero. The refuſal was a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augias, and gave the crown to Phyleus. *Pauſanias* ſays, 5, c. 2 & 3, that Hercules ſpared the life of Augias for the ſake of his ſon, and that Phyleus went to ſettle in Dulichium; and that at the death of Augias, his other ſon, Agaſthenes, ſucceeded to the throne. Augias received, after his death, the honors which were generally paid to a hero. Augias has been called the ſon of Sol, becauſe Elius ſignifies the ſun. The proverb of *Augean ſtable* is now applied to an impoſſibility. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Plin.* 17, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 2.

AUGĬLÆ, a people of Africa, who ſuppoſed that there were no gods except the manes of the dead, of whom they ſought oracles. *Mela.* 1.

AUGĪNUS, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 39, c. 2.

AUGŬRES, certain officers at Rome who foretold future events; whence their name, *ab avium garritu.* They were firſt created by Romulus, to the number of three. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people A. U. C. 454, increaſed the number to nine; and Sylla added ſix more, during his dictatorſhip. They had a particular college, and the chief amongſt them was called *magiſter collegii.* Their office was honorable; and if any one of them was convicted of any crime, he could not

not be deprived of his privileges; an indulgence granted to no other sacerdotal body at Rome. The augur generally sat on a high tower, to make his observations. His face was turned towards the east, and he had the north at his left, and the south at his right. With a crooked staff he divided the face of the heavens into four different parts, and afterwards sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his vestment. There were generally five things from which the augurs drew omens: the first consisted in observing the phænomena of the heavens, such as thunder, lightening, comets, &c. The second kind of omen was drawn from the chirping or flying of birds. The third was from the sacred chickens, whose eagerness or indifference in eating the bread which was thrown to them, was looked upon as lucky or unlucky. The fourth was from quadrupeds, from their crossing or appearing in some unaccustomed place. The fifth was from different casualties, which were called *Dira*, such as spilling salt on a table, or wine upon one's cloaths, hearing strange noises, stumbling or sneezing, meeting a wolf, hare, fox, or pregnant bitch. From such superstitious notions did the Romans draw their prophecies; the sight of birds on the left hand was always deemed a lucky object, and the words *sinister* & *lævus*, though generally supposed to be terms of ill luck, were always used by the augurs in an auspicious sense. *Cic. de Div.* —*Liv.* 1, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Ovid. Fast.*

AUGUSTA, a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honor of Augustus Cæsar.——London, as capital of the country of the Trinobantes, was called Augusta Trinobantina.——Messalina, famous for her debaucheries, was called Augusta, as wife of the emperor Claudius. *Juv.* 6, v. 118.

AUGUSTĀLIA, a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, after he had established peace over the different parts of the empire.

AUGUSTĪNUS, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, distinguished himself by his writings, as well as by the austerity of his life. In his works, which are numerous, he displayed the powers of a great genius, and an extensive acquaintance with the philosophy of Plato. He died in the 76th year of his age, A. D. 430. The best edition of his works is that of the Benedict. fol. Ant. 1700 to 1703, 12 vols.

AUGUSTŬLUS, the last Roman emperor of the West, A. D. 475, conquered by Odoacer, king of the Heruli.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIĀNUS CÆSAR, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius a senator, and Accia daughter of Julius, and sister to Julius Cæsar. He was adopted by his uncle Cæsar, and inherited the greatest part of his fortune. He lost his father at the age of four; and though only 18 when his uncle was murdered, he hastened to Rome, where he ingratiated himself with the senate and people, and received the honors of the consulship two years after, as the reward of his hypocrisy. Though his youth and his inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, who branded him with the appellation of *boy*, yet he rose in consequence by his prudence and valor, and made war against his opponents, on pretence of avenging the death of his murdered uncle. But when he perceived that by making him fight against Antony, the senate wished to debilitate both antagonists, he changed his views, and uniting himself with his enemy, soon formed the second triumvirate, in which his cruel proscriptions shed the innocent blood of 300 senators and 200 knights, and did not even spare the life of his friend Cicero. By the divisions which were made among the triumvirs, Augustus retained for himself the more important provinces of the west, and banished, as if it were, his colleagues, Lepidus and Antony, to more distant territories. But as long as the murderers of Cæsar were alive, the reigning tyrants had reasons for apprehension, and therefore the forces of the triumvirate were directed against the partizans of Brutus and the senate. The battle was decided at Philippi, where it is said that the valor and conduct of Antony alone preserved the combined armies, and effected the defeat of the republican forces. The head of the unfortunate Brutus was carried to Rome, and in insolent revenge thrown at the foot of Cæsar's statue. On his return to Italy, Augustus rewarded his soldiers with the lands of those that had been proscribed; but among the sufferers were many who had never injured the conqueror of Philippi, especially Virgil, whose modest application procured the restitution of his property. The friendship which subsisted between Augustus and Antony was broken as soon as the fears of a third rival vanished away, and the aspiring heir of Cæsar was easily induced to take up arms by the little jealousies and resentment of Fulvia. Her death, however, retarded hostilities; the two rivals were reconciled; their united forces were successfully directed against the younger Pompey; and to strengthen their friendship, Antony agreed to marry Octavia, the sister of Augustus. But as this step was political, and not dictated by affection, Octavia was slighted, and Antony resigned himself to the pleasures and company of the beautiful Cleopatra. Augustus was incensed, and immediately took up arms to avenge the wrongs

wrongs of his ſiſter, and perhaps more eagerly to remove a man whoſe power and exiſtence kept him in continual alarms, and made him dependent. Both parties met at Actium, B. C. 31. to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was ſupported by all the power of the eaſt, and Auguſtus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with 60 ſhips, and her flight ruined the intereſt of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror ſoon after paſſed into Egypt, beſieged Alexandria, and honored, with a magnificent funeral, the unfortunate Roman, and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit ſuicide. After he had eſtabliſhed peace all over the world, Auguſtus ſhut up the gates of the temple of Janus, the year our Savior was born. It is ſaid he twice reſolved to lay down the ſupreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, and afterwards on account of his ill health; but his friend Mecænas diſſuaded him, and obſerved, that he would leave it to be the prey of the moſt powerful, and expoſe himſelf to ingratitude and to danger. He died at Nola, in the 75th year of his age, A. D. 14, after he had held the ſovereign power during 44 years. Auguſtus was an active emperor, and conſulted the good of the Romans with the moſt anxious care. He viſited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his conſummate prudence and experience gave riſe to many ſalutary laws; but it may be ſaid that he finiſhed with a good grace, what he began with cruelty. While making himſelf abſolute, he took care to leave his countrymen the ſhadow of liberty; and if, under the character and office of perpetual tribune, of prieſt and imperator, he was inveſted with all the power of ſovereignty, he guarded againſt offending the jealous Romans, by not aſſuming the regal title. His refuſal to read the letters he found after Pompey's defeat, aroſe more from fear than honor, and he dreaded the diſcovery of names which would have perhaps united to ſacrifice his ambition. His good qualities and many virtues he perhaps never poſſeſſed, have been tranſmitted to poſterity by the pen of adulation or gratitude, in the poems of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. To diſtinguiſh himſelf from the obſcurity of the Octavii, and, if poſſible, to ſuppreſs the remembrance of his uncle's violent fate, he aſpired after a new title; and the ſubmiſſive ſenate yielded to his ambition, by giving him the honorable appellation of *Auguſtus*. He has been accuſed of licentiouſneſs and adultery, by his biographer; but the goodneſs of his heart, and the fidelity of his friendſhip, which in ſome inſtances he poſſeſſed, made ſome amends for his natural foibles. He was ambitious of being thought handſome; and as he was publicly reported to be the ſon of Apollo, according to his mother's declaration, he wiſhed his flatterers to repreſent him with the figure and attributes of that god. Like Apollo, his eyes were clear, and he affected to have it thought that they poſſeſſed ſome divine irradiation; and was well pleaſed, if, when he fixed his looks upon any body, they held down their eyes as if overcome by the glaring brightneſs of the ſun. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning; he was a perfect maſter of the Greek language, and wrote ſome tragedies, beſides memoirs of his life, and other works, all now loſt. He was married three times; to Claudia, to Scribonia, and Livia; but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter, Julia by Scribonia, diſgraced herſelf and her father by the debauchery and licentiouſneſs of her manners. He recommended, at his death, his adopted ſon Tiberius as his ſucceſſor. He left his fortune partly to Tiberius, and to Druſus, and made donations to the army and Roman people. Virgil wrote his heroic poem at the deſire of Auguſtus, whom he repreſented under the amiable and perfect character of Æneas. *Sueton. in vitâ.—Horat.—Virgil.—Pauſ.—Tacit.—Patercul.—Dio. Caſs.—Ovid.*——The name of *Auguſtus* was afterwards given to the ſucceſſors of Octavianus in the Roman empire as a perſonal, and the name of *Cæſar*, as a family diſtinction. In a more diſtant period of the empire, the title of Auguſtus was given only to the emperor, while that of Cæſar was beſtowed on the ſecond perſon in the ſtate, who was conſidered as preſumptive heir.

Avĭdiēnus, a rich and ſordid man whom *Horat.* ſtiles happy, 2 *Ser.* 2, v. 55.

Avidius Cassius, a man ſaluted emperor, A. D. 175. He reigned only three months, and was aſſaſſinated by a centurion. He was called a ſecond Catiline, from his exceſſive love of bloodſhed. *Diod.*

Aviēnus, a poet in the age of Theodoſius, who tranſlated the phænomena of Aratus, as alſo all Livy, into Iambic verſes. The beſt edition of what remains of him, is that of Cannegetier, 8vo. 1731.

Avitus, a governor of Britain under Nero. *Tacit. An.* 14.

Avium, a city between Tyre and Sidon. *Strab.* 16.

Aulestes, a king of the Etrurians when Æneas came into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 290.

Aulētes, a general who aſſiſted Æneas in

slaves.——A tyrant of Athens, surnamed Ariston.

ATHENŎCLES, a general, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A turner of Mitylene. *Plin.* 34.

ATHENODŌRUS, a philosopher of Tarsus, intimate with Augustus. The emperor often profited by his lessons, and was advised by him always to repeat the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet, before he gave way to the impulse of anger. Athenodorus died in his 82d year, much lamented by his countrymen. *Suet.*—— A poet who wrote comedy, tragedy, and elegy, in the age of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*——A stoic philosopher of Cana, near Tarsus, in the age of Augustus. He was intimate with Strabo. *Strab.* 14.——A philosopher, disciple to Zeno, and keeper of the royal library at Pergamus.——A marble sculptor.——A man assassinated at Bactra for making himself absolute.

ATHEOS, a surname of Diagoras and Theodorus, because they denied the existence of a deity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 1.

ATHĔSIS, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, near the Po, falling into the Adriatic sea. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.

ATHOS, a mountain of Macedonia, 150 miles in circumference, projecting into the Ægean sea like a promontory. It is so high that it overshadows the island of Lemnos, though at the distance of 87 miles; or, according to modern calculation, only eight leagues. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of the mountain, into which he brought the sea-water, and conveyed his fleet over it, so that two ships could pass one another, thus desirous either to avoid the danger of sailing round the promontory, or to show his vanity and the extent of his power.—A sculptor, called Denocrates, offered Alexander to cut mount Athos, and make with it a statue of the king holding a town in his left hand, and in the right a spacious bason, to receive all the waters which flowed from it. Alexander greatly admired the plan, but objected to the place; and he observed, that the neighbouring country was not sufficiently fruitful to produce corn and provisions for the inhabitants which were to dwell in the city, in the hand of the statue. Athos is now called Monte Santo. *Herodot.* 6, c. 44, l. 7, c. 21, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 13, c. 20, &c.—*Plin.* 4. c. 10.—*Æschin. contra Ctesiph.*

ATHRULLA, a town of Arabia. *Strab.*

ATHYMBRA, a city of Caria, afterwards called Nyssa. *Strab.* 14.

ATIA, a city of Campania.——A law enacted A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labienus, the tribune of the people. It abolished the Cornelian law, and put in full force the Lex Domitia, by transferring the right of electing priests from the college of priests to the people.——The mother of Augustus. *Vid.* Accia.

ATILIA LEX gave the pretor and a majority of the tribunes, power of appointing guardians to those minors who were not previously provided for by their parents. It was enacted about A. U. C. 560.—— Another A. U. C. 443, which gave the people power of electing 20 tribunes of the soldiers in four legions. *Liv.* 9, c. 30.

ATILIUS, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The amphitheatre, which contained the spectators, fell during the exhibition, and about 50,000 persons were killed or mutilated. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 62.

ATILLA, the mother of the poet Lucan. She was accused of conspiracy by her son, who expected to clear himself of the charge. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 56.

ATĪNA, an antient town of the Volsci, one of the first that began hostilities against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.

ATINAS, a friend of Turnus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 869.

ATINIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a senator, and the right of sitting in the senate.

ATLANTES, a people of Africa in the neighbourhood of mount Atlas. They daily cursed the sun at his rising and at his setting, because his excessive heat scorched and tormented them. *Herodot.*

ATLANTIADES, a patronymic of Mercury, as grandson of Atlas. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 639.

ATLANTĬDES, a people of Africa, near mount Atlas. They boasted of being in possession of the country in which all the gods of antiquity received their birth. Uranus was their first king, whom, on account of his knowledge of astronomy, they enrolled in the number of their gods. *Diod.* 3.——The daughters of Atlas, seven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Merope, Alcyone, and Celæno. They married some of the gods, and most illustrious heroes, and their children were founders of many nations and cities. The Atlantides were called nymphs, and even goddesses on account of their great intelligence and knowledge. The name of Hesperides was also given them, on account of their mother Hesperis. They were made constellations after death. *Vid.* Pleiades.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Epimetheus, Prometheus, and Menœtius. His mother's name, according to Apollodorus, was Asia. He married Pleione, daughter of Oceanus or

Heſperis, according to others, by whom he had ſeven daughters, called Atlantides. *(Vid. Atlantides.)* He was king of Mauritania, and maſter of a thouſand flocks of every kind, as alſo of beautiful gardens, abounding in every ſpecies of fruit, which he had entruſted to the care of a dragon. Perſeus, after the conqueſt of the Gorgons, paſſed by the palace of Atlas, and demanded hoſpitality. The king, who was informed by an oracle of Themis that he ſhould be dethroned by one of the deſcendants of Jupiter, refuſed to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perſeus, who was unequal in ſtrength, ſhewed him Meduſa's head, and Atlas was inſtantly changed into a large mountain. This mountain, which runs acroſs the deſarts of Africa eaſt and weſt, is ſo high that the ancients have imagined that the heavens reſted on its top, and that Atlas ſupported the world on his ſhoulders. Hyginus ſays, that Atlas aſſiſted the giants in their wars againſt the gods, for which Jupiter compelled him to bear the heavens on his ſhoulders. The fable that Atlas ſupported the heavens on his back, ariſes from his fondneſs for aſtronomy, and his often frequenting elevated places and mountains, whence he might obſerve the heavenly bodies. The daughters of Atlas were carried away by Buſiris king of Egypt, but redeemed by Hercules, who received as a reward from the father, the knowledge of aſtronomy, and a celeſtial globe. This knowledge Hercules communicated to the Greeks; whence the fable has further ſaid, that he eaſed for ſome time the labors of Atlas, by taking upon his ſhoulders the weight of the heavens. According to ſome authors, there were two other perſons of that name, a king of Italy, father of Electra, and a king of Arcadia, father of Maia the mother of Mercury. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 481. l. 8, v. 186.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 17.—*Diod.* 3.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Val. Flacc.* 5.—*Hygin.* 83, 125, 155, 157, 192.—*Aratus in Aſtron.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 508, &c.——A river flowing from mount Hæmus into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyſes, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom ſhe had Xerxes. She was cured of a dangerous cancer by Democedes. She is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Vaſthi of ſcripture. *Herodot.* 3, c. 68, &c.

Atrăces, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, ſon of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

Atramyttium, a town of Myſia.

Atrăpes, an officer of Alexander, who, at the general diviſion of the provinces, received Media. *Diod.* 18.

Atrax, a ſon of Ætolus, or, according to others, of the river Peneus. He was king of Theſſaly, and built a town which he called Atrax or Atracia. This town became ſo famous that the word *Atracius* has been applied to any inhabitant of Theſſaly. He was father to Hippodamia, who married Pirithous, and whom we muſt not confound with the wife of Pelops, who bore the ſame name. *Propert.* 1, el. 8, v. 25.—*Stat.* 1, *Theb.* v. 106.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 209.——A city of Theſſaly, whence the epithet of Atracius.——A river of Ætolia, which falls into the Ionian ſea.

Atrebātæ, a people of Britain, who were in poſſeſſion of the modern counties of Berks, Oxford, &c.

Atrĕbātes, a people of Gaul, who, together with the Nervii, oppoſed J. Cæſar with 15,000 men. They were conquered, and Commius a friend of the general was ſet over them as king. They were reinſtated in their former liberty and independence, on account of the ſervices of Commius. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 2, &c.

Atrēni, a people of Armenia.

Atreus, ſon of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus king of Piſa, was king of Mycenæ, and brother to Pittheus, Troezen, Thyeſtes, and Chryſippus. As Chryſippus was an illegitimate ſon, and at the ſame time a favorite of his father, Hippodamia reſolved to remove him. She perſuaded her ſons Thyeſtes and Atreus to murder him; but their refuſal exaſperated her more, and ſhe executed it herſelf. This murder was grievous to Pelops; he ſuſpected his two ſons, who fled away from his preſence. Atreus retired to the court of Euryſtheus king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he ſucceeded him on the throne. He married, as ſome report, Ærope, his predeceſſor's daughter, by whom he had Pliſthenes, Menelaus, and Agamemnon. Others affirm, that Ærope was the wife of Pliſthenes, by whom ſhe had Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are the reputed ſons of Atreus, becauſe that prince took care of their education, and brought them up as his own. *(Vid. Pliſthenes.)* Thyeſtes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him, and debauched his wife, by whom he had ſome children. This inceſtuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyeſtes was baniſhed from his court. He was however ſoon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpoſe, he invited his brother to a ſumptuous feaſt, where Thyeſtes was ſerved up with the fleſh of the children he had had by his ſiſter-in-law the queen. After the repaſt was finiſhed, the arms and the head of the murdered children

children were produced, to convince Thyeſtes of what he had feaſted upon. This action appeared ſo cruel and impious, that the ſun is ſaid to have ſhrunk back in his courſe at the bloody ſight. Thyeſtes immediately fled to the court of Theſprotus, and thence to Sicyon, where he raviſhed his own daughter Pelopea, in a grove ſacred to Minerva, without knowing who ſhe was. This inceſt he committed intentionally, as ſome report, to revenge himſelf on his brother Atreus, according to the word of the oracle, which promiſed him ſatisfaction for the cruelties he had ſuffered, only from the hand of a ſon who ſhould be born of himſelf and his own daughter. Pelopea brought forth a ſon whom ſhe called Ægiſthus, and ſoon after ſhe married Atreus, who had loſt his wife. Atreus adopted Ægiſthus, and ſent him to murder Thyeſtes, who had been ſeized and impriſoned. Thyeſtes knew his ſon, and made himſelf known to him; he made him eſpouſe his cauſe, and inſtead of becoming his father's murderer, he rather avenged his wrongs, and returned to Atreus, whom he aſſaſſinated. *Vid. Thyeſtes, Ægiſthus, Pelopea, Agamemnon, & Menelaus.*—*Hygin.* fab. 83, 86, 87, 88, & 258.—*Euripid. in Oreſt. in Iphig. Taur.*—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Senec. in Atr.*

Atrīdæ, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the ſons of Atreus. This is falſe, upon the authority of Heſiod, Lactantius, Dictys of Crete, &c. who maintain that theſe princes were not the ſons of Atreus, but of Pliſthenes, and that they were brought up in the houſe and under the eye of their grandfather. *Vid.* Pliſthenes.

Atronius, a friend of Turnus, killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 10.

Atropatia, a part of Media. *Strab.*

Atrŏpos, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name (*α non τρεπω muto*) ſhe is inexorable, and inflexible, and her duty among the three ſiſters is to cut the thread of life without any regard to ſex, age or quality. She was repreſented by the ancients in a black veil, with a pair of ſciſſars in her hand. *Vid.* Parcæ.

T. Q. Atta, a writer of merit in the Auguſtan age, who ſeems to have received this name from ſome deformity in his legs or feet. His compoſitions, dramatical as well as ſatyrical, were held in univerſal admiration. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 79.

Attălia, a city of Pamphylia, built by king Attalus. *Strab.*

Attalĭcus. *Vid.* Attalus 3d.

Attălus 1ſt, king of Pergamus, ſucceeded Eumenes 1ſt. He defeated the Gauls who had invaded his dominions, extended his conqueſts to mount Taurus, and obtained the aſſiſtance of the Romans againſt Antiochus. The Athenians rewarded his merit with great honors. He died at Pergamus after a reign of 44 years. B. C. 197. *Liv.* 26, 27, 28, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.——The 2d of that name, was ſent on an embaſſy to Rome by his brother Eumenes the 2d, and at his return was appointed guardian to his nephew Attalus the 3d, who was then an infant. Pruſias made ſucceſsful war againſt him, and ſeized his capital; but the conqueſt was ſtopped by the interference of the Romans, who reſtored Attalus to his throne. Attalus, who has received the name of *Philadelphus*, from his fraternal love, was a munificent patron of learning, and the founder of ſeveral cities. He was poiſoned by his nephew in the 82d year of his age, B. C. 138. He had governed the nation with great prudence and moderation for 20 years. *Strab.* 13.—*Polyb.* 5.——The 3d, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Pergamus, by the murder of Attalus the 2d, and made himſelf odious by his cruelty to his relations, and his wanton exerciſe of power. He was ſon to Eumenes 2d, and ſirnamed *Philopator*. He left the cares of government to cultivate his garden, and to make experiments on the melting of metals. He lived in great amity with the Romans; and as he died without iſſue by his wife Berenice; he left in his will, the words *P. R. meorum hæres eſto*, which the Romans interpreted as themſelves, and therefore took poſſeſſion of his kingdom, B. C. 133, and made of it a Roman province, which they governed by a proconſul. From this circumſtance, whatever was a valuable acquiſition, or an ample fortune, was always called by the epithet of *Attalicus*. Attalus as well as his predeceſſors, made themſelves celebrated for the valuable libraries which they collected at Pergamus, and for the patronage which merit and virtue always found at their court. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plin.* 7, 8, 33, &c.—*Juſtin.* 39.—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.——An officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——Another very inimical to Alexander. He was put to death by Parmenio, and Alexander was accuſed of the murder. *Curt.* 6, c. 9, l. 8, c. 1.——A philoſopher preceptor to Seneca. *Senec.* ep. 108.——An aſtronomer of Rhodes.

Attarras, an officer who ſeized thoſe that had conſpired with Dymnus againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 6.

Atteius Capĭto, a conſul in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote treatiſes on ſacerdotal laws, public courts of juſtice, and the duty of a ſenator.

Attes,

Attes, a ſon of Calaus of Phrygia, who was born impotent. He introduced the worſhip of Cybele among the Lydians, and became a great favorite of the goddeſs. Jupiter was jealous of his ſucceſs, and ſent a wild boar to lay waſte the country and deſtroy Attes. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.

Atthis, a daughter of Cranaus the 2d, king of Athens, who gave her name to Attica, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Attĭca, a country of Achaia or Hellas, at the ſouth of Bœotia, weſt of the Ægean ſea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and eaſt of Megara. It received its name from Atthis the daughter of Cranaus. It was originally called Ionia, from the Ionians, who ſettled there; and alſo Acte, which ſignifies *ſhore*, and Cecropia, from Cecrops the firſt of its kings. The moſt famous of its cities is called Athens, whoſe inhabitants ſometimes bear the name of *Attici*. Attica was famous for its gold and ſilver mines, which conſtituted the beſt part of the public revenues. The face of the country was partly level, and partly mountainous, divided into the 13 tribes of Acamantis, Æantis, Antiochis, Attalis, Ægeis, Erechtheis, Adrianis, Hippothoontis, Cecropis, Leontis, Æneis, Ptolemais, and Pandionis; whoſe inhabitants were numbered in the 116 olympiad, at 31,000 citizens, and 400,000 ſlaves, within 174 villages, ſome of which were conſiderable towns. *Vid.* Athenæ.

Attĭcus, one of Galba's ſervants who entered his palace with a bloody ſword, and declared he had killed Otho. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1.——(T. Pomponius) a celebrated Roman knight to whom Cicero wrote a great number of letters, which contained the general hiſtory of the age. They are now extant, and divided into 17 books. In the time of Marius and Sylla, Atticus retired to Athens, where he ſo endeared himſelf to the citizens, that after his departure, they erected ſtatues to him in commemoration of his munificence and liberality. He was ſuch a perfect maſter of the Greek writers, and ſpoke their language ſo fluently, that he was ſirnamed *Atticus*, and as a proof of his learning he favored the world with ſome of his compoſitions. He behaved in ſuch a diſintereſted manner, that he offended neither of the inimical parties at Rome, and both were equally anxious of courting his approbation. He lived in the greateſt intimacy with the illuſtrious men of his age, and he was ſuch a lover of truth, that he not only abſtained from falſehood even in a joke, but treated with the greateſt contempt and indignation a lying tongue. It is ſaid that he refuſed to take aliments when unable to get the better of a fever, and died in his 77th year, B. C. 32, after bearing the amiable character of peace-maker among his friends. *Cornelius Nepos*, one of his intimate friends, has written a minute account of his life. *Cic. ad Attic. &c.*——Herodes, an Athenian in the age of the Antonines, deſcended from Miltiades, and celebrated for his munificence. His ſon of the ſame name was honored with the conſulſhip, and he generouſly erected an aqueduct at Troas, of which he had been made governor by the emperor Adrian, and raiſed in other parts of the empire, ſeveral public buildings as uſeful as they were magnificent. *Philoſtrat. in vit.* 2. p. 548.—*A. Gell. noct. Att.*—— A conſul in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Attĭla, a celebrated king of the Huns, a nation in the ſouthern parts of Scythia, who invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, with an army of 500,000 men, and laid waſte the provinces. He took the town of Aquileia, and marched againſt Rome; but his retreat and peace were purchaſed with a large ſum of money by the feeble emperor. Attila, who boaſted in the appellation of *the ſcourge of God*, died A. D. 453, of an uncommon effuſion of blood the firſt night of his nuptials. He had expreſſed his wiſh to extend his conqueſts over the whole world; and he often feaſted his barbarity by dragging captive kings in his train. *Jornand. de reb. Get.*

Attilius, a Roman conſul in the firſt Punic war. *Vid.* Regulus.——Calatinus, a Roman conſul who fought the Carthaginian fleet.——Marcus, a poet who tranſlated the Electra of Sophocles into Latin verſe, and wrote comedies whoſe unintelligible language procured him the appellation of *Ferreus*.——Regulus, a Roman cenſor who built a temple to the goddeſs of concord. *Liv.* 23, c. 23. &c.——The name of Attilius was common among the Romans, and many of the public magiſtrates are called Attilii; their life however is not famous for any illuſtrious event.

Attinas, an officer ſet over Bactriana by Alexander. *Curt.* 8.

Attius Pelignus, an officer of Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 1.——Tullius, the general of the Volſci, to whom Coriolanus fled when baniſhed from Rome. *Liv.*——Varus, ſeized Auxinum in Pompey's name, whence he was expelled. After this he fled to Africa, which he alienated from J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 1, *bell. civ.*——A poet. *Vid. Accius.* ——The family of the Attii was deſcended from Atys, one of the companions of Æneas, according to the opinion which Virgil has adopted, *Æn.* 5, v. 568.

Atyădæ, the deſcendants of Atys the Lydian.

Astyănax, a ſon of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks beſieged Troy; and when the city was taken, his mother ſaved him in her arms from the flames. Ulyſſes, who was afraid leſt the young prince ſhould inherit the virtues of his father, and one day avenge the ruin of his country upon the Greeks, ſeized him, and threw him down from the walls of Troy. According to Euripides, he was killed by Menelaus; and Seneca ſays, that Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles put him to death. Hector had given him the name of Scamandrius; but the Trojans, who hoped he might prove as great as his father, called him Aſtyanax, or the bulwark of the city. *Homer. Il.* 6 & 22.——*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 457. l. 3, v. 489.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 415.——An Arcadian, who had a ſtatue in the temple of Jupiter, on mount Lyceus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.——A ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A writer in the age of Gallienus.

Astycratia, a daughter of Æolus. *Homer. Il.*——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

Astydămas, an Athenian, pupil to Iſocrates. He wrote 240 tragedies, of which only 15 obtained the poetical prize.——A Mileſian, three times victorious at Olympia. He was famous for his ſtrength, as well as for his voracious appetite. He was once invited to a feaſt by king Ariobarzanes, and he eat what had been prepared for nine perſons. *Athen.* 10.——Two tragic writers bore the ſame name, one of whom was diſciple to Socrates.——A comic poet of Athens.

Astydămīa, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia, married Acaſtus, ſon of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamoured of Peleus, ſon of Æacus, who had viſited her huſband's court; and becauſe he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe accuſed him of attempting her virtue. Acaſtus readily believed his wife's accuſation; and as he would not violate the laws of hoſpitality, by puniſhing his gueſt with inſtant death, he waited for a favorable opportunity, and diſſembled his reſentment. At laſt they went in a hunting party to mount Pelion, where Peleus was tied to a tree, by order of Acaſtus, that he might be devoured by wild beaſts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and ſent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was ſet at liberty, he marched with an army againſt Acaſtus, whom he dethroned, and puniſhed with death the cruel and falſe Aſtydamia. She is called by ſome Hippolyte, *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Pindar. Nem.* 4.——A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules, by whom ſhe had Tlepolemus. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9. v. 50.

Astўlus, one of the centaurs, who had the knowledge of futurity. He adviſed his brothers not to make war againſt the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 338.——A man of Crotona, who was victorious three ſucceſſive times at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.*

Astymedūsa, a woman whom Œdipus married after he had divorced Jocaſta.

Astynŏme, the daughter of Chryſes the prieſt of Apollo, ſometimes called *Chryſeis*. She fell to the ſhare of Achilles, at the diviſion of the ſpoils of Lyrneſſus.—A daughter of Amphion,—of Talaus. *Hygin.*

Astynous, a Trojan prince. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 144.

Astўoche & Astyochīa, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Aſcalaphus, and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 20.——A daughter of Phylas king of Ephyre, who had a ſon called Tlepolemus, by Hercules. *Hygin.* fab. 97, 162.——A daughter of Laomedon, by Strymo. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A daughter of the Simois, who married Erichthonius. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——The wife of Strophius, ſiſter to Agamemnon. *Hygin.*

Astypalæa, one of the Cyclades called after Aſtypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix, and mother of Ancæus, by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Strab.* 14.

Astyphĭlus, a ſoothſayer, well ſkilled in the knowledge of futurity. *Plut. in Cim.*

Astўron, a town built by the Argonauts on the coaſt of Illyricum. *Strab.*

Asychis, a king of Egypt, who ſucceeded Mycerinus, and made a law, that whoever borrowed money, muſt depoſit his father's body in the hand of his creditors, as a pledge of his promiſe of payment. He built a magnificent pyramid. *Herodot.* 2, c. 136.

Asўlas, a friend of Æneas, ſkilled in auguries. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571. l. 10, v. 175.

Asyllus, a gladiator. *Juv.* 6, v. 266.

Atābŭlus, a wind which was frequent in Apulia. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 5, v. 78.

Atabўris, a mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was ſirnamed *Atabyris*. *Strab.* 14.

Atăce, a town of Gaul, whence the adjective *Atacinus*.

Atalanta, a daughter of Schœneus king of Scyros. According to ſome, ſhe was the daughter of Jaſus or Jaſius, by Clymene: but others ſay that Menalion was her father. This uncertainty of not rightly knowing the name of her father, has led the mythologiſts into error, and ſome have maintained that there were two perſons of that name, though their ſuppoſition is groundleſs. Atalanta was born in Arcadia, and,

according to Ovid, she determined to live in perpetual celibacy; but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunities, she proposed to run a race with them. They were to run without arms, and she was to carry a dart in her hand. Her lovers were to start first, and whoever arrived at the goal before her, would be made her husband; but all those whom she overtook, were to be killed by the dart with which she had armed herself. As she was almost invincible in running, many of her suitors perished in the attempt, till Hippomenes the son of Macareus proposed himself as her admirer. Venus had presented him with three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, or according to others, from an orchard in Cyprus; and as soon as he had started in the course, he artfully threw down the apples at some distance one from the other. While Atalanta, charmed at the sight, stopped to gather the apples, Hippomenes hastened on his course, arrived first at the goal, and obtained Atalanta in marriage. These two fond lovers, in the impatience of consummating their nuptials, entered the temple of Cybele; and the goddess was so offended at their impiety, and at the profanation of her house, that she changed them into two lions. Apollodorus says, that Atalanta's father was desirous of raising male issue, and that therefore she was exposed to wild beasts as soon as born. She was however suckled by a she-bear, and preserved by shepherds. She dedicated her time to hunting, and resolved to live in celibacy. She killed two centaurs who attempted her virtue. She was present at the hunting of the Calydonian boar, which she first wounded, and she received the head as a present from Meleager, who was enamoured of her. She was also at the games instituted in honor of Pelias, where she conquered Peleus; and when her father, to whom she had been restored, wished her to marry, she consented to give herself to him who could overcome her in running, as has been said above. She had a son called Parthenopæus, by Hippomenes. Hyginus says, that that son was the fruit of her love with Meleager; and Apollodorus says she had him by Milanion, or, according to others, by the god Mars. [*Vid.* Meleager.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 9, *&c.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 36, 45, *&c.*—*Hygin.* fab. 99, 174, 185, 270.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4. l. 10, fab. 11.—*Euripid. in Phæniss.*——An island near Eubœa and Locris. *Paus.*

Atarantes, a people of Africa, ten days' journey from the Garamantes. There was in their country a hill of salt with a fountain of sweet water upon it. *Herodot.* 4, c. 184.

Atarbechis, a town in one of the islands of the Delta, where Venus had a temple.

Atarnea, a part of Mysia, opposite Lesbos, with a small town in the neighbourhood, of the same name. *Paus.* 4, c. 35.

Atargatis, a divinity among the Syrians, represented as a Siren. *Strab.* 16.

Atas & Athas, a youth of wonderful velocity, who is said to have run 75 miles between noon and the evening. *Martial.* 4, ep. 19.—*Plin.* 7.

Atax, a river of Gaul Narbonensis, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean Sea. *Mela.* 2.

Ate, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and sowed commotions among them. *Homer. Il.* 19. She is the same as the Discord of the Latins.

Atella, a town of Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre. *Juv.* 6.

Atenomārus, a chieftan of Gaul, who made war against the Romans. *Plut. in Parall.*

Athamānes, an ancient people of Epirus, who existed long before the Trojan war, and still preserved their name and customs in the age of Alexander. There was a fountain in their territories, whose waters, about the last quarter of the moon, were so sulphureous that they could set wood on fire. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 311.—*Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Athămas, king of Thebes, in Bœotia, was son of Æolus. He married Themisto, whom some call Nephele, and Pindar, Demotice, and by her he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was subject to fits of madness, he married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele; because they were to ascend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore she resolved to destroy them; but they escaped from her fury to Colchis, on a golden ram. [*Vid. Phryxus & Argonautæ.*] According to the Greek scholiast of Lycophron, v. 22. Ino attempted to destroy the corn of the country; and as if it were the consequence of divine vengeance, the soothsayer, at her instigation, told Athamas, that before the earth would yield her usual increase, he must sacrifice one of the children of Nephele to the gods. The credulous

dulous father led Phryxus to the altar, where he was saved by Nephele. The prosperity of Ino was displeasing to Juno, and more particularly because she was descended from Venus. The goddess therefore sent Tisiphone, one of the furies, to the house of Athamas, who became inflamed with such sudden fury, that he took Ino to be a lioness, and her two children to be whelps. In this fit of madness he snatched Learchus from her, and killed him against a wall; upon which, Ino fled with Melicerta, and, with him in her arms, she threw herself into the sea from a high rock, and was changed into a sea deity. After this, Athamas recovered the use of his senses; and as he was without children, he adopted Coronus and Aliartus, the sons of Thersander his nephew. *Hygin.* fab. 1, 2, 5, 239.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 467, &c. *Fast.* 6, v. 489.—*Paus.* 9, c. 34.——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, ep. 10.——A stage dancer. *Id. Pis.* 36.——A tragic poet. *Id. Pis.* 20.——One of the Greeks, concealed in the wooden horse at the siege of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 263.

ATHAMANTIĂDES, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamas. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 319.

ATHANASIUS, a bishop of Alexandria, celebrated for his sufferings, and the determined opposition he maintained against Arius and his doctrine. His writings, which were numerous, and some of which have perished, contain a defence of the mystery of the Trinity, the divinity of the Word and of the Holy Ghost, and an apology to Constantine. The creed which bears his name, is supposed by some not to be his composition. Athanasius died 2d May, 373 A. D. after filling the archiepiscopal chair 47 years, and leading alternately a life of exile and of triumph. The latest edition of his works, is that of Benedictin. 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1698.

ATHANIS, a man who wrote an account of Sicily. *Athen.* 3.

ATHEAS, a king of Scythia, who implored the assistance of Philip of Macedonia against the Istrians, and laughed at him when he had furnished him with an army. *Justin.* 9, c. 2.

ATHĒNA, the name of Minerva among the Greeks.

ATHĒNÆ, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1556 years before the Christian era, by Cecrops and an Egyptian colony. It was called *Cecropia* from its founder, and afterwards *Athenæ* in honor of Minerva, who had obtained the right of giving it a name in preference to Neptune. [*Vid. Minerva.*] It was governed by 17 kings, in the following order:—After a reign of 50 years, Cecrops was succeeded by Cranaus, who began to reign 1506 B. C. Amphictyon, 1497; Erichthonius, 1487; Pandion, 1437; Erichtheus, 1397; Cecrops 2d, 1347; Pandion 2d, 1307; Ægeus, 1283; Theseus, 1235; Menestheus, 1205; Demophoon, 1282; Oxyntes, 1149; Aphidas, 1137; Thymœtes, 1336; Melanthus, 1128; and Codrus, 1091, who was killed after a reign of 21 years. The history of the twelve first of these monarchs, is mostly fabulous. After the death of Codrus, the monarchical power was abolished, and the state was governed by 13 perpetual, and, 317 years after, by 7 decennial, and lastly, B. C. 684, after an anarchy of 3 years, by annual magistrates, called Archons. *(Vid. Archontes.)* Under this democracy, the Athenians signalized themselves by their valor in the field, their munificence, and the cultivation of the fine arts. They were deemed so powerful by the Persians, that Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, chiefly directed his arms against Athens, which he took and burnt. Their military character was chiefly displayed in the battles of Marathon, of Salamis, of Platæa, and of Mycale. After these immortal victories, they rose in consequence and dignity, and they demanded the superiority in the affairs of Greece. The town was re-built and embellished by Themistocles, and a new and magnificent harbour erected. Their success made them arrogant, and they raised contentions among the neighbouring states, that they might aggrandize themselves by their fall. The luxury and intemperance, which had been long excluded from the city by the salutary laws of their countrymen, Draco and Solon, crept by degrees among all ranks of people, and soon after all Greece united to destroy that city, which claimed a sovereign power over all the rest. The Peloponnesian war, though at first a private quarrel, was soon fomented into an universal war; and the arms of all the states of Peloponnesus *(Vid. Peloponnesiacum bellum)* were directed against Athens, which, after 28 years of misfortunes and bloodshed, was totally ruined, the 24th April, 404 years before the Christian era, by Lysander. After this, the Athenians were oppressed by 30 tyrants, and for a while labored under the weight of their own calamities. They recovered something of their usual spirit in the age of Philip, and boldly opposed his ambitious views; but their short lived efforts were not of great service to the interest of Greece, and they fell into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 86. The Athenians have been admired in all ages, for their love of liberty, and for the great men that were born among them; but favor there, was attended with

danger; and there are very few inſtances in the hiſtory of Athens, that can prove that the jealouſy and frenzy of the people did not perſecute and diſturb the peace of the man who had fought their battles, and expoſed his life in the defence of his country. Perhaps, not one ſingle city in the world can boaſt in ſuch a ſhort ſpace of time, of ſuch a number of truly illuſtrious citizens, equally celebrated for their humanity, their learning, and their military abilities. The Romans, in the more poliſhed ages of their republic, ſent their youths to finiſh their education at Athens, and reſpected the learning, while they deſpiſed the military character of the inhabitants. The reputation the Athenian ſchools had acquired under Socrates and Plato, was maintained by their degenerate and leſs learned ſucceſſors; and they floriſhed with diminiſhed luſtre, till an edict of the emperor Juſtinian ſuppreſſed, with the Roman conſulſhip, the philoſophical meetings of the academy. It has been ſaid by Plutarch, that the good men whom Athens produced, were the moſt juſt and equitable in the world; but that its bad citizens could not be ſurpaſſed in any age or country, for their impiety, perfidiouſneſs, or cruelties. Their criminals were always put to death by drinking the juice of hemlock. The ancients, to diſtinguiſh Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it Aſtu, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the ſchool of the world, the common patroneſs of Greece. The Athenians thought themſelves the moſt ancient nation of Greece, and ſuppoſed themſelves the original inhabitants of Attica, for which reaſon they were called αυτοχθονες, produced from the *ſame earth* which they inhabited, γηγενεις, *ſons of the earth*, and τεττιγες, *graſshoppers*. They ſometimes wore golden graſhoppers in their hair as badges of honor, to diſtinguiſh them from other people of later origin and leſs noble extraction, becauſe thoſe inſects are ſuppoſed to be ſprung from the ground. The number of men able to bear arms at Athens in the reign of Cecrops was computed at 20,000, and there appeared no conſiderable augmentation in the more civilized age of Pericles; but in the time of Demetrius Phalereus there were found 21,000 citizens, 10,000 foreigners, and 40,000 ſlaves. Among the numerous temples and public edifices none was more celebrated than that of Minerva, which after being burnt by the Perſians was re-built by Pericles, with the fineſt marble, and ſtill exiſts a venerable monument of the hero's patriotiſm and of the abilities of the architect. *Cic. ad Attic. in Verr. &c.—Thucyd.* 1, *&c.—Juſtin.* 2, *&c.—Diod.* 13, *&c.—Ælian. V. H.—Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Xenoph. Memorab.—Plut. in vitis, &c.—Strab.* 9, *&c.—Pauſ.* 1, *&c.—Val. Max.—Liv.* 31, *&c.—C. Nep. in Milt. &c.—Polyb.—Patercul.*

ATHENÆA, feſtivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One of them was called *Panathenæa*, and the other *Chalcea*; for an account of which ſee thoſe words.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, ſacred to Minerva, where the poets, philoſophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compoſitions. It was public to all the profeſſors of the liberal arts. The ſame thing was adopted at Rome by Adrian, who made a public building for the ſame laudable purpoſes.——A promontory of Italy.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek coſmographer.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Cilicia in the time of Auguſtus. *Strab.*——A Spartan ſent by his countrymen to Athens, to ſettle the peace during the Peloponneſian war.——A grammarian of Naucratis, who compoſed an elegant and miſcellaneous work, called *Deipnoſophiſtæ*, replete with very curious and intereſting remarks and anecdotes of the manners of the ancients, and likewiſe valuable for the ſcattered pieces of ancient poetry it preſerves. The work conſiſts of 15 books, of which the two firſt, part of the third, and almoſt the whole of the laſt, are loſt. Athenæus wrote, beſides this, an hiſtory of Syria, and other works now loſt. He died A. D. 194. *The beſt* edition of his works is that of Cauſaubon, fol. 2 vols. Lugd. 1612, by far ſuperior to the editions of 1595 and 1657.——A hiſtorian, who wrote an account of Semiramis. *Diod.*——A brother of king Eumenes 2d, famous for his paternal affection.——A Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is ſuppoſed to have written a book on military engines.——A phyſician of Cilicia in the age of Pliny, who made heat, cold, wet, dry, and air, the elements, inſtead of the four commonly received.

ATHENAGŎRAS, a Greek in the time of Darius, to whom Pharnabazus gave the government of Chios, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.——A writer on agriculture. *Varro.*——A Chriſtian philoſopher, in the age of Aurelius, who wrote a treatiſe on the reſurrection, and an apology for the chriſtians, ſtill extant. He died A. D. 177. The beſt edition of his works is that of Dechair 8vo. Oxon, 1706.——The romance of Theagenes and Charis is falſely aſcribed to him.

ATHENĀIS, a Sibyl of Erythræa, in the age of Alexander. *Strab.*——A daughter of the philoſopher Leontius.

ATHENION, a peripatetic philoſopher 108 B. C.——A general of the Sicilian ſlaves

in Italy, with 100 ships. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 207.——The surname of one of the Ptolemean kings, father to Cleopatra.

Aulis, a daughter of Ogyges. *Paus. Bœotic.*——A town of Bœotia near Chalcis on the sea coast, where all the Greeks conspired against Troy. They were detained there by contrary winds, by the anger of Diana, whose favorite stag had been killed by Agamemnon. To appease the resentment of the goddess, Agamemnon was obliged to sacrifice his own daughter Iphigenia, whom, however, Diana spared by substituting a ram. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 426.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 9, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 303.

Aulon, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum, famous for its wine, which, according to *Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 18, is superior to that of Falernum. *Martial.* 13, ep. 125.—*Strab.* 6.——A place of Messenia. *Paus.*

Aulonius, a surname of Æsculapius.

Aulus, a prænomen, common among the Romans.——Gellius. *Vid.* Gellius.

Auras, an European river, flowing into the Ister from mount Hæmus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Aurelia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 653, by the pretor L. Aurelius Cotta, to invest the Senatorian and Equestrian orders, and the Tribuni Ærarii, with judicial power. ——Another, A. U. C. 678. It abrogated a clause of the Lex Cornelia, and permitted the tribunes to hold other offices after the expiration of the tribuneship.

Aurelia, a town of Hispania Bætica. ——The mother of J. Cæsar. *Suet. in Cæs.* 74.——A fish woman. *Juv.* 4, v. 98.

Aurelianus, emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, was austere, and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and punished his soldiers with unusual severity. He rendered himself famous for his military character; and his expedition against Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. He beautified Rome, was charitable to the poor, and the author of many salutary laws. He was naturally brave; and in all the battles he fought, it is said, he killed no less than 800 men with his own hand. In his triumph he exhibited to the Romans, people of 15 different nations, all of which he had conquered. He was the first emperor who wore a diadem. After a glorious reign of six years, as he marched against the northern barbarians, he was assassinated near Byzantium, A. D. 275, 29th January, by his soldiers, whom Mnestheus had incited to rebellion against their emperor. This Mnestheus had been threatened with death, for some ill behaviour to the emperor, and therefore he meditated his death. The soldiers, however, soon repented of their ingratitude and cruelty to Aurelian, and threw Mnestheus to be devoured by wild beasts.——A physician of the fourth century.

Aurelius, emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Antoninus Bassianus.——A painter in the age of Augustus. *Plin.* 35.——Victor, an historian in the age of Julian, two of whose compositions are extant; an account of illustrious men, and a biography of all the Cæsars to Julian. The best editions of Aurelius are the 4to. of Artnzenius, Amst. 1733, and the 8vo. of Pitiscus, Utr. 1696. ——Antoninus, an emperor. *Vid.* Antoninus.

Aureolus, a general who assumed the purple in the age of Gallienus.

Aurinia, a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans. *Tacit. Germ.* 8.

Aurora, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. Some say that Pallas, son of Crius, and brother to Perses, was her father; hence her surname of *Pallantias.* She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. Her amours with Tithonus and Cephalus are also famous; by the former she had Memnon and Æmathion, and Phaeton by the latter. (*Vid. Cephalus* and *Tithonus.*) She had also an intrigue with Orion, whom she carried to the island of Delos, where he was killed by Diana's arrows. Aurora is generally represented by the poets drawn in a rose colored chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. Her chariot is generally drawn by white horses, and she is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos. *Homer. Il.* 8, *Od.* 10. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 9, 15.—*Apollod.* 1, 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 535. —*Varro. de L. L.* 5, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. præf.* fab.

Aurunce, an ancient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses by Calypso. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727, &c.

Auschisæ, a people of Libya. *Herodot.* 4, c. 171.

Ausci, a people of Gaul.

Auser, Auseris, and Anser, a river of Italy.

Auses, a people of Africa, whose virgins yearly fight with sticks in honor of Minerva. She who behaves with the greatest valor, receives unusual honor, &c. *Herodot.* 4, c. 180.

Auson, a son of Ulysses and Calypso, from

from whom the Auſones, a people of Italy, are deſcended.

AUSONIA, one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Auſon the ſon of Ulyſſes. If Virgil makes Æneas ſpeak of Auſonia, it is by anticipation. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 171.

AUSŌNIUS, a poet in the 4th century, preceptor to Gratian, ſon of the emperor Valentinian, and made conſul by the means of his pupil. His compoſitions have been long admired. The thanks he returned the emperor Gratian is one of the beſt of his poems, which were too often hurried for publication, and conſequently not perfect. He wrote the *conſular faſti* of Rome, an uſeful performance, now loſt. His ſtyle is obſcene, and he has attempted upon the words of Virgil, what revolts every thing againſt his indelicacy. The beſt edition is that of Tollius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1671; or that of Jaubert, with a French tranſlation, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1769.

AUSPĬCES, a ſacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the ſame as the augurs. *Vid.* Augures.

AUSTER, one of the winds blowing from the ſouth, whoſe breath was pernicious to flowers as well as to health. He was parent of rain. *Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 58. *Vid.* Venti.

AUSTESION, a Theban, ſon of Tiſamenus. His ſon Theras led a colony into an iſland, which, from him, was called Thera. *Herodot.* 4.—*Pauſ.*

AUTOBULUS, a painter. *Plin.* 35.

AUTOCHTHŎNES, the original inhabitants of a country who are the firſt poſſeſſors of it, and who never have mingled with other nations. The Athenians called themſelves Autochthones, and boaſted that they were as old as the country which they inhabited. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Tacit. de Germ.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 83.

AUTŎCLES, an Athenian, ſent by his countrymen with a fleet to the aſſiſtance of Alexander of Pheræ.

AUTOCRĂTES, an hiſtorian mentioned by *Athen.* 9 & 11.

AUTOLŎLÆ, a people of Mauritania, deſcended from the Gætuli. They excelled all their neighbours in running. *Lucan.* 4, v. 677.

AUTŎLŸCUS, a ſon of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated. He ſtole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He did the ſame to Siſyphus, ſon of Æolus; but Siſyphus was as crafty as Autolycus, and he knew his own oxen by a mark which he had made under their feet. Autolycus was ſo pleaſed with the artifice of Siſyphus, that he immediately formed an intimacy with him, and even permitted him freely to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, who became pregnant of Ulyſſes, and was ſoon after married to Laertes. *Vid.* Siſyphus, Laertes. *Hygin.* fab. 200, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 14.——A ſon of Phryxus and Chalciope. *Hygin.* fab. 14.

AUTOMĂTE, one of the Cyclades, called alſo Hera. *Plin.* 2. c. 37.——A daughter of Danaus.

AUTOMĔDON, a ſon of Dioreus, who went to the Trojan war with 10 ſhips. He was the charioteer of Achilles, after whoſe death he ſerved Pyrrhus in the ſame capacity. *Homer. Il.* 9, 16, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 477.

AUTOMEDŪSA, a daughter of Alcathous, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 2.

AUTOMĔNES, one of the Heraclidæ, king of Corinth. At his death, B. C. 779, annual magiſtrates, called Prytanes, were choſen at Corinth, and their power continued 90 years, till Cypſelus and his ſon Periander made themſelves abſolute.

AUTOMŎLI, a nation of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 2.

AUTONOE, a daughter of Cadmus, who married Ariſtæus, by whom ſhe had Actæon, often called *Autoneius heros.* The death of her ſon [*Vid. Actæon*] was ſo painful to her, that ſhe retired from Bœotia to Megara, where ſhe ſoon after died. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.—*Hygin.* fab. 179.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 720.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.——One of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.*——A female ſervant of Penelope. *Homer. Od.* 18.

AUTOPHRADATES, a ſatrap of Lydia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. *Diod.*

AUXESIA & DAMIA, two virgins who came from Crete to Troezene, where the inhabitants ſtoned them to death in a ſedition. The Epidaurians raiſed them ſtatues by order of the oracle, when their country was become barren. They were held in great veneration at Troezene. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 90.

AXĔNUS, the ancient name of the Euxine Sea. The word ſignifies *inhoſpitable*, which was highly applicable to the manners of the ancient inhabitants of the coaſt. *Ovid. 4, Triſt.* 4, v. 56.

AXIŎCHUS, a philoſopher, to whom Plato dedicated a treatiſe concerning death.

AXĪON, brother of Alpheſibœa, murdered Alcmæon, his ſiſter's huſband, becauſe he wiſhed to recover from her a golden necklace. *Vid.* Alcmæon & Alpheſibœa.

AXIOTEA, a woman who regularly went in a man's dreſs to hear the lectures of Plato.

AXI-

Axiothea, the wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus. *Polyæn.* 8.

Axis, a town of Umbria. *Prop.* 4.

Axius, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7. c. 123.

Axona, a river of Germany. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood are called Axones.

Axur & Anxur, a ſirname of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachis in Theſſaly. He was repreſented as a beardleſs youth.

Axus, a town about the middle of Crete. *Apollod.*

Azan, a mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Cybele.——A ſon of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades. He divided his father's kingdom with his brothers Aphidas and Elatus, and called his ſhare Azania. There was in Azania a fountain called *Clitorius*, whoſe waters gave a diſlike for wine to thoſe who drank them. *Vitruv.* 8, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.

Azīris, a place in Libya, ſurrounded on both ſides by delightful hills covered with trees, and watered by a river where Battus built a town. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

Azonax, a man who taught Zoroaſter the art of magic. *Plin.* 30.

Azorus, one of the Argonauts.

Azōtus, a large town of Syria on the borders of the Mediterranean. *Joſeph. Ant. Jud.* 15.

Babilius, a Roman, who, by the help of a certain herb, is ſaid to have paſſed in ſix days from the Sicilian ſea to Alexandria. *Plin. præm.* 19.

Babilus, an aſtrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor to avert the danger which ſeemed to hang upon his head, from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed. *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 36.

Babylon, a ſon of Belus, who, as ſome ſuppoſe, founded a city which bears his name.—A celebrated city, the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates. It had 100 brazen gates; and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, and greatly enlarged and embelliſhed by the activity of Semiramis, meaſured 480 ſtadia in circumference, 50 cubits in thickneſs, and 200 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town, through the dried bed; and it is ſaid that the fate of the extenſive capital was unknown to the inhabitants of the diſtant ſuburbs till late in the evening. Babylon became famous for the death of Alexander, and for the new empire which was afterwards eſtabliſhed there under the Seleucidæ. [*Vid. Syria.*] Its greatneſs was ſo reduced in ſucceeding ages, according to Pliny's obſervations, that in his time it was but a deſolate wilderneſs, and at preſent the place where it ſtood is unknown to travellers. The inhabitants were early acquainted with aſtrology. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.—*Juſtin.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 2.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.* 7, &c.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 2.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 77.——There is alſo a town of the ſame name near the Nile, in Egypt.

Babylōnia, a large province of Aſſyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants ſhook off the Aſſyrian yoke, and afterwards became very powerful.——The ſirname of Seleucia, which aroſe from the ruins of Babylon, under the ſucceſſors of Alexander. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Babylōnii, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge of aſtrology, firſt divided the year into 12 months, and the zodiac into 12 ſigns.

Babyrsa, a fortified caſtle near Artaxata. *Strab.* 11.

Babytăce, a city of Armenia, whoſe inhabitants deſpiſe gold. *Plin.* 6. c. 27.

Bacabasus, betrayed the ſnares of Artabānus, brother of Darius, againſt Artaxerxes. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 1.

Bacchæ, the prieſteſſes of Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7.

Bacchanālia, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome, the ſame as the Dionyſia of the Greeks. *Vid.* Dionyſia.

Bacchantes, prieſteſſes of Bacchus, who are repreſented at the celebration of the orgies almoſt naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrſus and diſhevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful ſounds, and claſh different muſical inſtruments together. They are alſo called Thyades and Menades. *Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 592.—*Horat.* 3, od. 25.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674.

Bacchi, a mountain of Thrace, near Philippi. *Appian.*

Bacchiădæ, a Corinthian family deſcended from Bacchia, daughter of Dionyſius. In their nocturnal orgies, they, as ſome report, tore to pieces Actæon, ſon of

Meliſſus, which ſo enraged the father, that before the altar he entreated the Corinthians to r venge the death of his ſon, and immediately threw himſelf into the ſea. Upon this the Bacchiadæ were baniſhed, and went to ſettle in Sicily, between Pachynum and Pelorus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 407.—*Strab.* 8.

BACCHĬDES, a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus. *Strab.* 12.

BACCHIS or BALUS, king of Corinth, ſucceeded his father Prumnides. His ſucceſſors were always called *Bacchidæ*, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign. The Bacchidæ increaſed ſo much, that they choſe one of their number to preſide among them with regal authority. Cypſelus overturned this inſtitution, by making himſelf abſolute. *Strab.* 8.—*Paſ.* 2, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

BACCHIUM, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.

BACCHIUS & BITHUS, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and ſtrength; whence the proverb to expreſs equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*—*Sueton. in Aug.*—*Horat.* 1. ſat. 7, v. 20.

BACCHUS, was ſon of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. After ſhe had enjoyed the company of Jupiter, Semele was deceived, and periſhed by the artifice of Juno. This goddeſs, always jealous of her huſband's amours, aſſumed the ſhape of Beroe, Semele's nurſe, and perſuaded Semele that the lover whom ſhe entertained was not Jupiter, but a falſe lover, and that to prove his divinity ſhe ought to beg of him, if he really were Jupiter, to come to her bed with the ſame majeſty as he courted the embraces of Juno. The artifice ſucceeded, and when Jupiter promiſed his miſtreſs whatever ſhe aſked, Semele required him to viſit her with all the divinity of a god. Jupiter was unable to violate his oath, and Semele, unwilling to retract it; therefore, as ſhe was a mortal, and unable to bear the majeſty of Jupiter, ſhe was conſumed, and reduced to aſhes. The child, of which ſhe had been pregnant for ſeven months, was with difficulty ſaved from the flames, and put in his father's thigh, where he remained the full time he naturally was to have been in his mother's womb. From this circumſtance Bacchus has been called *Bimater*. According to ſome, Dirce, a nymph of the Achelous, ſaved him from the flames. There are different traditions concerning the manner of his education. Ovid ſays, that, after his birth, he was brought up by his aunt Ino, and afterwards entruſted to the care of the nymphs of Nyſa. Lucian ſuppoſes, that Mercury carried him, as ſoon as born, to the nymphs of Nyſa; and Apollonius ſays, that he was carried by Mercury to a nymph in the iſland of Eubœa, whence he was driven by the power of Juno, who was the chief deity of the place. Some ſupport, that Naxus can boaſt of the place of his education, under the nymphs Philia, Coronis, and Clyda. Pauſanias relates a tradition which prevailed in the town of Braſiæ in Peloponneſus; and accordingly mentions, that Cadmus, as ſoon as he heard of his daughter's amours, ſhut her up, with her child lately born, in a coffer, and expoſed them on the ſea. The coffer was carried ſafe by the waves to the coaſt of Braſiæ; but Semele was found dead, and the child alive. Semele was honored with a magnificent funeral, and Bacchus properly educated. This diverſity of opinions ſhews that there were many of the ſame name. Diodorus ſpeaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the ſon of Jupiter and Semele ſeems to have obtained the merit of the reſt. Bacchus is the Oſiris of the Egyptians, and his hiſtory is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. Bacchus aſſiſted the gods in their wars againſt the giants, and was cut to pieces; but the ſon of Semele was not then born: this tradition therefore is taken from the hiſtory of Oſiris, who was killed by his brother Typhon, and the worſhip of Oſiris has been introduced by Orpheus into Greece, under the name of Bacchus. In his youth he was taken aſleep in the iſland of Naxos, and carried away by ſome mariners whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expreſſed ſome concern at his misfortune. His expedition into the eaſt is celebrated. He marched, at the head of an army compoſed of men, as well as of women, all inſpired with divine fury, and armed with thyrſuſes, cymbals, and other muſical inſtruments. The leader was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tyger, and was accompanied by Pan and Silenus, and all the Satyrs. His conqueſts were eaſy, and without bloodſhed; the people eaſily ſubmitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the uſe of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of making honey. Amidſt his benevolence to mankind, he was relentleſs in puniſhing all want of diſreſpect to his divinity; and the puniſhment he inflicted on Pentheus, Agave, Lycurgus, &c. is well known. He has received the name of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Pſilas, &c. which are moſtly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies obſerved in his feſtivals. As he was the god of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally repreſented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrſus in his hand. His figure is that of

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an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feaſts; and ſometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, conſume our health, render us loquacious and childiſh like old men, and unable to keep ſecrets. The panther is ſacred to him, becauſe he went in his expedition covered with the ſkin of that beaſt. The magpye is alſo his favorite bird, becauſe in triumphs people were permitted to ſpeak with boldneſs and liberty. Bacchus is ſometimes repreſented like an infant, holding a thyrſus and cluſters of grapes with a horn. He often appears naked, and riding upon the ſhoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silenus, who was his foſter-father. He alſo ſits upon a celeſtial globe, beſpangled with ſtars, and is then the ſame as the Sun or Oſiris of Egypt. The feſtivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Bacchanalia, or Dionyſia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries which aroſe from the celebration of theſe feſtivals is well known. [*Vid. Dionyſia.*] The amours of Bacchus are not numerous. He married Ariadne, after ſhe had been forſaken by Theſeus in the iſland of Naxos; and by her he had many children, among whom were Ceranus, Thoas, Œnopion, Tauropolis, &c. According to ſome, he was the father of Hymenæus, whom the Athenians made the god of marriage. The Egyptians ſacrificed pigs to him, before the doors of their houſes. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, and the ivy, and the vine, were ſacred to him; and the goat was generally ſacrificed to him, on account of the great propenſity of that animal to deſtroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the firſt who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo, and, like him, he is repreſented with fine hair looſely flowing down his ſhoulders, and he is ſaid to poſſeſs eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either becauſe he taught the cultivation of the earth with oxen, or becauſe Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deſarts of Libya under the ſhape of a ram, and ſupplied his thirſty army with water. Bacchus went down to hell to recover his mother, whom Jupiter willingly made a goddeſs, under the name of Thyone. The three perſons of the name of Bacchus, which Diodorus mentions, are, the one who conquered the Indies, and is ſirnamed the bearded Bacchus; a ſon of Jupiter and Proſerpine, who was repreſented with horns; and the ſon of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Thoſe mentioned by Cicero, are, a ſon of Proſerpine; a ſon of Niſus, who built Nyſa; a ſon of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a ſon of Jupiter and the Moon; and a ſon of Thyone and Niſus. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 22, 37. l. 3, c. 24. 5, c. 19, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 150. l. 2, c. 42, 48, 49.—*Plut. in Iſid. & Oſir.*—*Diod.* 1. 3, &c.—*Orpheus in Dionyſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 4, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 3, *&c. Amor.* 3, l. 3. *Faſt.* 3, v. 715.—*Hygin.* fab. 155, 167, *&c.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 56. l. 8, c. 2, l. 36, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Lact. de falſ. Rel.* 1, c. 22.—*Virg. G.* 2, *&c.*—*Euripid. in Bacch. Lucian. de Sacrif. de Baccho. in dial. Deor.*—*Oppian. in Cyneg.*—*Philoſtrat.* 1, *Icon.* c. 50.—*Senec. in Chor. Oedip.*—*Martial.* 8, ep. 26. l. 14, ep. 107.

BACCHYLIDES, a Lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides, who, like Pindar, wrote the praiſes of Hiero. Some of his verſes have been preſerved. *Marcel.*

BACENIS, a wood in Germany. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 10.

BACIS, a ſoothſayer of Bœotia. *Cic.* 1, *de Div.* c. 34.——A king of Corinth, called alſo Bacchis. *Vid.* Bacchis.——An athlete of Troezene. *Pauſ.* 6.

BACTRA, the capital of Bactriana, on the river Bactros in Aſia. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 138. —*Strab.* 2.

BACTRI & BACTRIĀNI, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who lived upon plunder, and were always under arms. They gave to their dogs thoſe that died through old age or diſeaſe, and ſuffered ſlaves and ſtrangers to take whatever liberties they pleaſed with their wives. They were conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 4, c. 6. &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Plut. in vitioſ. ad infel. ſuſſ.*—*Herodot.* 1 & 3.

BACTRIĀNA, a country of Aſia, fruitful as well as extenſive. It formed once part of the Perſian empire, on the eaſtern parts of which it is ſituated. Zoroaſter was the moſt ancient king of this country, who taught his ſubjects the art of magic and aſtrology. *Diod.* 2.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 1.

BACTROS, a river on the borders of Aſiatic Scythia, from which Bactriana receives its name. *Lucan.* 3, v. 267.

BADACA, a town of Media. *Diod.* 19.

BADIA, a town of Spain. *Val. Max.* 3. c. 7.

BADIUS, a Campanian, who challenged T. Q. Criſpinus, one of his friends, by whom he was killed. *Liv.* 35, c. 18.

BADUHENNÆ, a place in the country of the Friſii, where 900 Romans were killed. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 73.

BÆBIA LEX was enacted for the election of 4 pretors every other year. *Liv.* 40.—Another law by M. Bæbius a tribune of the people, which forbade the diviſion of the lands, whilſt it ſubſtituted a yearly tax to be paid by the poſſeſſors, and to be divided among the people. *Appian.* 1.

M. BÆBIUS, a Roman, in whoſe conſulſhip the tomb of Numa was diſcovered. *Plut.*

in Num.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.——Lucius, a Roman pretor, who being ſurprized by the Ligurians, fled to Marſeilles, where he died three days after. *Liv.* 37, c. 57.

BÆTIS, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of *Bætica*. It was formerly called Tarteſſus, and now bears the name of Guadalquiver. *Martial.* 12, ep. 100.

BÆTON, a Greek hiſtorian in the age of Alexander.

BAGISTAME, a delightful country of Media. *Diod.* 17.

BAGISTANES, a friend of Beſſus, whom he abandoned when he murdered Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

BAGŌAS & BAGŌSAS, an Egyptian eunuch in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus, ſo powerful that nothing could be done without his conſent. He led ſome troops againſt the Jews, and profaned their temple. He poiſoned Ochus, gave his fleſh to cats, and made knife-handles with his bones, becauſe he had killed the god Apis. He placed on the throne Arſes, the youngeſt of the ſlaughtered prince's children, and afterwards put him to death. He was at laſt killed, B. C. 335, by Darius, whom, after raiſing to the crown, he had attempted to poiſon. *Diod.* 16 & 17.—— Another greatly eſteemed by Alexander. He was the cauſe that one of the ſatraps was put to death by the moſt excruciating torments. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*—— The name of Bagoas occurs very frequently in the Perſian hiſtory; and it ſeems that moſt of the eunuchs of the monarchs of Perſia were generally known by that appellation.

BAGODARES, a friend of Beſſus, whom he abandoned when he attempted the life of Darius. *Diod.* 17.

BAGOPHĂNES, a governor of Babylon, who, when Alexander approached the city, ſtrewed all the ſtreets and burned incenſe on the altars, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

BAGRĂDA, a river of Africa near Utica, where Regulus killed a ſerpent 120 feet long. *Plin.* 8, c. 14.

BAIÆ, a city of Campania near the ſea, founded by Baius, one of the companions of Ulyſſes. It was famous for its delightful ſituation and baths, where many of the Roman ſenators had country-houſes. Its antient grandeur, however, has now diſappeared, and Baiæ with its magnificent villas, has yielded to the tremendous earthquakes which afflict and convulſe Italy, and it is no longer to be found. *Martial.* 14, ep. 81.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 1.—*Strab.* 5.

BALA, a ſirname of Alexander king of Syria. *Juſtin.* 35, c. 1.

BALACRUS, an officer in Alexander's army, who took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——Another officer, who commanded ſome auxiliaries. *Id.* 4, c. 5.

BALANAGRÆ, a town of Cyrene. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.

BALANEA, a town between Syria and Phœnicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.

BALANUS, a prince of Gaul, who aſſiſted the Romans in their Macedonian war, A. U. C. 581.—*Liv.* 44, c. 24.

BALARI, a people of Sardinia. *Liv.* 41, c. 6.

C. BALBILLUS, a learned and benevolent man, governor of Egypt, of which he wrote the hiſtory, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 22.

BALBĪNUS, an admirer of Agna, mentioned *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 3, v. 40.——A Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honor, aſſaſſinated the Gordians, and ſeized the purple. He was ſome time after murdered by his ſoldiers, A. D. 238.

BALBUS, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Maſiniſſa, after he had fought a battle againſt Syphax.

L. BALBUS, a lawyer, &c. one among the pupils of Scævola.——A man killed by the aſſaſſins of the triumvirs.

BALEĀRES, three iſlands in the Mediterranean, modernly called *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Yvica*, on the coaſt of Spain. The word is derived from βαλλειν *to throw*, becauſe the inhabitants were expert archers and ſlingers, beſides great pirates. We are told by Florus, that the mothers never gave their children breakfaſt before they had ſtruck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree. When a woman was married, ſhe was not admitted to her huſband's bed before ſhe had received the embraces of all her relations. The inhabitants were naturally of a laſcivious propenſity, and in their wars they required nothing but females and wine, and often changed four men for one woman. *Strab.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Diod.* 5.

BALĒTUS, a ſon of Hippo, who firſt founded Corinth. *Patercul.* 1, c. 3.

BALIUS, a horſe of Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16, v. 146.

BALISTA, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 40, c. 41.

BALLONŎTI, a people of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 160.

BALNEÆ *(baths)* were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the antient times ſimplicity was obſerved, but in the age of the emperors they became expenſive; they were uſed after walking, exerciſe, or labor, and were deemed more neceſſary than luxurious. Under the emperors it became ſo faſhionable to bathe, that without this the meaneſt of the people ſeemed to be deprived of one of the neceſſaries of life. There were certain

certain hours of the day appointed for bathing, and a ſmall piece of money admitted the pooreſt as well as the moſt opulent. In the baths there were ſeparate apartments for the people to dreſs and to undreſs; and, after they had bathed, they commonly covered themſelves, the hair was plucked out of the ſkin, and the body rubbed over with a pumice ſtone, and perfumed to render it ſmooth and fair. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipſe each other in the magnificence of the building. It is ſaid, that Diocletian employed 40,000 of his ſoldiers in building his baths; and when they were finiſhed, he deſtroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus firſt permitted the people to uſe them in the night, and he himſelf often bathed with the common people. For ſome time both ſexes bathed promiſcuouſly and without ſhame, and the edicts of the emperors proved abortive for a while in aboliſhing that indecent cuſtom, which gradually deſtroyed the morals of the people. They generally read in bathing, and we find many compoſitions written in the midſt of this luxurious enjoyment.

Balventius, a centurion of great valor in Cæſar's army, killed by Ambiorix. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 5, c. 35.

Balyras, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

Bamurūæ, a people of Libya. *Ital.* 3. v. 303.

Bantia, a town of Apulia, whence *Bantinus*. *Horat.* 3. od. 4, v. 15.

L. Bantius, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found, after the battle of Cannæ, almoſt dead amongſt the heap of ſlain. He was ſent back home with great humanity, upon which he reſolved to betray his country to ſo generous an enemy. Marcellus the Roman general heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the intereſt of Rome. *Liv.* 35, c. 15.

Baphyrus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 6.

Baptæ, the prieſts of Cotytto, the goddeſs of laſciviouſneſs and debauchery at Athens. Her feſtivals were celebrated in the night; and ſo infamous and obſcene was the behaviour of the prieſts, that they diſguſted even Cotytto herſelf, though the goddeſs of obſcenity. The name is derived from βαπτειν *to waſh*, becauſe the prieſts bathed themſelves in the moſt effeminate manner. *Juv.* 2, v. 91.——A comedy of Eupolis, in which men are introduced dancing on the ſtage, with all the indecent geſtures of common proſtitutes.

Baræi, a people of Colchis and Iberia, who burnt the bodies of their friends who died by diſeaſe, but gave to the fowls of the air ſuch as fell in war. *Ælian. de Anim.* 10, c. 22.

Barathrum, a deep and obſcure gulf at Athens, where criminals were thrown.

Barbări, a name originally applied to thoſe who ſpoke inelegantly, or with harſhneſs and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the deſpicable name of Barbarians.

Barbăria, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.——A name given to Phrygia and Troy. *Horat.* 1, ep. 2, v. 7.

Barbosthĕnes, a mountain of Peloponneſus, 10 miles from Sparta. *Liv.* 35, c. 27.

Barbythăcē, a city of Perſia. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

Barca, a friend of Cato the elder. *Plut. in Cat.*

Barcæi, or Barcitæ, a warlike nation of Africa, near Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 43.

Barce, the nurſe of Sichæus. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 632.——A large country of Africa. ——Alſo a city about nine miles from the ſea, founded by the brothers of Arceſilaus king of Cyrene, 515 years before the chriſtian era. Strabo ſays, that in his age it was called Ptolemais; but this ariſes becauſe moſt of the inhabitants retired to Ptolemais, which was on the ſea-coaſt, to enrich themſelves by commerce. *Strab.* 17.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 4.——A ſmall village of Bactriana, where the people who had been taken priſoners by Darius in Africa, were confined. *Herodot.* 4, c. 204.——A city of Media. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 7.

Barcha, the ſirname of a noble family at Carthage, of which Annibal and Amilcar were deſcended. By means of their bribes and influence, they excited a great faction, which is celebrated in the annals of Carthage by the name of the *Barchinian faction*, and at laſt raiſed themſelves to power, and to the independent diſpoſal of all the offices of truſt or emolument in the ſtate. *Liv.* 21, c. 2 & 9.

Bardæi, a people of Illyricum, concerned in the factions of Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

Bardi, a celebrated ſacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls, who praiſed their heroes, and publiſhed their fame in their verſes, or on muſical inſtruments. They were ſo eſteemed and reſpected by the people, that at their ſight, two armies who were engaged in battle, laid down their arms, and ſubmitted to their orders. They cenſured, as well as commended, the behaviour of the people. *Lucan.* 1, v. 447.—*Strab.* 4.—*Marcell.* 15, c. 24.

Bardyllis, an Illyrian prince, whoſe

daughter Bircenna married king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Bareas Soranus, a youth killed by his tutor Egnatius, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Juv.* 3, v. 116.

Bares, a naval officer of Perſia, who wiſhed to deſtroy Cyrene, but was oppoſed by Amaſis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203.

Bargusii, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 19.

Barīne, a proſtitute whom *Horace* accuſes of perjury, 2 od. 8.

Barisses, one of the ſeven conſpirators againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Cteſias.*

Barium, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, now called Bari, and remarkable for its fine fiſh. *Horat.* 1 *ſat.* 5, v. 97.

Barnuus, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea. *Strab.* 7.

Barsīne & Barsēne, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Hercules. Caſſander ordered her and her child to be put to death. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 2. l. 15, c. 2.—*Arrian.*

Barzaentes, a ſatrap who revolted from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

Barzanes, a king of Armenia, tributary to Ninus. *Diod.* 2.

Basilēa, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the gods. *Diod.* 3.———An iſland at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber. *Diod.* 5.——An iſland in the Euxine ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

Basilīdæ, European Sarmatians, deſcended from Hercules and Echidna. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

Basilīdes, the father of Herodotus, who, with others, attempted to deſtroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herodot.* 8, c. 132.——A family who held an oligarchical power at Erythræ. *Strab.* 14.——A prieſt of mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Veſpaſian, when he offered ſacrifices. *Tacit.* 2 *Hiſt.* c. 87.—*Sueton. in Veſp.* 7.

Basilĭpŏtămos, the ancient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.

Basĭlis, an hiſtorian who wrote concerning India. *Athen.*——A city of Arcadia, built by Cypſelus, near the river Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Basilius, a river of Meſopotamia, falling into the Euphrates. *Strab.*——A celebrated biſhop of Africa, very animated againſt the Arians, whoſe tenets and doctrines he refuted with warmth, but great ability. He was eloquent as well as ingenious, and poſſeſſed of all thoſe qualities which conſtitute the perſuaſive orator, and the elegant writer. Eraſmus has placed him in the number of the greateſt orators of antiquity. He died in his 51ſt year, A. D. 379. The lateſt edition of his works is that of the Benedictins, fol. Paris, 1721.

Basĭlus, a general who aſſiſted Antony. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.——An inſignificant lawyer. *Juv.* 7, v. 146.——A pretor who plundered the provinces. *Id.* 10, v. 222.

Bassæ, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo had a temple. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 30 & 41.

Bassania, a town of Macedonia near Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

Bassăreus, a ſirname of Bacchus, from the dreſs or long robe, called *Baſſaris*, which his prieſts wore. *Horat.* 1, od. 18.

Bassăris, a name given to the votaries of Bacchus, and to Agave by Perſius, which ſeems derived from *Baſſara*, a town of Libya ſacred to the god, or from a particular dreſs worn by his prieſteſſes of the ſame name. *Perſius* 1, v. 101.

Bassus Aufidius, an hiſtorian in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote on the Germanic war. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Cæſius, a lyric poet in Nero's age, to whom Perſius addreſſed his 6th ſatyr. Some of his verſes are extant.——Julius, an orator in the reign of Auguſtus, ſome of whoſe orations have been preſerved by Seneca.——A man ſpoken of by *Horace*, 1, *od.* 36, v. 14, and deſcribed as fond of wine and women.

Bastarnæ & Basternæ, a people of European Sarmatia, deſtroyed by a ſudden ſtorm as they purſued the Thracians. *Liv.* 40, v. 58.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 198.—*Strab.* 7.

Bastia, the wife of Metellus. *Liv. epit.* 89.

Bata, a ſea port of Aſia, on the Euxine, oppoſite Sinope. *Strab.* 6.

Batāvi, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known under the modern name of Holland, and called by the antients, *Batavorum inſula. Liv.* 4, c. 15.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 431.

Bathos, a river near the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Bathycles, a celebrated artiſt of Magneſia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 19.

Bathyllus, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon. *Horat.* ep. 14, v. 9.——Mecænas was alſo fond of a youth of Alexandria, of the ſame name. *Juv.* 6, v. 63.——The poet who claimed as his own Virgil's diſtich, *Nocte pluit totâ, &c.* bore alſo the ſame name.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31.

Lent. Batiātus, a man of Campania, who kept a houſe full of gladiators, who rebelled againſt him. *Plut. in Craſ.*

Batīa, a naiad who married Œbalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A daughter of Teucer, who married Dardanus. *Id.*

Batīna & Bantīna. *Vid.* Bantia.

BĂTIS, an eunuch, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot. *Curt.* 4, c. 6.

BATO, a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome, from king Philip. *Liv.* 31, c. 28.

BATON of Sinope, wrote commentaries on the Perſian affairs. *Strab.* 12.——A charioteer of Amphiaraus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, a poem, deſcribing the *fight* between *frogs* and *mice*, written by Homer, which has been printed ſometimes ſeparately from the Iliad or Odyſſey. The beſt edition of it is Maittaire's, 8vo. London. 1721.

BATTIĂDES, a patronymic of Callimachus, from his father Battus. *Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 53.——A name given to the people of Cyrene from king Battus. *Ital.* 3, v. 253.

BATTIS, a girl celebrated by Philetas the elegiac poet. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 5.

BATTUS 1ſt, a Lacedæmonian who built the town of Cyrene, B. C. 630, with a colony from the iſland of Thera. He was ſon of Polymneſtus and Phronime, and reigned in the town he had founded, and after death received divine honors. The difficulty with which he ſpoke, firſt procured him the name of Battus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 155, *&c.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.——The 2d of that name, was grandſon to Battus 1ſt, by Arceſilaus. He ſucceeded his father on the throne of Cyrene, and was ſirnamed *Felix*, and died 554 B. C. *Herodot.* 4, c. 159, &c.——A ſhepherd of Pylos, who promiſed Mercury that he would not diſcover his having ſtolen the flocks of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He violated his promiſe, and was turned into a pumice ſtone. *Ovid. Met.* 2. v. 702.——A general of Corinth againſt Athens. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 43. ——A buffoon of Cæſar's. *Plut. Symp.* 6.

BATŬLUM, a town of Campania, whoſe inhabitants aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

BATŬLUS, a ſirname of Demoſthenes, from his effeminacy when young. *Plut. in Demoſth.*

BATYLLUS, a celebrated dancer in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 63.

BAUBO, a woman who received Ceres when ſhe ſought her daughter all over the world, and gave her ſome water to quench her thirſt. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 7.

BAUCIS, an aged old woman of Phrygia, who, with her huſband Philemon, lived in a ſmall cottage, in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in diſguiſe over Aſia. The gods came to the cottage, where they received the beſt things it afforded; and Jupiter was ſo pleaſed with their hoſpitality, that he metamorphoſed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her huſband were made prieſts. After they had lived happy to an extreme old age, they died both at the ſame hour, according to their requeſt to Jupiter, that one might not have the ſorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 631, &c.

BAVIUS & MÆVIUS, two ſtupid and malevolent poets in the age of Auguſtus, who attacked the ſuperior talents of the contemporary writers. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

BAULI, a ſmall town of Latium near Baiæ. *Ital.* 12, v. 155.

BAZAENTES, a friend of Beſſus, &c.

BAZĀRIA, a country of Aſia. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

BEBIUS, a famous informer in Veſpaſian's reign. *Juv.* 1, v. 35. *Vid.* Bæbius.

BEBRIĂCUM, a village between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Otho. *Juv.* 2, v. 106.—*Tacit.* 3. *Hiſt.* 1, c. 15.

BEBRŸCE, a daughter of Danaus, who is ſaid to have ſpared her huſband. Moſt authors, however, attribute that character of humanity to Hypermneſtra. *Vid.* Danaides.

BEBRŸCES & BEBRŸCII, a nation of Aſia near Pontus, of Thracian origin, and according to Arrian, deſcended from Bebryce. They were expert in the battle of the ceſtus. The Argonauts touched on their coaſts in their expedition to Colchis. *Apollod.* 1.—*Strab.* 7 & 12.

BEBRŸCIA, an antient name of Bithynia, from Bebryce the daughter of Danaus. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 373.

BELEMĪNA, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21.

BELEPHANTES, a Chaldean, who, from his knowledge of aſtronomy, told Alexander that his entering Babylon would be attended with fatal conſequences to him. *Diod.* 17.

BELĔSIS, a prieſt of Babylon, who told Arbaces governor of Media, that he ſhould reign one day in the place of Sardanapalus. His prophecy was verified, and he was rewarded by the new king with the government of Babylon, B. C. 826. *Diod.* 2.

BELGÆ, a warlike people of antient Gaul, ſeparated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana. Their country extended from the Rhine to the river modernly called the Loire. *Cæſar de bell. Gall.* 1 & 2.

BELGĬCA, one of the four provinces of Gaul near the Rhine.

BELGIUM, the capital of Gallia Belgica. The word is often uſed to expreſs the whole country. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 5, c. 24.

BELGIUS, a general of Gaul, who deſtroyed

ſtroyed an army of Macedonians. *Juſtin.* 25. c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.

Belĭdes, a ſirname given to the daughters of Belus. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 463.

Belīdes, a name applied to Palamedes, as deſcended from Belus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 82.

Belisama, the name of Minerva among the Gauls, ſignifying *queen of heaven.* *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6.

Belisarius, a celebrated general, who, in a degenerate and effeminate age, in the reign of Juſtinian emperor of Conſtantinople, renewed all the glorious victories, battles, and triumphs, which had rendered the firſt Romans ſo diſtinguiſhed in the time of their republic. He died, after a life of military glory, and the trial of royal ingratitude, in the 565th year of the Chriſtian era.

Belistīda, a woman who obtained a prize at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.

Belitæ, a nation of Aſia. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

Bellerŏphon, ſon of Glaucus king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at firſt called Hipponous. The murder of his brother, whom ſome call Alcimenus & Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Beller.* After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus king of Argos. As he was of a handſome appearance, the king's wife, called Antæa or Stenobœa, fell in love with him; and as he ſlighted her paſſion, ſhe accuſed him before her huſband, of attempts upon her virtue. Prœtus, unwilling to violate the laws of hoſpitality, by puniſhing Bellerophon, ſent him away to his father-in-law Jobates king of Lycia, and gave him a letter, in which he begged the king to puniſh with death, a man who had ſo diſhonorably treated his daughter. From that circumſtance all letters which are of an unfavorable tendency to the bearer, have been called *letters of Bellerophon.* Jobates, to ſatisfy his ſon-in-law, ſent Bellerophon to conquer a horrible monſter called Chimæra, in which dangerous expedition he hoped, and was even aſſured, he muſt periſh. [*Vid. Chimæra.*] But the providence of Minerva ſupported him, and, with the aid of the winged horſe Pegaſus, he conquered the monſter, and returned victorious. After this, Jobates ſent him againſt the Solymi, in hopes of ſeeing him deſtroyed; but he obtained another victory, and conquered afterwards the Amazons, by the king's orders. At his return from this third expedition, he was attacked by a party ſent againſt him by Jobates; but he deſtroyed all his aſſaſſins, and convinced the king that innocence is always protected by the gods. Upon this, Jobates no longer ſought to deſtroy his life; but he gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him his ſucceſſor on the throne of Lycia, as he was without male iſſue. Some authors have ſupported, that he attempted to fly to heaven upon the horſe Pegaſus; but that Jupiter ſent an inſect, which ſtung the horſe, and threw down the rider, who wandered upon the earth in the greateſt melancholy and dejection till the day of his death, one generation before the Trojan war. Bellerophon had two ſons, Iſander, who was killed in his war againſt the Solymi, and Hippolochus, who ſucceeded to the throne after his death, beſides one daughter called Hippodamia, who had Sarpedon by Jupiter. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 156, &c. —*Juv.* 10.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3. l. 3, c. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 157 & 243. *P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 325.—*Horat.* 4, od. 11, v. 26.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.

Bellĕrus & Beller, a brother of Hipponous. *Vid.* Bellerophon.

Belliēnus, a Roman, whoſe houſe was ſet on flames at Cæſar's funeral. *Cic.* 2, *Phil.* c. 36.

Bellōna, the goddeſs of war, daughter to Phorcys and Ceto, was called by the Greeks *Ényo*, and often confounded with Minerva. She was antiently called *Duelliona*, and was the ſiſter of Mars, or, according to others, his daughter, or his wife. She prepared the chariot of Mars when he was going to war; and ſhe appeared in battles armed with a whip to animate the combatants, with diſhevelled hair, and a torch in her hand. The Romans paid great adoration to her; but ſhe was held in the greateſt veneration by the Cappadocians, and chiefly at Comana, where ſhe had above 3000 prieſts. Her temple at Rome was near the Porta Carmentalis. In it the ſenators gave audience to foreign ambaſſadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a ſmall column, called *the column of war*, againſt which they threw a ſpear whenever war was declared againſt an enemy. The prieſts of this goddeſs conſecrated themſelves by great inciſions in their body, and particularly in the thigh, of which they received the blood in their hands to offer as a ſacrifice to the goddeſs. In their wild enthuſiaſm they often predicted bloodſhed and wars, the defeat of enemies, or the beſieging of towns. *Juv.* 4, v. 124.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Heſiod Theog.* v. 270.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 703.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 718. l. 7, v. 73.—*Ital.* 5, v. 221.

Bellōnarii, the prieſts of Bellona.

Bellovăci, a people of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell.* 2, c. 4.

Bellovēsus, a king of the Celtæ, who in the reign of Tarquin Priſcus was ſent at the head of a colony to Italy by his uncle Ambigatus. *Liv.* 5, c. 34.

Belon,

Belon, a general of Alexander's. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.——A city and river of Hiſpania Bætica. *Strab.* 3.

Belus, one of the moſt antient kings of Babylon, about 1800 years before the age of Semiramis, was made a god after death, and worſhipped with much ceremony by the Aſſyrians and Babylonians. He was ſuppoſed to be the ſon of the Oſiris of the Egyptians. The temple of Belus was the moſt antient and moſt magnificent in the world. It was originally the tower of Babel, which was converted into a temple. It had lofty towers, and it was enriched by all the ſucceeding monarchs till the age of Xerxes, who, after his unfortunate expedition againſt Greece, plundered and demoliſhed it. Among the riches it contained were many ſtatues of maſſy gold, one of which was 40 feet high. In the higheſt of the towers was a magnificent bed, where the prieſts daily conducted a woman, who, as they ſaid, was honored with the company of the god. *Joſeph. Ant. Jud.* 10.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 181, &c.—*Strab.* 16.—*Arrian.* 7.—*Diod.* 1, &c.——A king of Egypt, ſon of Epaphus and Libya, and father of Agenor.——Another, ſon of Phœnix the ſon of Agenor, who reigned in Phœnicia.——A river of Syria, where glaſs was firſt invented. *Plin.* 5, c. 19.

Benācus, a lake of Italy, from which the Mincius flows into the Po. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 160. *Æn.* 10, v. 205.

Bendidium, a temple of Diana Bendis. *Liv.* 38, c. 41.

Bendis, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours. *Strab.* 9.——Her feſtivals, called *Bendidia*, were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

Beneventum, a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes, 28 miles from Capua. Its original name was *Maleventum*, changed into the more auſpicious word of *Beneventum*, when the Romans had a colony there. It abounds in remains of antient ſculpture above any other town in Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Benthesicyme, a daughter of Neptune, the nurſe of Eumolpus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

Bepolitānus, a youth whoſe life was ſaved by the delay of the executioner, who wiſhed not to ſtain the youth's fine clothes with blood. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

Berbicæ, a nation who deſtroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 1.

Beræa, a town of Syria, 90 miles from the ſea and 100 from the Euphrates, now called Aleppo.

Berecynthia, a ſirname of Cybele, from mount Berecynthus in Phrygia, where ſhe was particularly worſhipped. *Diod.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 782.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 82.

Berenīce & Beronīce, a woman famous for her beauty, mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Lagus. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 43.—*Theocrit.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 7.——A daughter of Philadelphus, who married Antiochus king of Syria, after he had divorced Laodice, his former wife. After the death of Philadelphus, Laodice was recalled, and, mindful of the treatment ſhe had received, ſhe poiſoned her huſband, placed her ſon on the vacant throne, and murdered Berenice and her child at Antioch, where ſhe had fled, B. C. 248.——A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who uſurped her father's throne for ſome time, ſtrangled her huſband Seleucus, and married Archelaus, a prieſt of Bellona. Her father regained his power, and put her to death, B. C. 55.——The wife of Mithridates who, when conquered by Lucullus, ordered all his wives to deſtroy themſelves, for fear the conqueror ſhould offer violence to them. She accordingly drank poiſon; but this not operating ſoon enough, ſhe was ſtrangled by an eunuch.——The mother of Agrippa, who ſhines in the hiſtory of the Jews, as daughter-in-law of Herod the Great.——A daughter of Agrippa, who married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia. She was accuſed by Juvenal of committing inceſt with her brother Agrippa. It is ſaid that ſhe was paſſionately loved by Titus, who would have made her empreſs but for fear of the people.——A wife of king Attalus.——Another daughter of Philadelphus and Arſinoe, who married her own brother Evergetes, whom ſhe loved with much tenderneſs. When he went on a dangerous expedition, ſhe vowed all the hair of her head to the goddeſs Venus, if he returned. Some time after his victorious return, the locks which were in the temple of Venus diſappeared; and Conon, an aſtronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a conſtellation. She was put to death by her own ſon, B. C. 221. *Catull.* 67.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 24.—*Juſtin.* 26, c. 3.——This name is common to many of the queens and princeſſes in the Ptolemean family in Egypt.——A city of Libya. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.——Two towns of Arabia. *Strab.* 16.——One in Egypt.——Another near the Syrtes, &c. *Id.* 17.

Berenīcis, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice. *Lucan.* 9, v. 523.

Bergion & Albion, two giants, ſons of Neptune, who oppoſed Hercules as he attempted to croſs the Rhone, and were killed with ſtones from heaven. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Bergistāni,

Bergistăni, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 34, c. 16.

Beris & Baris, a river of Cappadocia.—A mountain of Armenia.

Bermius, a mountain of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 138.

Beroe, an old woman of Epidaurus, nurſe to Semele. Juno aſſumed her ſhape when ſhe perſuaded Semele not to grant her favors to Jupiter, if he did not appear in the majeſty of a god. *Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 278.——The wife of Doryclus, whoſe form was aſſumed by Iris at the inſtigation of Juno, when ſhe adviſed the Trojan women to burn the fleet of Æneas in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.——One of the Oceanides, attendant upon Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

Berœa, a town of Theſſaly. *Cic. Piſ.* 36.

Beronīce. *Vid.* Berenice.

Berōsus, a native of Babylon, prieſt to Belus. He paſſed into Greece, and remained a long time at Athens. He compoſed an hiſtory of Chaldæa, and ſignalized himſelf by his aſtronomical predictions, and was rewarded for his learning with a ſtatue in the gymnaſium at Athens. The age in which he lived is not preciſely known, though ſome fix it in the reign of Alexander, or 268 years B. C. Some fragments of his Chaldæan hiſtory are preſerved by Joſephus, *contra Appian. & in Antiq. Jud.* 105. The book that is now extant under his name, and ſpeaks of kings that never exiſted, is a ſuppoſititious fabrication.

Berrhœa, a town of Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 61.

Berўtus, an antient town of Phœnicia, famous in the age of Juſtinian for the ſtudy of law.

Besa, a fountain in Theſſaly. *Strab.* 8.

Besidiæ, a town of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Besippo, a town of Hiſpania Bætica, where Mela was born. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.

Bessi, a people of Thrace, on the left ſide of the Strymon, who live upon rapine. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 1, v. 67.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

Bessus, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, ſeized Darius, his ſovereign, and put him to death. After this murder, he aſſumed the title of king, and was ſome time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be expoſed on a croſs, and ſhot at by the ſoldiers. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 5.—*Curt.* 6 & 7.——A parricide who di covered the murder he had committed, upon deſtroying a neſt of ſwallows, which, as he obſerved, reproached him of his crime. *Plut.*

L. Bestia, a ſeditious Roman, who conſpired with Catiline againſt his country. *Cic.* 2, *in Phil.*

Betis, a river in Spain.——A governor of Gaza, who bravely defended himſelf againſt Alexander, for which he was treated with cruelty by the conqueror.

Beturia, a country in Spain.

Bia, a daughter of Pallas by Styx. *Apol. lod.* 1, c. 2.

Biānor, a ſon of Tiberius and Manto the daughter of Tireſias, who received the ſirname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. His tomb was ſeen in the age of Virgil, on the road between Mantua and Andes. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 60.——A Trojan chief killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 92.——A centaur killed by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 342.

Bias, ſon of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, and brother to the famous ſoothſayer Melampus. He fell in love with Perone, daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos; but the father refuſed to give his daughter in marriage before he received the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus, at his brother's requeſt, went to ſeize the oxen, and was caught in the fact. He, however, one year after received his liberty from Iphiclus, who preſented him with his oxen as a reward for his great ſervices. Bias recovered the oxen from his brother, and obliged Neleus to give him his daughter in *marriage*. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6 & 18, l. 4, c. 34.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Grecian prince, who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il* 4, v. 13 & 20.——A river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.——One of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, ſon to Teutamidas, born at Priene, which he long ſaved from ruin. He floriſhed B. C. 566, and died in the arms of his grandſon, who begged a favor of him for one of his friends. *Diog.* 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

Bibăcŭlus, (M. Furius) a Latin poet in the age of Cicero. He compoſed annals in Iambic verſes, and wrote epigrams and other poems now loſt. *Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 5, v. 41.—*Quintil.* 10.——A pretor, &c. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

Biblia & Billia, a Roman lady famous for her chaſtity. She married Duillius.

Biblis, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain near Miletus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 662.

Biblina, a country of Thrace.

Biblus, a city of Phœnicia. *Curt.* 4.

Bibracte, a large town of the Ædui in Gaul, where Cæſar often wintered. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 55, &c.

Bibŭlus,

BIBŬLUS, a ſon of M. Calpurnius Bibulus by Portia, Cato's daughter. He was Cæſar's colleague in the conſulſhip, but of no conſequence in the ſtate, according to this diſtich mentioned by *Sueton. in Jul.* c. 20.

Non Bibulo quicquam nuper, ſed Cæſare factum eſt:
Nam Bibulo fieri conſule nil memini.—One of the friends of Horace bore that name. 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 86.

BICES, a marſh near the Palus Mœotis. *Flacc.* 6, c. 68.

BICON, a Greek who aſſaſſinated Athenodorus, becauſe he made himſelf maſter of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

BICORNĬGER, a ſirname of Bacchus.

BICORNIS, the name of Alexander among the Arabians.

BIFORMIS, *(two forms)* a ſirname of Bacchus and of Janus. Bacchus received it becauſe he changed himſelf into an old woman, to fly from the perſecution of Juno, or perhaps becauſe he was repreſented ſometimes as a young, and ſometimes as an old man.

BIFRONS, a ſirname of Janus, becauſe he was repreſented with *two faces* among the Romans, as acquainted with the paſt and future. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 180.

BILBĬLIS, a town of Celtiberia, where Martial was born. *Mart.* 1, ep. 50.——A river of Spain. *Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.

BIMĀTER, a ſirname of Bacchus, which ſignifies that he had *two mothers*, becauſe when he was taken from his mother's womb, he was placed in the thigh of his father Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 12.

BINGIUM, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 70.

BION, a philoſopher and ſophiſt of Boryſthenes in Scythia, who rendered himſelf famous for his knowledge of poetry, muſic, and philoſophy. He made every body the object of his ſatire, and rendered his compoſitions diſtinguiſhed for clearneſs of expreſſion, for facetiouſneſs, wit, and pleaſantry. He died 241 B. C. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A Greek poet of Smyrna, who wrote paſtorals in an elegant ſtile. Moſchus, his friend and diſciple, mentions in an elegiac poem, that he died by poiſon, about 300 years B. C. His Idyllia are written with elegance and ſimplicity, purity, and eaſe, and they abound with correct images, ſuch as the view of the country may inſpire. There are many good editions of this poet's works, generally printed with thoſe of Moſchus, the beſt of which is that of Heſkin, 8vo. Oxon. 1748.——A ſoldier in Alexander's army, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——A native of Propontis.——A man of Syracuſe, who wrote on rhetoric.——A native of Abdera, diſciple to Democritus. He firſt found out that there were certain parts of the earth where there were ſix months of perpetual light and darkneſs alternately.——A man of Soli, who compoſed an hiſtory of Æthiopia.——Another who wrote nine books on rhetoric, which he called by the names of the muſes, and hence *Bionei ſermones* mentioned by *Horat.* 2, ep. 2, v. 60.—*Diog.* 4.

BIRRHUS. *Vid.* Cœlius.

BISALTÆ, a people of Scythia, or, according to ſome, of Thrace, or Macedonia. Their country is called Biſaltia. *Liv.* 45, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.

BISALTES, a man of Abydos, &c. *Herodot.* 6, c. 26.

BISALTIS, a patronymic of Theophane, by whom Neptune, under the form of a ram, had the golden ram. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 117.—*Hygin.* fab. 188.

BISANTHE, a town on the Helleſpont. *Herodot.* 7, c. 137.

BISTON, ſon of Mars and Callirhoe, built *Biſtonia* in Thrace, whence the Thracians are often called *Biſtones. Herodot.* 7, c. 110.—*Plin.* 4, c. 14.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 569.

BISTŎNIS, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

BITHUS. *Vid.* Bacchius.

BITHYÆ, a certain race of women in Scythia, whoſe eyes, as *Pliny* reports, l. 7, c. 2, killed thoſe who gazed upon them for ſome time.

BITHŸNIA, a country of Aſia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the ſouth by Phrygia and Myſia, on the weſt by the Propontis, and the eaſt by Paphlagonia. The country was firſt invaded by the Thracians, under Bithynus the ſon of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was once a powerful kingdom. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 75.—*Mela.* 1 & 2. According to *Pauſ.* 8, c. 9, the inhabitants were deſcended from Mantinea in Peloponneſus.

BITIAS, a Trojan, ſon of Alcanor and Hiera, brought up in a wood ſacred to Jupiter. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and, with his brother, was killed by the Rutuli in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672, &c.——One of Dido's lovers, preſent when Æneas and the Trojans were introduced to the queen. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 742.

BITON. *Vid.* Cleobis.

BITUITUS, a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a ſmall number of Romans, &c.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 6.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

BITUNTUM, a town of Spain. *Mart.* 4, ep. 55.

Bitŭrĭges, a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 21.

Biturĭcum, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ. *Strab.* 4.

Bizia, a citadel near Rhodope belonging to the kings of Thrace. Tereus was born there.

Blæna, a fruitful country of Pontus, where the general of Mithridates Eupator deſtroyed the forces of Nicomedes the Bithynian. *Strab.* 12.

Blæsii, two Romans, who killed themſelves becauſe Tiberius deprived them of the prieſthood. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 40.

Jun. Blæsus, a governor of Gaul. *Tacit.*

Blandenona, a place near Placentia. *Cic.* 2, ep. 15. *ad Quin.*

Blandŭsia, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines near Mandela, Horace's country ſeat. *Horat.* 3, *od.* 13.

Blastophœnīces, a people of Luſitania. *Appian.*

Blemmyes, a people of Africa, who, as is fabulouſly reported, had no heads, but had the eyes and mouth placed in the breaſt. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

Blenīna, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

Blitius Catulinus, was baniſhed into the Ægean ſea after Piſo's conſpiracy, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

Blucium, a caſtle where king Dejotarus kept his treaſures in Bithynia. *Strab.* 12.

Boadicea. *Vid.* Boudicea.

Boæ & Bola, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21.

Boagrius, a river of Locris. *Strab.* 9

Bocalias, a river in the iſland of Salamis.

Boccar, a king of Mauritania. *Juv.* 4, v. 90, applies the word in a general ſenſe to any native of Africa.

Bocchŏris, a wiſe king and legiſlator of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Bocchus, a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome, who perfidiouſly delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Salluſt. Jug.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Bodŭni, a people of Britain who ſurrendered to Claudius Cæſar. *Dio. Caſſ.* 60.

Boduagnātus, a leader of the Nervii, when Cæſar made war againſt them. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, v. 23.

Boea. *Vid.* Boæ.

Boebe, a town of Theſſaly. *Ovid Met.* 7, fab. 5.——A lake of Crete. *Strab.* 9.

Boebēis, a lake of Theſſaly near mount Oſſa. *Lucan.* 7, v. 176.

Bœbia lex was enacted to elect four pretors every year.——Another to inſure proprietors in the poſſeſſion of their lands.——Another, A. U. C. 571, againſt uſing bribes at elections.

Boedromia, an Athenian feſtival inſtituted in commemoration of the aſſiſtance which the people of Athens received in the reign of Erechtheus, from Ion ſon of Xuthus, when their country was invaded by Eumolpus ſon of Neptune. The word is derived απο του βοηδρομειν, *coming to help*. Plutarch *in Theſ.* mentions it as in commemoration of the victory which Theſeus obtained over the Amazons in a month, called at Athens Boedromion.

Bœotarchæ, the chief magiſtrates in Bœotia. *Liv.* 42, c. 43.

Bœotia, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, ſouth by Attica, eaſt by Eubœa, and weſt by the bay of Corinth. It has been ſucceſſively called Aonia, Meſapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis, and now forms a part of Lividia. It was called Bœotia, from Bœotus ſon of Itonus; or, according to others, *a bove*, from a cow, by which Cadmus was led into the country where he built Thebes. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, fonder of bodily ſtrength than of mental excellence; yet their country produced many illuſtrious men, ſuch as Pindar, Heſiod, Plutarch, &c. The mountains of Bœotia, particularly Helicon, were frequented by the Muſes, to whom alſo many of their fountains and rivers were conſecrated. *Herodot.* 2, c. 49, l. 5, c. 57.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 10.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*C. Nep.* 7, c. 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 6, l. 8, c. 4.——*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 244.—*Diod.* 19.

Bœōtus, a ſon of Itonus by Menalippa. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1.

Bœorobistas, a man who made himſelf abſolute among the Getæ, by the ſtrictneſs of his diſcipline. *Strab.* 7.

Boethius, a celebrated Roman, puniſhed with death, on ſuſpicion of a conſpiracy, by Theodoric king of the Oſtrogoths, A. D. 525. It was during his impriſonment that he wrote his celebrated treatiſe *de conſolatione philoſophiæ*. The beſt edition of his works is that of Hagenau, 4to. 1491, or that of L. Bat. 1671, with the *notis variorum*.

Boetus, a fooliſh poet of Tarſus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Spain, now called Guadalquiver.

Boeus, one of the Heraclidæ.

Boges & Boes, a Perſian, who deſtroyed himſelf and family when beſieged by the Athenians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 107.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.

Bogud, a king of Mauritania in the intereſt of Cæſar. *Cæſar. Alex.* 59.

Bogus,

Bocus, a king of the Mauruſii, preſent at the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 8.

Boii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 28, l. 7, c. 17.——A people of Italy, near the Padus. *Sil.* 4, v. 158.

Bojocalus, a general of the Germans in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 55.

Bola, a town of the Æqui in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Bolbe, a marſh near Mygdonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 58.

Bolbitīnum, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the ſame name. Naucratis was built near it. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bolgius, a general of Gaul, in an expedition againſt Ptolemy king of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19

Bolīna, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addreſſes of Apollo, and threw herſelf into the ſea to avoid his importunities. The god made her immortal. There is a city which bears her name in Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

Bolinæus, a river near Bolina. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

Bolissus, a town and iſland near Chios. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 24.

Bollanus, a man whom Horace repreſents, 1 *Sat.* 9, v. 11, as of the moſt irraſcible temper, and the moſt inimical to loquacity.

Bolus, a king of the Cimbri, who killed a Roman ambaſſador. *Liv.* ep. 67.

Bomienses, a people near Ætolia. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 96.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, ſon of Amilcar. He was ſuſpected of conſpiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. *Diod.* 26.—*Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.——An African, for ſome time the inſtrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conſpired againſt Jugurtha, who put him to death. *Salluſt. Jug.*

Bomonicæ, youths that were whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the feſtivals of the goddeſs. He who bore the laſh of the whip with the greateſt patience, and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious, and received an honorable prize. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Lyc.*

Bona Dea, a name given to Ops, Veſta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and by the Latins, to Fauna, or Fatua. This goddeſs was ſo chaſte, that no man but her huſband ſaw her after her marriage; from which reaſon, her feſtivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons in their houſes, and all the ſtatues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were obſerved. In the latter ages of the republic, however, the ſanctity of theſe myſteries was profaned by the intruſion of men, and by the introduction of laſciviouſneſs and debauchery. *Juv.* 6, v. 313.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 25.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 3, v. 637.

Bonōnia, a town on the borders of the Rhine. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.—*Ital.* 8, v. 599.

Bonosius, an officer of Probus, who aſſumed the imperial purple in Gaul.

Bonus Eventus, a Roman deity, whoſe worſhip was firſt introduced by the peaſants. He was repreſented holding a cup in his right hand, and in his left, ears of corn. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.—*Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Boosūra, *(bovis cauda)* a town of Cyprus, where Venus had an ancient temple. *Strab.*

Boōtes, a northern conſtellation near the Urſa Major, alſo called Bubulcus and Arctophylax. Some ſuppoſe it to be Icarus, the father of Erigone, who was killed by ſhepherds for inebriating them. Others maintain that it is Arcas, whom Jupiter placed in heaven. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 405.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Boōtus & Bœotus, a ſon of Neptune and Menalippe, expoſed by his mother, but preſerved by ſhepherds. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

Borea, a town taken by Sext. Pompey. *Cic.* 16. *ad Att.* ep. 4.

Boreădes, the deſcendants of Boreas, who long poſſeſſed the ſupreme power, and the prieſthood in the iſland of the Hyperboreans. *Diod.* 1 & 2.

Boreas, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was ſon of Aſtræus and Aurora, but others make him ſon of the Strymon. He was paſſionately fond of Hyacinthus, [*Vid. Hyacinthus*] and carried away Orithya, who refuſed to receive his addreſſes, and by her he had Zetes and Calais, Cleopatra and Chione. He was worſhipped as a deity, and repreſented with wings and white hair. The Athenians dedicated altars to him, and to the winds, when Xerxes invaded Europe. Boreas changed himſelf into a horſe, to unite himſelf with the mares of Dardanus, by which he had twelve mares ſo ſwift that they ran, or rather flew over the ſea, without ſcarce wetting their feet. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 222.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 379.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 189.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 700.

Boreasmi, a feſtival at Athens in honor of Boreas, who, as the Athenians ſuppoſed, was related to them on account of his marriage with Orithyia, the daughter of one of their kings. They attributed the overthrow of the enemy's fleet to the reſpect which he paid to his wife's native country. There were alſo ſacrifices at Megalopolis in Arcadia,

Arcadia, in honor of Boreas. *Pauſ. Attic. & Arcad.*

Boreus, a Perſian, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 40.

Borges, a Perſian who burnt himſelf rather than ſubmit to the enemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 24.

Bornos, a place of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Alcib.* c. 7.

Borsippa, a town of Babylonia, ſacred to Apollo and Diana. The inhabitants eat bats. *Strab.* 16.

Borus, a ſon of Pericres, who married Polydora the daughter of Peleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Homer. Il.* 16, v. 177.

Borysthĕnes, a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine ſea, now called the Dnieper, and inferior to no other European river but the Danube, according to *Herodotus.* 4, c. 45, &c.——There was a city of the ſame name on the borders of the river, built by a colony of Mileſians, 655 years before the chriſtian era. It was alſo called *Olbia Salvia. Mela.* 2, c. 1 & 7.——A horſe with which the emperor Adrian uſed to hunt. At his death, he was honored with a monument. *Dio.*

Bosphŏrus & Bospŏrus, two narrow ſtraits, ſituate at the confines of Europe and Aſia. One was called Cimmerian, and joined the Palus Mœotis to the Euxine, now known by the name of the ſtraits of Caffa; and the other, which was called the Thracian Boſporus, and by the moderns the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, made a communication between the Euxine ſea and the Propontis. It is ſixteen miles long, and one and a half broad, and where narroweſt 500 paces or 4 ſtadia, according to Herodotus. The word is derived from Βοὸς πορος *bovis meatus*, becauſe, on account of its narrowneſs, an ox could eaſily croſs it. Cocks were heard to crow, and dogs to bark from the oppoſite banks, and in a calm day perſons could talk one to the other. *Plin.* 4, c. 12, l. 6, c. 1.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 4, v. 49.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.——*Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 85.

Boter, a freedman of Claudius. *Suet. Claud.*

Bottia, a colony of Macedonians in Thrace. The people were called *Bottiæi. Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 185, &c.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 99.

Bottiæis, a country at the north of Macedonia, on the bay of Therma. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123, &c.

Boudicea, a queen in Britain, who rebelled upon being inſulted by the Romans. She poiſoned herſelf when conquered. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 31.

Bouiānum, an ancient colony of the Samnites. *Liv.* 9, c. 28.

Bovillæ, a town of Latium near Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 607.——Another in Campania.

Brachmānes, Indian philoſophers, who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whoſe aſſiſtance he formed the world. They devoted themſelves totally to the worſhip of the gods, and were accuſtomed from their youth to endure labors, and to live with frugality and abſtinence. They never eat fleſh, and abſtained from the uſe of wine, and all carnal enjoyments. After they had ſpent 37 years in the greateſt trials, they were permitted to marry, and indulge themſelves in a more free and unbounded manner. According to modern authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, and he produced as many worlds as there are parts in the body, which they reckoned 14. They believed that there were ſeven ſeas, of water, milk, curds, butter, ſalt, ſugar, and wine, each bleſſed with its particular paradiſe. *Strab.* 15.—*Diod.* 17.

Bræsia, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Branchiădes, a ſirname of Apollo.

Branchĭdæ, a people of Aſia near the river Oxus, put to the ſword by Alexander. They were originally of Miletus, near the temple of Branchus, but had been removed from thence by Xerxes. *Strab.* 11.—*Curt.* 7, c. 5.——The prieſts of Apollo Didymæus, who gave oracles in Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Branchyllĭdes, a chief of the Bœotians. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.

Branchus, a youth of Miletus, beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles, except Delphi, and which exchanged the name of Didymean for that of Branchidæ. The temple, according to Strabo, was ſet on fire by Xerxes, who took poſſeſſion of the riches it contained, and tranſported the people into Sogdiana, where they built a city, which was afterwards deſtroyed by Alexander. *Strab.* 15.—*Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 479.—*Lucian. de Domo.*

Brasiæ, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

Brasĭdas, a famous general of Lacedæmon, ſon of Tellis, who, after many great victories over Athens and other Grecian ſtates, died of a wound at Amphipolis, which Cleon, the Athenian, had beſieged, B. C. 422. A ſuperb monument was raiſed to his memory. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.—*Thucyd.* 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 5.——A man of Cos. *Theocrit. Id.* 7.

Brasidēia, feſtivals at Lacedæmon, in honor of Braſidas. None but freemen born Spartans

Spartans were permitted to enter the lists, and such as were absent were fined.

Brasĭlas, a man of Cos. *Theocr.* 7.

Braure, a woman who assisted in the murder of Pittacus, king of the Edoni. *Thucyd.* 4, c, 107.

Brauron, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple. The goddess had three festivals called Brauronia, celebrated once every fifth year by ten men who were called ἀρκτοποι. They sacrificed a goat to the goddess, and it was usual to sing one of the books of Homer's Iliad. The most remarkable that attended were young virgins in yellow gowns, consecrated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five, and therefore their consecration was called δεκατευειν, from δεκα, *decem*; and sometimes αρκτευειν, as the virgins themselves bore the name of αρκτοι, *bears*, from this circumstance. There was a bear in one of the villages of Attica, so tame, that he ate with the inhabitants, and played harmlessly with them. This familiarity lasted long, till a young virgin treated the animal too roughly, and was killed by it. The virgin's brothers killed the bear, and the country was soon after visited by a pestilence. The oracle was consulted and the plague removed by consecrating virgins to the service of Diana. This was so faithfully observed, that no woman in Athens was ever married before a previous consecration to the goddess. The statue of Diana of Tauris, which had been brought into Greece by Iphigenia, was preserved in the town of Brauron. Xerxes carried it away when he invaded Greece. *Paus.* 8, c. 46. —*Strab.* 9.

Brenni & Breuni, a people of Noricum. *Horat.* 4, od. 14.

Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, who entered Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The Romans fled into the capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry the news of their destruction. *Liv.* 5, c. 36, &c.—*Plut. in Camill.*——Another Gaul, who made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men and 15,000 horse, and endeavoured to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was destroyed, with all his troops, by the god, or more properly killed himself in a fit of intoxication, B. C. 278, after being defeated by the Delphians. *Paus.* 10, c. 22 & 23.—*Justin.* 24, c. 6, &c.

Brenthe, a ruined city of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

Brescia, a city of Italy, who had gods peculiar to itself.

Brettii, a people of Italy. *Strab.* 6.

Briăreus, a famous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus. When Juno, Neptune, and Minerva conspired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus ascended the heavens, and seated himself next to him, and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks, that they desisted. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods, and was thrown under mount Ætna, according to some accounts. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 148.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 403.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 287. l. 10, v. 565.——A Cyclop, made judge between Apollo and Neptune, in their dispute about the isthmus and promontory of Corinth. He gave the former to Neptune, and the latter to Apollo. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Brias, a town of Pisidia.

Brigantes, a people in the northern parts of Britain. *Juv.* 14, v. 196.—*Paus.* 8, c. 43.

Brigantīnus, a lake of Rhætia between the Alps, with a town called Brigantium. *Plin.* 9, c. 17.

Brilessus, a mountain of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 23.

Brīmo, *(terror)* a name given to Proserpine and Hecate. *Propert.* 2, el. 2, v. 11.

Brisēis, a woman of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, and her husband and brother killed in the fight, she fell to the share of Achilles, in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon took her away some time after from Achilles, who made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle. Briseis was very faithful to Achilles; and when Agamemnon restored her to him, he swore he had never offended her chastity. *Homer. Il.* 1, 2, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3, *de Art. Am.* 2 & 3.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8, 20 & 22.—*Paus.* 5, c. 24.—*Horat.* 2, od. 4.

Brises, a man of Lyrnessus, brother to the priest Chryses. His daughter Hippodamia was called *Briseis* from him.

Briseus, a surname of Bacchus, from his nurse of the same name, or his temple at Brisa, a promontory of Lesbos. *Persius.* 1, v. 76.

Britanni, the inhabitants of Britain. [*Vid. Britannia.*]——A nation in Gallia Belgica. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.

Britannia, an island in the northern ocean,

ocean, the greateſt in Europe, conquered by J. Cæſar during his Gallic wars, B. C. 55. and firſt known to be an iſland by Agricola, who ſailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conqueſt till the 448th year of the chriſtian era. The inhabitants, in the age of Cæſar, uſed to paint their bodies, to render themſelves more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæſar conquered it. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33.—*Tacit. in Agric.* 10.—*Plin.* 34, c. 17.

Britannĭcus, a ſon of Claudius Cæſar by Meſſalina. Nero was raiſed to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and cauſed him to be poiſoned. His corpſe was buried in the night; but it is ſaid that a ſhower of rain waſhed away the white paint which the murderer had put over his face, ſo that it appeared quite black, and diſcovered the effects of poiſon. *Tacit. Ann.*—*Sueton. in Ner.* c. 33.

Britomartis, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme. She was loved by Minos, who purſued her ſo cloſely, that, to avoid his importunities, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30, l. 3, c. 14.——A ſirname of Diana.

Britomarus, a chief of the Galli Inſubres, conquered by Æmilius. *Flor.* 2, c. 4.

Britŏnes, the inhabitants of Britain. *Juv.* 15, v. 124.

Brixellum, a town in Italy near Mantua. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 32.

Brixia, a town of Italy beyond the Po. *Juſtin.* 20, c. 5.

Brizo, the goddeſs of dreams, worſhipped in Delos.

Brocubēlus, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when Darius was murdered by Beſſus. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

Bromius, a ſirname of Bacchus, from Βρεμειν, *frendere*, alluding to the groans which Semele uttered when conſumed by Jupiter's fire. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 11.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bromus, one of the Centurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 459.

Brongus, a river falling into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Brontes, *(thunder)* one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

Brontīnus, a Pythagorean philoſopher. ——The father of Theano, the wife of Pythagoras. *Diog.*

Broteas & Ammon, two men famous for their ſkill in the ceſtus. *Ovid Met*, 5. v. 107.—One of the Lapithæ.

Brotheus, a ſon of Vulcan and Minerva, who burned himſelf to avoid the ridicule to which his deformity ſubjected him. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 517.

Bructēri, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 1. c. 51.

Brumālia, feſtivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were firſt inſtituted by Romulus.

Brandŭsium, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic Sea, where the Appian road was terminated. It was founded by Diomedes after the Trojan war, or according to Strabo, by Theſeus, with a Cretan colony. The Romans generally embarked at Brandſium for Greece. It is famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil, and likewiſe for its harbour, which is capacious, and ſheltered by the land, and by a ſmall iſland at the entrance, againſt the fury of the winds and waves. Little remains of the ancient city, and even its harbour has now been choaked up by the negligence of the inhabitants. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 4, l. 12, c. 2.—*Strab.* 5.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 24.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 4, ep. 1.

Brutidius, a man dragged to priſon in Juvenal's age, on ſuſpicion of his favoring Sejanus. *Juv.* 10, v. 82.

Brutii, a people in the fartheſt parts of Italy, who were originally ſhepherds of the Lucanians, but revolted, and went in queſt of a ſettlement. They received the name of *Brutii*, from their ſtupidity and cowardice in ſubmitting, without oppoſition, to Annibal in the 2d Punic war. They were ever after held in the greateſt diſgrace, and employed in every ſervile work. *Juſtin.* 23, c. 9.—*Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 16.

Brutŭlus, a Samnite, who killed himſelf, upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty. *Liv.* 8, c. 39.

Brutus, L. Junius, ſon of M. Junius and Tarquinia ſecond daughter of Tarquin Priſcus. The father, with his eldeſt ſon, were murdered by Tarquin the Proud; and Lucia unable to revenge their death, pretended to be inſane. The artifice ſaved his life; was called *Brutus* for his ſtupidity, which however ſoon after ſhewed to be feigned. When Lucretia killed herſelf, B. C. 509. in conſequence of the brutality of Tarquin Brutus ſnatched the dagger from the wound and ſwore, upon the reeking blade, immortal hatred to the royal family. His example animated the Romans, the Tarquins were proſcribed by a decree of the ſenate, and the royal authority veſted in the hands of conſuls chosen from patrician families. Brutus, in his conſular office, made the people ſwear they never would again ſubmit to kingly authority; but the firſt who violated their oath were in his own family. His ſons conſpired with the Tuſcan ambaſſador to reſtore the Tarquins; and when diſcovered, they were tried and condemned by

their father, who himſelf attended at their execution. Some time after, in a combat that was fought between the Romans and Tarquins, Brutus engaged with Aruns, and ſo fierce was the attack that they pierced one another at the ſame time. The dead body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was ſpoken over it, and the Roman matrons ſhowed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic. *Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1. c. 56, l. 2, c. 1, *&c.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4 & 5.—*C. Nep. in Attic.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 818. *Plut. in Brut. & Cæſ.*——Marcus Junius, father of Cæſar's murderer, wrote three books on civil law. He followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey. After the death of Sylla, he was beſieged in Mutina by Pompey, to whom he ſurrendered, and by whoſe orders he was put to death. He had married Servilia, Cato's ſiſter, by whom he had a ſon and two daughters. *Cic. de. Orat.* c. 55.—*Plut. in Brut.*——His ſon of the ſame name by Servilia, was lineally deſcended from J. Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. He ſeemed to inherit the republican principles of his great progenitor, and in the civil wars joined himſelf to the ſide of Pompey, though he was his father's murderer, only becauſe he looked upon him as more juſt and patriotic in his claims. At the battle of Pharſalia, Cæſar not only ſpared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his moſt faithful friends. He however forgot the favor becauſe Cæſar aſpired to tyranny. He conſpired with many of the moſt illuſtrious citizens of Rome againſt the tyrant, and ſtabbed him in Pompey's Baſilica. The tumult which this murder occaſioned was great; the conſpirators fled to the capitol, and by proclaiming freedom and liberty to the populace, they re-eſtabliſhed tranquillity in the city. Antony, whom Brutus, contrary to the opinion of his aſſociates, refuſed to ſeize, gained ground in behalf of his friend Cæſar, and the murderers were ſoon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himſelf many friends by his arms, as well as by perſuaſion, and he was ſoon after purſued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy; but Caſſius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered, and as he knew not the ſituation of his friend, and grew deſperate, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fullneſs of his grief, called him the laſt of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himſelf ſurrounded by the ſoldiers of Antony. He however made his eſcape, and ſoon after fell upon his ſword, B. C. 42. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not leſs celebrated for his literary talents, than his valor in the field. When he was in the camp, the greateſt part of his time was employed in reading and writing; and the day which preceded one of his moſt bloody battles, while the reſt of his army was under continual apprehenſions, Brutus calmly ſpent his hours till the evening, in writing an epitome of Polybius. He was fond of imitating the auſtere virtues of Cato, and in reading the hiſtories of nations he imbibed thoſe principles of freedom which were ſo eminently diſplayed in his political career. He was intimate with Cicero, to whom he would have communicated his conſpiracy, had he not been apprehenſive of his great timidity. He ſeverely reprimanded him in his letters for joining the ſide of Octavius, who meditated the ruin of the republic. Plutarch mentions, that Cæſar's ghoſt made its appearance to Brutus in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. Brutus married Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herſelf, by ſwallowing burning coals when ſhe heard the fate of her huſband. *C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 48.—*Plut. in Brut. &c. Cæſ.* 1.—*Flor.* 4.——D. Jun. Albinus, one of Cæſar's murderers, who, after the battle of Mutina, was deſerted by the legions, with which he wiſhed to march againſt Antony. He was put to death by Antony's orders, though conſul elect.——Jun. one of the firſt tribunes of the people. *Plut.*——One of Carbo's generals.

Bryas, a general of the Argives againſt Sparta, put to death by a woman, to whom he had offered violence. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20. ——A general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Bryaxis, a marble ſculptor, who aſſiſted in making the Mauſoleum. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.

Bryce, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bryges, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Phryges. *Strab.* 7.

Brygi, a people of Macedonia, conquered by Mardonius. *Herodot.* 6, c. 45.

Brysea, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20.

Bubacēne, a country of Aſia. *Curt.* 5.

Bubāces, an eunuch of Darius, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 11.

Bubāris, a Perſian who married the daughter of Amyntas, againſt whom he had been ſent with an army. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 13.

Bubastiăcus, one of the mouths of the Nile.

Bubastis, a city of Egypt, in the eaſtern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in

great veneration, because Diana Bubastis, who is the chief deity of the place, is said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59, 137, & 154.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 690.

Bubăsus, a country of Caria, whence *Bubasides* applied to the natives. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 643.

Bubon, an inland city of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Bucephăla, a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in honor of his favorite horse Bucephalus. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Justin.* 12, c. 8.—*Diod.* 17.

Bucephălus, a horse of Alexander's, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name (Βου κεφαλος, *bovis caput*). Alexander was the only one who could mount on his back, and he always knelt down to take up his master. He was present in an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, and hastened immediately out of the battle, and dropped down dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. He was 30 years old when he died, and Alexander built a city which he called after his name. *Plut. in Alex.—Curt.—Arrian.* 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Buciliānus, one of Cæsar's murderers. *Cic. ad Attic.* 14.

Bucolĭca, a sort of poem which treats of the care of the flocks, and of the pleasures and occupations of the rural life, with simplicity and elegance. The most famous pastoral writers of antiquity are Moschus, Bion, Theocritus, and Virgil. The invention of Bucolics, or pastoral poetry, is attributed to a shepherd of Sicily.

Bucolĭcum, one of the mouths of the Nile, situate between the Sebennytican and Mendesian mouths, and called by Strabo, Phatniticum. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bucolion, a king of Arcadia, after Laias. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.——A son of Laomedon and the nymph Calybe.——A son of Hercules and Praxithea. He was also called Bucolus.——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Bucŏlus, a son of Hercules and Marse.——A son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Budii, a nation of Media. *Herodot.*

Budīni, a people of Scythia. *Id.*

Budōrum, a promontory of Salamis. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 94.

Bulis, a town of Phocis, built by a colony from Doris. *Paus.* 10, c. 37.——A Spartan given up to Xerxes, to atone for the offence his countrymen had done for putting the king's messengers to death. *Herodot.* 7, c. 134, &c.

Bullatius, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addressed, 1. *ep.* 11, in consequence of his having travelled over part of Asia.

Bulbus, a Roman senator, remarkable for his meanness. *Cic. in Ver.*

Bumellus, a river of Assyria. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Bunea, a surname of Juno.

Bunus, a son of Mercury and Alcidamea, who obtained the government of Corinth when Æetes went to Colchis. He built a temple to Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 3 & 4.

Bupălus, a statuary of Clazomenæ. *Vid.* Anthermus.

Bupălus, a son of Japetus and Thornax killed by Diana, whose virtue he had attempted. A river of Arcadia bears his name. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——A surname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

Buphŏnia, a festival in honor of Jupiter at Athens, where an ox was immolated. *Paus.* 1, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 3.

Buprasium, a city, country, and river of Elis. *Homer.*

Bura, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom *Bura* or *Buris*, once a flourishing city in the bay of Corinth received its name. This city was destroyed by the sea. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.—*Paus.* 7, c. 25.—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*Diod.* 15.

Burăicus, an epithet applied to Hercules, from his temple near Bura.—A river of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 25.

Burrhus Afranius, a chief of the prætorian guards, put to death by Nero.—A brother-in-law of the emperor Commodus.

Bursa, the capital city of Bithynia; supposed to have been called Prusa, from its founder, Prusias. *Strab.* 12.

Bursia, a town of Babylonia. *Justin.* 12, c. 13.

Busa, a woman of Apulia who entertained 1000 Romans after the battle of Cannæ. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 8.

Busæ, a nation of Media. *Herodot.* 1.

Busīris, a king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libya, or Lysianassa, who sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris, carried him to the altar bound hand and foot. The hero soon disentangled himself, and offered the tyrant and the ministers of his cruelty on the altar. Many Egyptian princes have borne the same name. One of them built a town called *Busiris*, in the middle of the Delta, where Isis had a famous temple. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 61.—*Strab.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 132. *Heroid.* 9, v. 69.—*Plut. in Thes.—Virg. G.* 3, v. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Buta, a town of Achaia. *Diod.* 20.

Buteo, a surname of M. Fabius. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.——A Roman orator. *Seneca.*

Butes, one of the descendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, very expert in the

the combat of the ceſtus. He came to Sicily, where he was received by Lycaſte a beautiful harlot, by whom he had a ſon called Eryx. Lycaſte, on account of her beauty, was called Venus; hence Eryx is often called the ſon of Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 372.——One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan ſlain by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 690.——A ſon of Boreas who built Naxos. *Diod.* 5.——A ſon of Pandion and Zeuxippe, prieſt of Minerva and Neptune. He married Chthonia, daughter of Erechtheus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14, &c. ——An arm-bearer to Anchiſes, and afterwards to Aſcanius. Apollo aſſumed his ſhape when he deſcended from heaven to encourage Aſcanius to fight. Butes was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 647. l. 12, v. 632.——A governor of Darius, beſieged by Conon the Athenian.

Buthrōtum, a town of Epirus oppoſite Corcyra, viſited by Æneas, in his way to Italy from Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 293.

Buthrōtus, a river in Italy near Locri.

Buthyreus, a noble ſtatuary, diſciple to Myron. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Butoa, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Butos, a town of Egypt, where there was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 63.

Butorĭdes, an hiſtorian who wrote concerning the pyramids. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Butuntum, an inland town of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Butus, a ſon of Pandion.

Buzўges, an Athenian who firſt ploughed with harnaſſed oxen. Demophoon gave him the Palladium with which Diomedes had intruſted him, to be carried to Athens. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 5.

Byblesia & Bybassia, a country of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 174.

Byblia, a name of Venus.

Byblii, a people of Syria. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Byblis, a daughter of Miletus and Cyanea. She fell in love with her brother Caunus, and when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe deſtroyed herſelf. Some ſay that Caunus became enamoured of her, and fled from his country to avoid inceſt; and others report, that he fled from his ſiſter's importunities, who ſought him all over Lycia and Caria, and at laſt ſat down all bathed in tears, and was changed into a fountain of the ſame name. *Ovid. de Art. am.* 1, v. 284. *Met.* 9, v. 451.—*Hygin.* fab. 243.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.——A ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean.

Byblus, a town of Syria, where Adonis had a temple. *Strab.* 16.

Bylliones, a people of Illyricum.

Byrrhus, a robber, famous for his diſſipation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 69.

Byrsa, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æſculapius. Aſdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, ſhe bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompaſſed by a bull's hide. After the agreement, ſhe cut the hide in ſmall thongs, and incloſed a large piece of territory, on which ſhe built a citadel which ſhe called Byrſa, (Βυρσα, *a hide.*) *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 371.—*Strab.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 5.—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.

Byzacium, a country of Africa.

Byzantium, a town ſituate on the Thracian Boſphorus, founded by a colony of Megara, under the conduct of Byzas, 658 years before the Chriſtian era. Paterculus ſays it was founded by the Mileſians, and by the Lacedæmonians according to Juſtin, and according to Ammianus by the Athenians. The pleaſantneſs and convenience of its ſituation was obſerved by Conſtantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eaſtern Roman empire, A. D. 328, and called it Conſtantinopolis. A number of Greek writers, who have deſerved or uſurped the name of *Byzantine hiſtorians*, floriſhed at Byzantium, after the ſeat of the empire had been tranſlated thither from Rome. Their works, which more particularly relate to the time in which they floriſhed, and are ſeldom read but by thoſe who wiſh to form an acquaintance with the revolutions of the lower empire, were publiſhed in one large collection, in 36 vols. folio, 1648, &c. at Paris, and recommended themſelves by the notes and ſupplement of Du Freſne du Cange. They were likewiſe printed at Venice 1729, in 28 vols. though perhaps this edition is not ſo valuable as that of the French. *Strab.* 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 15.—*C. Nep. in Pauſ. Alcib. & Timoth.*—*Juſtin.* 9. c. 1.—*Tacit.* 12. *Ann.* c. 62 & 63.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Marcel.* 22, c. 8.

Byzas, a king of Thrace, from whom it is ſaid Byzantium received its name. *Diod.* 4.

Byzeres, a people of Pontus, between Cappadocia and Colchis. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* —*Flacc.* 5, v. 153.

Byzes, a celebrated artiſt in the age of Aſtyages. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.

Byzia, a town in the poſſeſſion of the kings of Thrace, hated by ſwallows, on account of the horrible crimes of Tereus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CAANTHUS, a ſon of Oceanus and Tethys. He was ordered by his father to ſeek his ſiſter Malia, whom Apollo had carried away, and he burnt in revenge the raviſher's temple near the Iſthmus. He was killed for this impiety by the god, and a monument raiſed to his memory. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 10.

CABADES, a king of Perſia, &c.

CABĂLA, a place of Sicily where the Carthaginians were conquered by Dionyſius. *Diod.* 15.

CABĂLES, a people of Africa. *Herodot.*

CABALII, a people of Aſia Minor. *Id.*

CABALĪNUS, a clear fountain on mount Helicon, ſacred to the muſes, and called alſo *Hippocrene* as raiſed from the ground by the foot of Pegaſus. *Perſ.*

CABALLĪNUM, a town of the Ædui. *Cæſ.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 42.

CABARNOS, a deity worſhipped at Paros. His prieſts were called Cabarni.

CABASSUS, a town of Cappadocia.—A village near Tarſus.

CABALLIO, a town of Gaul.

CABĪRA, a wife of Vulcan by whom ſhe had three ſons.——A town of Paphlagonia.

CABĪRI, certain deities held in the greateſt veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the iſlands of Samothrace and Imbros. The number of theſe deities is uncertain. Some ſay there were only two, Jupiter and Bacchus; others mention three, and ſome four, Aſchieros, Achiocherſa, Achiocherſus & Camillus. It is unknown where their worſhip was firſt eſtabliſhed; yet Phœnicia ſeems to be the place according to the authority of Sanchoniathon, and from thence it was introduced into Greece by the Pelaſgi. The feſtivals or myſteries of the Cabiri, were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity at Samothrace, where all the ancient heroes and princes were generally initiated, as their power ſeemed to be great in protecting perſons from ſhipwreck and ſtorms. The obſcenities which prevailed in the celebration have obliged the authors of every country to paſs over them in ſilence, and ſay that it was unlawful to reveal them. Theſe deities are often confounded with the Corybantes, Anaces, Dioſcuri, &c. and according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. This author mentions the ſacrilege which Cambyſes committed in entering their temple, and turning to ridicule their ſacred myſteries. They were ſuppoſed to preſide over metals. *Herodot.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 10, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 22, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

CABĪRIA, a ſirname of Ceres.—The feſtivals of the Cabiri. *Vid.* Cabiri.

CABŪRA, a fountain of Meſopotamia, where Juno bathed. *Plin.* 31, c. 3.

CABŪRUS, a chief of the Helvii. *Cæſ.*

CACA, a goddeſs among the Romans, ſiſter to Cacus, who is ſaid to have diſcovered to Hercules where her brother had concealed his oxen. She preſided over the excrements of the body. The veſtals offered ſacrifices in her temple. *Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

CACHĂLES, a river of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 32.

CACUS, a famous robber, ſon of Vulcan and Meduſa, repreſented as a three-headed monſter, and as vomiting flames. He reſided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. He plundered the neighbouring country; and when Hercules returned from the conqueſt of Geryon, Cacus ſtole ſome of his cows, and dragged them backwards into his cave to prevent diſcovery. Hercules departed without perceiving the theft; but his oxen having lowed, were anſwered by the cows in the cave of Cacus, and the hero became acquainted with the loſs he had ſuſtained. He ran to the place, attacked Cacus, ſqueezed and ſtrangled him in his arms, though vomiting fire and ſmoke. Hercules erected an altar to Jupiter Servator, in commemoration of his victory; and an annual feſtival was inſtituted by the inhabitants in honor of the hero, who had delivered them from ſuch a public calamity. *Ovid.* 1, *Faſt.* v. 551.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 194.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10.—*Juv.* 5, v. 125.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 9.

CAGŪTHIS, a river of India flowing into the Ganges. *Arrian. Indic.*

CACYPARIS, a river of Sicily.

CADI, a town of Phrygia. *Strab.* 12.——Of Lydia. *Propert.* 4, el. 6, v. 7.

CADMĒA, a citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus. It is generally taken for Thebes itſelf, and the Thebans are often called Cadmeans. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 601.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

CADMĒIS, an ancient name of Bœotia.

CADMUS, ſon of Agenor king of Phœnicia, by Telephaſſa or Agriope, was ordered by his father to go in queſt of his ſiſter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. As his ſearch proved fruitleſs, he conſulted the oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build a city where he ſhould ſee a young heifer ſtop in the graſs, and to call the country Bœotia. He found the heifer according

the directions of the oracle; and as he wiſhed to thank the god by a ſacrifice, he ſent his companions to fetch water from a neighbouring grove. The waters were ſacred to Mars and guarded by a dragon, which devoured all the Phœnician's attendants. Cadmus, tired of their ſeeming delay, went to the place, and ſaw the monſter ſtill feeding on their fleſh. He attacked the dragon, and overcame it by the aſſiſtance of Minerva, and ſowed the teeth in a plain, upon which armed men ſuddenly roſe up from the ground. He threw a ſtone in the midſt of them, and they inſtantly turned their arms one againſt the other, till all periſhed except five, who aſſiſted him in building his city. Soon after he married Hermione the daughter of Venus, with whom he lived in the greateſt cordiality, and by whom he had a ſon, Polydorus, and four daughters, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Semele. Juno perſecuted thoſe children; and their well-known misfortunes ſo diſtracted Cadmus and Hermione, that they retired to Illyricum, loaded with grief and infirm with age. They intreated the gods to remove them from the misfortunes of life, and they were immediately changed into ſerpents. Some explain the dragon's fable, by ſuppoſing that it was a king of the country that Cadmus conquered by war; and the armed men riſing from the field, is no more than men armed with braſs, according to the ambiguous ſignification of a Phœnician word. Cadmus was the firſt who introduced the uſe of letters into Greece; but ſome maintain, that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia, was only different from that which was uſed by the ancient inhabitants of Greece. This alphabet conſiſted only of 16 letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the ſame number. The worſhip of many of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities was alſo introduced by Cadmus, who is ſuppoſed to have come into Greece 1493 years before the chriſtian era, and to have died 61 years after. According to thoſe who believe that Thebes was built at the ſound of Amphion's lyre, Cadmus built only a ſmall citadel which he called Cadmea, and laid the foundations of a city which was finiſhed by one of his ſucceſſors. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 1, 2, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 49, l. 4, c. 147.—*Hygin.* fab. 6, 76, 155, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 937, &c.——A ſon of Pandion of Miletus, celebrated as an hiſtorian in the age of Crœſus, and as the writer of an account of ſome cities of Ionia, in 4 books. He is called the *ancient*, in contradiſtinction from another of the ſame name and place who wrote an hiſtory of Attica, in 16 books. *Diod.* 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Clement. Alexand.* 3.—*Strab.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.——A Roman executioner, mentioned *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6, v. 39.

CADRA, a hill of Aſia Minor. *Tacit.*

CADŪCEUS, a rod entwined at one end by two ſerpents, in the form of two equal ſemicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury, and had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre. Various interpretations have been put upon the two ſerpents round it. Some ſuppoſe them to be a ſymbol of Jupiter's amours with Rhea, when theſe two deities transformed themſelves into ſnakes. Others ſay, that it originates from Mercury's having appeaſed the fury of two ſerpents that were fighting, by touching them with his rod. Prudence is generally ſuppoſed to be repreſented by theſe two ſerpents, and the wings are the ſymbol of diligence; both neceſſary in the purſuit of buſineſs and commerce, which Mercury patronized. With it Mercury conducted to the infernal regions the ſouls of the dead, and could lull to ſleep, and even raiſe to life a dead perſon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 242.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 10.

CADURCI, a people of Gaul. *Cæſ.*

CADUSCI, a people near the Caſpian ſea. *Plut.*

CADYTIS, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159.

CÆA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea among the Cyclades, called alſo *Ceos* and *Cea*, from Ceus the ſon of Titan. *Ovid.* 20, *Heroid.* —*Virg. G.* 1, v. 14.

CÆCIAS, a wind blowing from the north.

CÆCĬLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syl.*——The mother of Lucullus. *Id. in. Luc.*——A daughter of Atticus.

CÆCILIA CAIA, or Tanaquil. *Vid.* Tanaquil.

CÆCILIA LEX, was propoſed A. U. C. 693, by Cæcil. Metellus Nepos, to remove taxes from all the Italian ſtates, and to give them free exportation.——Another called alſo Didia, A. U. C. 654, by the conſul Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and T. Didius. It required that no more than one ſingle matter ſhould be propoſed to the people in one queſtion, leſt by one word they ſhould give their aſſent to a whole bill, which might contain clauſes worthy to be approved, and others unworthy. It required that every law, before it was preferred, ſhould be expoſed to public view on three market-days. ——Another, enacted by Cæcilius Metellus the cenſor, concerning fullers. *Plin.* 35, c. 17.——Another, A. U. C. 701, to reſtore to the cenſors their original rights and privileges, which had been leſſened by P.

Clodius the tribune.——Another called alſo Gabinia, A. U. C. 685, againſt uſury.

CÆCILIĀNUS, a Latin writer before the age of Cicero.

CÆCĬLII, a plebeian family at Rome, deſcended from Cæcas, one of the companions of Æneas, or from Cæculus the ſon of Vulcan, who built Præneste. This family gave birth to many illuſtrious generals and patriots.

CÆCĬLIUS CLAUDIUS ISIDORUS, a man who left in his will to his heirs, 4116 ſlaves, 3600 yokes of oxen, 257,000 ſmall cattle, 600,000 pounds of ſilver. *Plin.* 33, c. 10.——Epirus, a freedman of Atticus, who opened a ſchool at Rome, and is ſaid to have firſt taught reading to Virgil and ſome other growing poets.——A Sicilian orator in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote on the Servile wars, a compariſon between Demoſthenes and Cicero, and an account of the orations of Demoſthenes.——Metellus. *Vid. Metellus.*——Statius, a comic poet, whom Cicero *ad Attic.* calls *Malum Latinitatis auctorem.* Above 30 of his comedies are mentioned by ancient hiſtorians, among which are his Nauclerus, Phocius, Epiclerus, Syracuſæ, Fœnerator, Fallacia, Pauſimachus, &c. He was a native of Gaul, and died at Rome 168 B. C. and was buried in the Janiculum. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1.

CÆCĪNA TUSCUS, a ſon of Nero's nurſe, made governor of Egypt. *Suet. in Ner.* ——A Roman who wrote ſome phyſical treatiſes.——A citizen of Volaterræ defended by Cicero.

CÆCŬBUM, a town of Campania in Italy, famous for the excellence and plenty of its wines. *Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 20. l. 2, od. 14, &c.

CÆCŬLUS, a ſon of Vulcan, conceived, as ſome ſay, by his mother, when a ſpark of fire fell into her boſom. He was called Cæculus, becauſe his eyes were ſmall. After a life ſpent in plundering and rapine, he built Præneste; but being unable to find inhabitants, he implored Vulcan to ſhew whether he really was his father. Upon this a flame ſuddenly ſhone among a multitude who were aſſembled to ſee ſome ſpectacle, and they were immediately perſuaded to become the ſubjects of Cæculus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 680, ſays, that he was found in fire by ſhepherds, and on that account called ſon of Vulcan, who is the god of fire.

Q. CÆDICIUS, a conſul, A. U. C. 496. ——Another, A. U. C. 463.——A military tribune in Sicily, who bravely devoted himſelf to reſcue the Roman army from the Carthaginians, B. C. 254. He eſcaped with his life.——A rich perſon, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 362.——A friend of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

CÆLIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 635, by Cælius, a tribune. It ordained, that in judicial proceedings before the people, in caſes of treaſon, the votes ſhould be given upon tablets contrary to the exception of the Caſſian law.

CÆLIUS, an orator, diſciple to Cicero. He died very young. Cicero defended him when he was accuſed by Clodius of being acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy, and of having murdered ſome ambaſſadors from Alexandria, and carried on an illicit amour with Clodia the wife of Metellus. *Orat. pro M. Cæl.—Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A man of Tarracina, found murdered in his bed. His ſons were ſuſpected of the murder, but acquitted. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.——Aurelianus, a writer about 300 years after Chriſt, the beſt edition of whoſe works is that of Almeloveen, Amſt. 1722 & 1755.——L. Antipater, wrote an hiſtory of Rome, which M. Brutus epitomized, and which Adrian preferred to the hiſtories of Salluſt. Cælius floriſhed 120 years B. C. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.—*Cic.* 13. *ad Attic.* ep. 8——Tubero, a man who came to life after he had been carried to the burning pile. *Plin.* 7. c. 52. ——Vibenus, a king of Etruria, who aſſiſted Romulus againſt the Cæninenſes, &c.—Sabinus, a writer in the age of Veſpaſian, who compoſed a treatiſe on the edicts of the curule ediles.——One of the ſeven hills on which Rome was built. Romulus ſurrounded it with a ditch and rampart, and it was incloſed by walls by the ſucceeding kings. It received its name from Cælius, who aſſiſted Romulus againſt the Sabines.

CÆMARO, a Greek, who wrote an account of India.

CÆNE, a ſmall iſland in the Sicilian ſea. ——A town on the coaſt of Laconia, whence Jupiter is called Cænius. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.

CÆNEUS, one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

CÆNĪDES, a patronymic of Eetion, as deſcended from Cæneus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

CÆNĪNA, a town of Latium near Rome. The inhabitants, called *Cæninenſes*, made war againſt the Romans when their virgins had been ſtolen away. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 135. *Propert.* 4, el. 11, v. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

CÆNIS, a promontory of Italy, oppoſite to Pelorus in Sicily, a diſtance of about one mile and a half.

CÆNIS, a Theſſalian woman, daughter of Elatus, who, being forcibly raviſhed by Neptune, obtained from the god the power to change her ſex, and to become invulnerable. She alſo changed her name, and was called

called *Cæneus*. In the wars of the Lapithæ againſt the Centaurs, ſhe offended Jupiter, and was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood, and changed into a bird. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 172 & 479. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 448, ſays, that ſhe returned again to her priſtine form.

Q. SERVILIUS CÆPIO, a Roman conſul, A. U. C. 646, in the Cimbrian war. He plundered a temple at Toloſſa, for which he was puniſhed by divine vengeance, &c. *Juſtin.* 32, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.——A quæſtor who oppoſed Saturninus. *Cic. ad Her.*

CÆRATUS, a town of Crete. *Strab.*——A river.

CÆRE, CÆRES, or AGYLLA, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of Strabo. When Æneas came to Italy, Mezentius was king over the inhabitants called *Cæretes* or *Cærites*; but they baniſhed their prince, and aſſiſted the Trojans. The people of Cære received with all poſſible hoſpitality the Romans who fled with the fire of Veſta, when the city was beſieged by the Gauls, and for this humanity they were made citizens of Rome, but without the privilege of voting; whence *Cærites tabulæ* was applied to thoſe who had no ſuffrage, and *Cærites cera* appropriated as a mark of contempt. *Virg. Æn.* 8 & 10.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Strab.* 5.

CÆRESI, a people of Germany. *Cæſ.*

CÆSAR, a ſirname given to the Julian family at Rome, either becauſe one of them kept an *elephant*, which bears the ſame name in the Punic tongue, or becauſe one was born with a thick *head of hair*. This name, after it had been dignified in the perſon of Julius Cæſar, and of his ſucceſſors, was given to the apparent heir of the empire, in the age of the Roman emperors. The twelve firſt Roman emperors were diſtinguiſhed by the ſirname of *Cæſar*. They reigned in the following order: Julius Cæſar, Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Titus, and Domitian. In Domitian, or rather in Nero, the family of Julius Cæſar was extinguiſhed. But after ſuch a lapſe of time, the appellation of Cæſar ſeemed inſeparable from the imperial dignity, and therefore it was aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of the Julian family. Suetonius has written an account of theſe twelve characters, in an extenſive and impartial manner.——C. Julius Cæſar, the firſt emperor of Rome, was ſon of L. Cæſar and Aurelia the daughter of Cotta. He was deſcended, according to ſome accounts, from Julus the ſon of Æneas. When he reached his 15th year he loſt his father, and the year after he was made prieſt of Jupiter. Sylla was aware of his ambition, and endeavoured to remove him; but Cæſar underſtood his intentions, and, to avoid diſcovery, changed every day his lodgings. He was received into Sylla's friendſhip ſome time after; and the dictator told thoſe who ſolicited the advancement of young Cæſar, that they were warm in the intereſt of a man who would prove ſome day or other the ruin of their country and of their liberty. When Cæſar went to finiſh his ſtudies at Rhodes, under Appollonius Molo, he was ſeized by pirates, who offered him his liberty for 30 talents. He gave them 40, and threatened to revenge their inſults; and he no ſooner was out of their power, than he armed a ſhip, purſued them, and crucified them all. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome; and the generous manner in which he lived, equally ſerved to promote his intereſt. He obtained the office of high prieſt at the death of Metellus; and after he had paſſed thro' the inferior employments of the ſtate, he was appointed over Spain, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valor and intrigues. At his return to Rome, he was made conſul, and ſoon after he effected a reconciliation between Craſſus and Pompey. He was appointed for the ſpace of five years over the Gauls, by the intereſt of Pompey, to whom he had given his daughter Julia in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conqueſt, and invaded Britain, which was then unknown to the Roman people. He checked the Germans, and ſoon after had his government over Gaul prolonged to five other years, by means of his friends at Rome. The death of Julia and of Craſſus, the corrupted ſtate of the Roman ſenate, and the ambition of Cæſar and Pompey, ſoon became the cauſes of a civil war. Neither of theſe celebrated Romans would ſuffer a ſuperior, and the ſmalleſt matters were ſufficient ground for unſheathing the ſword. Cæſar's petitions were received with coldneſs or indifference by the Roman ſenate; and, by the influence of Pompey, a decree was paſſed to ſtrip him of his power. Antony, who oppoſed it as tribune, fled to Cæſar's camp with the news; and the ambitious general no ſooner heard this, than he made it a plea of reſiſtance. On pretence of avenging the violence which had been offered to the ſacred office of tribune in the perſon of Antony, he croſſed the Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province. The paſſage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Cæſar entered Italy ſword in hand. Upon this, Pompey, with all the friends of liberty, left Rome, and retired to Dyrrachium; and Cæſar, after he had ſubdued all Italy, in 60 days, entered Rome, and provided himſelf with money from the public treaſury. He went to Spain, where he

conquered the partizans of Pompey, under Petreius, Afranius, and Varro; and, at his return to Rome, was declared dictator, and ſoon after conſul. When he left Rome, he went in queſt of Pompey, obſerving that he was marching againſt a general without troops, after having defeated troops without a general in Spain. In the plains of Pharſalia, B. C. 48, the two hoſtile generals engaged. Pompey was conquered, and fled into Egypt, where he was murdered. Cæſar, after he had made a noble uſe of victory, purſued his adverſary into Egypt, where he ſometimes forgot his fame and character in the arms of Cleopatra, by whom he had a ſon. His danger was great while at Alexandria; but he extricated himſelf with wonderful ſucceſs, and made Egypt tributary to his power. After ſeveral conqueſts in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's ſons in Spain, he entered Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his glory was at an end, his uncommon ſucceſs created him enemies, and the chiefeſt of the ſenators, among whom was Brutus his moſt intimate friend, conſpired againſt him, and ſtabbed him in the ſenate-houſe on the ides of March. He died, pierced with 23 wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. Caſca gave him the firſt blow, and immediately he attempted to make ſome reſiſtance; but when he ſaw Brutus among the conſpirators, he ſubmitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his mantle, and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* Cæſar might have eſcaped the ſword of the conſpirators, if he had liſtened to the advice of his wife, whoſe dreams, on the night previous to the day of his murder, were alarming. He alſo received, as he went to the ſenate-houſe, a paper from Artemidorus, which diſcovered the whole conſpiracy to him; but he neglected the reading of what might have ſaved his life. When he was in his firſt campaign in Spain, he was obſerved to gaze at a ſtatue of Alexander, and even he ſhed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himſelf had done nothing. The learning of Cæſar deſerves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the ſpot where he fought his battles; and the compoſition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctneſs of its ſtyle. This valuable book was nearly loſt; and when Cæſar ſaved his life in the bay of Alexandria, he was obliged to ſwim from his ſhip, with his arms in one hand, and his commentaries in the other. Beſides the Gallic and Civil wars, he wrote other pieces, which are now loſt. The hiſtory of the war in Alexandria and Spain, is attributed to him by ſome, and by others to Hirtius. Cæſar has been blamed for his debaucheries and expences; and the firſt year he had a public office, his debts were rated at 830 talents, which his friends diſcharged: yet, in his public character, he muſt be reckoned one of the few heroes that rarely make their appearance among mankind. His qualities were ſuch that in every battle he could not be but conqueror, and in every republic, maſter; and to his ſenſe of his ſuperiority over the reſt of the world, or to his ambition, we are to attribute his ſaying, that he wiſhed rather to be firſt in a little village, than ſecond at Rome. It was after his conqueſt over Pharnaces in one day, that he made uſe of theſe remarkable words, to expreſs the celerity of his operations; *Veni, vidi, vici.* Conſcious of the ſervices of a man who, in the intervals of peace, beautified and enriched the capital of his country with public buildings, libraries, and porticos, the ſenate permitted the dictator to wear a laurel crown on his bald head; and it is ſaid, that, to reward his benevolence, they were going to give him the title or authority of king all over the Roman empire, except Italy, when he was murdered. In his private character, Cæſar has been accuſed of ſeducing one of the veſtal virgins, and ſuſpected of being privy to Catiline's conſpiracy; and it was his fondneſs for diſſipate pleaſures which made his countrymen ſay, that he was the huſband of all the women at Rome, and the woman of all men. It is ſaid that he conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and defeated three millions of men, one of which fell in the field of battle. *Plin.* 7, c. 25. ſays, that he could employ at the ſame time, his ears to liſten, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate. His death was preceded, as many authors mention, by uncommon prodigies; and immediately after his death, a large comet made its appearance. The beſt editions of Cæſar's commentaries, are the magnificent one by Dr. Clarke, fol. Lond. 1712; that of Cambridge, with a Greek tranſlation, 4to. 1727; that of Oudendorp. 2 vols. 4to. L. Bat. 1737; and that of Elzevir, 8vo. L. Bat. 1635. *Sueton. & Plut. in vitâ.—Dio.—Appian.—Oroſius.—Diod.* 16 & ecl. 31 & 37.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 466.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 782.—*Marcell.—Flor.* 3 & 4.——Lucius, was father to the dictator. He died ſuddenly, when putting on his ſhoes.——Octaviānus. *Vid. Auguſtus.*——Caius, a tragic poet and orator, commended by *Cic. in Brut.* His brother C. Lucius was conſul, and followed, as well as himſelf,

himſelf, the party of Sylla. They were both put to death by order of Marius.——Lucius, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the intereſt of Pompey, and was proſcribed by Auguſtus, for which Antony proſcribed Cicero, the friend of Auguſtus His ſon Lucius was put to death by J. Cæſar, in his youth.——Two ſons of Agrippa bore alſo the name of Cæſars, Caius, and Lucius. *Vid. Agrippa.*——Auguſta, a town of Spain, built by Auguſtus, on the Iberus.

CÆSARĒA, a city of Cappadocia,—of Bithynia,—of Mauritania,—of Paleſtine. There are many ſmall inſignificant towns of that name, either built by the emperors, or called by their name, in compliment to them.

CÆSARION, the ſon of J. Cæſar, by queen Cleopatra, was, at the age of 13, proclaimed by Antony and his mother, king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cœloſyria. He was put to death five years after by Auguſtus. *Suet. in Aug.* 17, *& Cæſ.* 52.

CÆSENNIUS PÆTUS, a general ſent by Nero to Armenia, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* 6, & 25.

CÆSETIUS, a Roman who protected his children againſt Cæſar. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.

CÆSIA, a ſirname of Minerva.——A wood in Germany. *Tacit.* 1, *Ann.* c. 50.

CÆSIUS, a Latin poet, whoſe talents were not of uncommon brilliancy. *Catull.* 14.——A Lyric and Heroic poet in the reign of Nero. *Perſius.*

CÆSO, a ſon of Q. Cincinnnatus, who revolted to the Volſci.

CÆSONIA, a laſcivious woman who married Caligula, and was murdered at the ſame time with her daughter Julia. *Suet. in Calig.* c. 59.

CÆSONIUS MAXIMUS, was baniſhed from Italy by Nero, on account of his friendſhip with Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

CÆTŬLUM, a town of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

CAGĀCO, a fountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

CAICĪNUS, a river of Locris. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 103.

CAĪCUS, a companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 187. l. 9, v. 35.——A river of Myſia, falling into the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Leſbos. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 370.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 243.

CAIĒTA, a town, promontory, and harbour of Campania, which received its name from Caieta, the nurſe of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 1.

CAIUS & CAIA, a prænomen very common at Rome to both ſexes. C, in its natural poſition, denoted the man's name, and when reverſed Ↄ it implied Caia. *Quintil.* 1, c. 7.

CAIUS, a ſon of Agrippa by Julia. *Vid.* Agrippa.

Q. CALĂBER, wrote a Greek poem in 14 books, as a continuation of Homer's Iliad, about the beginning of the third century. The beſt editions of this elegant and well written book, are, that of Rhodoman, 12mo. Hanover, 1604, with the notes of Dauſqueius, and that of Pauw, 8vo. L. Bat. 1734.

CALĀBRIA, a country of Italy in Magna Græcia. It has been called Meſſapia, Japygia, Salentinia, and Peucetia. The poet Ennius was born there. The country was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 425.—*Horat.* 1, od. 31. *Epod.* 1, v. 27. l. 1, ep. 7, v. 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.

CALĂBRUS, a river of Calabria. *Pauſ.* 6.

CALAGURRITĂNI, a people of Spain, who ate their wives and children, rather than yield to Pompey. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

CALAIS & ZETHES. *Vid.* Zethes.

CALAGUTIS, a river of Spain. *Flor.* 3, c. 22.

CALĂMIS, an excellent carver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 10.

CALĂMĪSA, a place of Samos. *Herodot.* 9.

CALĂMOS, a town of Aſia, near mount Libanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.——A town of Phœnicia.——Another of Babylonia.

CALĂMUS, a ſon of the river Meander, who was tenderly attached to Carpo, &c. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

CALĀNUS, a celebrated Indian philoſopher, one of the gymnoſophiſts. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being ſick, in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raiſed, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, to the aſtoniſhment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander aſked him whether he had any thing to ſay: "No," ſaid he, "I ſhall meet you again in a very ſhort time." Alexander died three months after in Babylon. *Strab.* 15.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 23.—*Arrian & Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian.* 2, c. 41. l. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

CALAON, a river of Aſia, near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

CALĂRIS, a city of Sardinia. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.

CALATHĀNA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

CALATHION, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

CALATHUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Antiope.

CALATES, a town of Thrace near Tomus.

CĀLĀTIA, a town of Campia, on the Appian

Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæſar. *Sil.* 8, v. 543.

CALATIÆ, a people of India, who eat the fleſh of their parents. *Herodot.* 3, c. 38.

CALAVIS, a people of Campania. *Liv.* 26, c. 27.

CALAVIUS, a magiſtrate of Capua, who reſcued ſome Roman ſenators from death, &c. *Liv.* 23, c. 2 & 3.

CALAURĒA & CALAURĪA, an iſland near Troezene in the bay of Argos. Apollo, and afterwards Neptune, was the chief deity of the place. The tomb of Demoſthenes was ſeen there, who poiſoned himſelf to fly from the perſecutions of Antipater. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 384.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 8, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CALBIS, a river of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

CALCE, a city of Campania. *Strab.* 5.

CALCHAS, a celebrated ſoothſayer, ſon of Theſtor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high prieſt; and he informed them, that that city could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, that their fleet could not ſail from Aulis before Iphigenia was ſacrificed to Diana, and that the plague could not be ſtopped in the Grecian army, before the reſtoration of Chryſeis to her father. He told them alſo, that Troy could not be taken before ten years ſiege. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed, that as ſoon as he found a man more ſkilled than himſelf in divination, he muſt periſh; and this happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were in the branches of a certain fig-tree; and when Mopſus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. [*Vid. Mopſus.*] *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Æſchyl. in Agam.*—*Euripid. in Iphig.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

CALCHEDONIA. *Vid.* Chalcedon.

CALCHINIA, a daughter of Leucippus. She had a ſon by Neptune, who inherited his grandfather's kingdom of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.

CALDUS CÆLIUS, a Roman who killed himſelf when detained by the Germans. *Patere.* 2, c. 120.

CALE, (es,) CALES, (ium,) & CALĒNUM, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 4, od. 12.—*Juv.* 1, v. 69.—*Sil.* 8, v. 413.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 728.

CALĒDONIA, a country at the north of Britain, now called Scotland. The reddiſh hair and lofty ſtature of its inhabitants ſeemed to denounce a German extraction, according to *Tacit. in vitâ Agric.* It was ſo little known to the Romans, and its inhabitants ſo little civilized, that they called it *Britannia Barbara*, and they never penetrated into the country either for curioſity or conqueſt. *Martial.* 10, ep. 44.—*Sil.* 3, v. 598.

CALENTUM, a place of Spain, where it is ſaid they made bricks ſo light that they ſwam on the ſurface of the water. *Plin.* 35, c. 14.

CALĒNUS, a famous ſoothſayer of Etruria, in the age of Tarquin. *Plin.* 28, c. 2.——A lieutenant of Cæſar's army. After Cæſar's murder, he concealed ſome that had been proſcribed by the triumvirs, and behaved with great honor to them. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

CALES, *Vid. Cale.*——A city of Bithynia on the Euxine. *Arrian.*

CALESIUS, a charioteer of Axylus, killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 16, v. 16.

CALĒTÆ, a people of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, c. 4. Their town is called Caletum.

CALETOR, a Trojan prince, ſlain by Ajax as he was going to ſet fire to the ſhip of Proteſilaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 419.

CALEX, a river of Aſia Minor, falling into the Euxine ſea. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 75.

CALIADNE, the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CALICĒNI, a people of Macedonia.

M. CALIDIUS, an orator and prætor who died in the civil wars, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 2.——L. Julius, a man remarkable for his riches, the excellency of his character, his learning and poetical abilities. He was proſcribed by Volumnius, but delivered by Atticus. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 12.

C. CALĬGŬLA, the emperor, received this ſirname from his wearing in the camp, the *Caliga*, a military covering for the leg. He was ſon of Germanicus by Agrippina, and grandſon to Tiberius. During the firſt 8 months of his reign, Rome expected univerſal proſperity, the exiles were recalled, taxes were remitted, and proſligates diſmiſſed; but Caligula ſoon became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himſelf, and ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wiſhed to imitate the thunders and power of Jupiter. The ſtatues of all great men were removed, as if Rome would ſooner forget her virtues in their abſence; and the emperor appeared in public places in the moſt indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed inceſt with his three ſiſters, and eſtabliſhed public places of proſtitution. He often amuſed himſelf with putting innocent people to death; he attempted to famiſh Rome, by a monopoly of corn; and as he was pleaſed with the greateſt diſaſters which befell his ſubjects, he often wiſhed the Romans had but one head, that he

he might have the gratification to ſtrike it off. Wild beaſts were conſtantly fed in his palace with human victims, and a favorite horſe was made high-prieſt and conſul, and kept in marble apartments, and adorned with the moſt valuable trappings and pearls the Roman empire could furniſh. Caligula built a bridge upwards of three miles in the ſea; and would perhaps have ſhown himſelf more tyrannical, had not Chæreas, one of his ſervants, formed a conſpiracy againſt his life, with others equally tired with the cruelties and the inſults that were offered with impunity to the perſons and feelings of the Romans. In conſequence of this, the tyrant was murdered January 24th, in his 29th year, after a reign of three years and ten months, A. D. 41. It has been ſaid, that Caligula wrote a treatiſe on rhetoric; but his love of learning is better underſtood from his attempts to deſtroy the writings of Homer and of Virgil. *Dio.*—*Sueton in vitâ.*—*Tacit. Ann.*

CALĬPUS, a mathematician of Cyzicus, B. C. 330.

CALIS, a man in Alexander's army, tortured for conſpiring againſt the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.

CALLÆSCHRUS, the father of Critias. *Plut. in Alcib.*

CALLAĬCI, a people of Luſitania. *Ovid.* 6, *Faſt.* v. 461.

CALLAS, a general of Alexander. *Diod.* 17.——Of Caſſander againſt Polyperchon. *Id.* 19.——A river of Eubœa.

CALLATĒBUS, a town of Caria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 32.

CALLETERIA, a town of Campania.

CALLĒNI, a people of Campania.

CALLIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

CALLIĂDES, a magiſtrate of Athens when Xerxes invaded Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 51.

CALLIAS, an Athenian appointed to make peace between Artaxerxes and his country. *Diod.* 12.——A ſon of Temenus, who murdered his father, with the aſſiſtance of his brothers. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A Greek poet, ſon of Lyſimachus. His compoſitions are loſt. He was ſirnamed Schœnion, from his twiſting ropes, (σχοινος,) through poverty. *Athen.* 10.——A partial hiſtorian of Syracuſe. He wrote an account of the Sicilian wars, and was well rewarded by Agathocles, becauſe he had ſhown him in a favorable view. *Athen.* 12.—*Dionyſ.*——An Athenian greatly revered for his patriotiſm. *Herodot.* 6, c. 121.——A ſoothſayer.——An Athenian, commander of a fleet againſt Philip, whoſe ſhips he took, &c.—A rich Athenian, who liberated Cimon from priſon, on condition of marrying his ſiſter and wife Elpinice. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Cim.*——A hiſtorian, who wrote an explanation of the poems of Alcæus and Sappho.

CALLIBIUS, a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta. *Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*

CALLICĒRUS, a Greek poet, ſome of whoſe epigrams are preſerved in the Anthologia.

CALLICHŎRUS, a place of Phocis, where the orgies of Bacchus were yearly celebrated.

CALLĬCLES, an Athenian, whoſe houſe was not ſearched on account of his recent marriage, when an enquiry was made after the money given by Harpalus, &c. *Plut. in Demoſth.*——A ſtatuary of Megara.

CALLICOLŌNA, a place of Troy, near the Simois.

CALLICRĂTES, an Athenian, who ſeized upon the ſovereignty of Syracuſe, by impoſing upon Dion when he had loſt his popularity. He was expelled by the ſons of Dionyſius, after reigning 13 months. He is called *Callippus* by ſome authors. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——An officer entruſted with the care of the treaſures of Suſa by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An artiſt, who made, with ivory, ants and other inſects, ſo ſmall that they could ſcarcely be ſeen. It is ſaid that he engraved ſome of Homer's verſes upon a grain of millet. *Plin.* 7, c. 21.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 17——An Achæan, who, by his perfidy, conſtrained the Athenians to ſubmit to Rome. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10.——A Syrian, who wrote an account of Aurelian's life.——A brave Athenian killed at the battle of Platæa. *Herodot.* 9, c. 72.

CALLICRATĬDAS, a Spartan, who ſucceeded Lyſander in the command of the fleet. He took Methymna, and routed the Athenian fleet under Conon. He was defeated and killed near the Arginuſæ, in a naval battle, B. C. 406. *Diod.* 13.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*——One of the four ambaſſadors ſent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.——A Pythagorean writer.

CALLIDIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero. *Cic. in Brut.* 274.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 36.

CALLIDRŎMUS, a place near Thermopylæ. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

CALLIGĒTUS, a man of Megara, received in his baniſhment by Pharnabazus. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

CALLĬMĂCHUS, an hiſtorian and poet of Cyrene, ſon of Battus and Meſatma. He had, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, kept a ſchool at Alexandria, and had Apollonius of Rhodes among his pupils, whoſe ingratitude obliged Callimachus to laſh him ſeverely

ſeverely in a ſatyrical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. The Ibis of Ovid is an imitation of this piece. He wrote a work in 120 books on famous men, beſides treatiſes on birds; but of all his numerous compoſitions, only a few epigrams, an elegy, and ſome hymns, are extant; the beſt editions of which, are that of Erneſtus, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1761. and that of Vulcanius, 12mo. Antwerp, 1584. Propertius ſtiled himſelf the *Roman Callimachus*. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 65.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 84.—*Horat.* 2, ep 2, v. 109.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian general, killed in the battle of Marathon. His body was found in an erect poſture, all covered with wounds. *Plut.* ——A Colophonian, who wrote the life of Homer. *Plut.*

CALLIMĔDON, a partizan of Phocion, at Athens, condemned by the populace.

CALLIMĔLES, a youth ordered to be killed and ſerved up as meat by Apollodorus of Caſſandrea. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 7.

CALLINUS, an orator, who is ſaid to have firſt invented elegiac poetry, B. C. 776. Some of his verſes are to be found in Stobæus. *Athen.*—*Strab.* 13.

CALLIŎPE, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, who preſided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is ſaid to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace ſuppoſes her able to play on any muſical inſtrument. She was repreſented with books in her hand, which ſignified that her office was to take notice of the famous actions of heroes, as Clio was employed in celebrating them; and ſhe held the three moſt famous epic poems of antiquity, and appeared generally crowned with laurel. She ſettled the diſpute between Venus and Proſerpine, concerning Adonis, whoſe company theſe two goddeſſes wiſhed both perpetually to enjoy. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3. —*Horat.* od.

CALLIPATĪRA, daughter of Diagoras, and wife of Callianax the athlete, went diſguiſed in man's cloaths with her ſon Piſidorus, to the Olympic games. When Piſidorus was declared victor, ſhe diſcovered her ſex through the exceſs of joy, and was arreſted, as women were not permitted to appear there. The victory of her ſon obtained her releaſe; and a law was inſtantly made, which forbade any wreſtlers to appear but naked. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 6, l. 6, c. 7.

CALLĬPHON, a painter of Samos, famous for his hiſtorical pieces. *Plin.* 10, c. 26. ——A philoſopher who made the *ſummum bonum* conſiſt in pleaſure joined to the love of honeſty. This ſyſtem was oppoſed by *Cicero, Quæſt. acad.* 4, c. 131 & 139. *de Offic.* 3, c. 119.

CALLĬPHRON, a celebrated dancing maſter, who had Epaminondas among his pupils. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

CALLIPĬDÆ, a people of Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 17.

CALLIPŎLIS, a city of Thrace on the Helleſpont. *Sil.* 14, v. 250.——A town of Sicily near Ætna.——A city of Calabria on the coaſt of Tarentum, on a rocky iſland, joined by a bridge to the continent. It is now called *Gallipoli*, and contains 6000 inhabitants, who trade in oil and cotton.

CALLĬPUS or CALIPPUS, an Athenian, diſciple to Plato. He deſtroyed Dion, &c. *Vid.* Callicrates. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A Corinthian, who wrote an hiſtory of Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 29.——A philoſopher. *Diog. in Zen.*——A general of the Athenians when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.

CALLIPYGES, a ſirname of Venus.

CALLIRHOE, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom ſhe had Ilus, Ganymede, and Aſſaracus.——A fountain of Attica, where Callirhoe killed herſelf. *Vid* Coreſus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.—*Stat.* 12. *Theb.* v. 629.——A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys mother of Echidna, Orthos, and Cerberus, by Chryſaor. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Lycus tyrant of Libya, who kindly received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her, upon which ſhe killed herſelf.——A daughter of the Acheloüs, who married Alcmæon. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.——A daughter of Phocus the Bœotian, whoſe beauty procured her many admirers. Her father behaved with ſuch coldneſs to her lovers that they murdered him. Callirhoe avenged his death with the aſſiſtance of the Bœotians. *Plut. Amat. Narr.*——A daughter of Piras and Niobe. *Hygin.* fab. 145.

CALLISTE, an iſland of the Ægean Sea called afterwards *Thera*. *Plin.* 4. c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.——Its chief town was founded 1150 years before the Chriſtian era, by Theras.

CALLISTEIA, a feſtival at Leſbos, during which, all the women preſented themſelves in the temple of Juno, and the faireſt was rewarded in a public manner. There was alſo an inſtitution of the ſame kind among the Parrhaſians, firſt made by Cypſelus, whoſe wife was honored with the firſt prize. The Eleans had one alſo, in which the faireſt man received as a prize a complete ſuit of armour, which he dedicated to Minerva.

CALLISTHĔNES, a Greek who wrote an hiſtory of his own country in 10 books, beginning from the peace between Artaxerxes and Greece, down to the plundering of the temple of Delphi by Philomelus. *Diod.* 14. ——A man who with others attempted to expel the garriſon of Demetrius from Athens. *Polyæn.*

Polyæn. 5, c. 17.——A philoſopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander, whom he accompanied in his oriental expedition in the capacity of a preceptor, and to whom he had been recommended by his friend and maſter Ariſtotle. He refuſed to pay divine honors to the king, for which he was accuſed of conſpiracy, mutilated, and expoſed to wild beaſts, dragged about in chains, till Lyſimachus gave him poiſon, which ended together his tortures and his life, B. C. 328. None of his compoſitions are extant. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Arrian.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 12, c. 6 & 7.——A writer of Sybaris.—A freed-man of Lucullus. It is ſaid that he gave poiſon to his maſter. *Plut in Lucull.*

CALLISTO & CALISTO, called alſo Helice, was daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and one of Diana's attendants. Jupiter ſaw her, and ſeduced her after he had aſſumed the ſhape of Diana. Her pregnancy was diſcovered as ſhe bathed with Diana; and the fruit of her amour with Jupiter, called Arcas, was hid in the woods, and preſerved. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter, changed Caliſto into a bear; but the god, apprehenſive of her being hurt by the huntſmen, made her a conſtellation of heaven, with her ſon Arcas, under the name of the bear. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 4, *&c.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 176 & 177.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.

CALLISTONICUS, a celebrated ſtatuary at Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 16.

CALLISTRĂTUS, an Athenian, appointed general with Timotheus and Chabrias againſt Lacedæmon. *Diod.* 15.——An orator of Aphidna, in the time of Epaminondas, the moſt eloquent of his age.——An Athenian orator, with whom Demoſthenes made an intimate acquaintance after he had heard him plead. *Xenophon.*——A Greek hiſtorian praiſed by *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A comic poet, rival of Ariſtophanes.——A ſtatuary. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A ſecretary of Mithridates. *Plut. in Lucull.*——A grammarian, who made the alphabet of the Samians conſiſt of 24 letters. Some ſuppoſe that he wrote a treatiſe on courtezans.

CALLIXĔNA, a courtezan of Theſſaly, whoſe company Alexander refuſed, though requeſted by his mother Olympias. This was attributed by the Athenians to other cauſes than chaſtity, and therefore the prince's ambition was ridiculed.

CALLIXĔNUS, a general who periſhed by famine.——An Athenian, impriſoned for paſſing ſentence of death upon ſome priſoners. *Diod.* 13.

CALON, a ſtatuary. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.——*Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CALOR, a river of Italy near Beneventum. *Liv.* 24, c. 14.

CALPE, a lofty mountain in the moſt ſouthern parts of Spain, oppoſite to mount Abyla on the African coaſt. Theſe two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called Gibraltar.

CALPHURNIA, a daughter of L. Piſo, who was Julius Cæſar's fourth wife. The night previous to her huſband's murder, ſhe dreamed that the roof of her houſe had fallen, and that he had been ſtabbed in her arms; and on that account ſhe attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. After Cæſar's murder, ſhe placed herſelf under the patronage of M. Antony *Sueton. in Jul.*

CALPHURNIUS BESTIA, a noble Roman bribed by Jugurtha. It is ſaid that he murdered his wives when aſleep. *Plin.* 27, c. 2.——Craſſus, a patrician, who went with Regulus againſt the Maſſyli. He was ſeized by the enemy as he attempted to plunder one of their towns, and he was ordered to be ſacrificed to Neptune. Biſaltia, the king's daughter, fell in love with him, and gave him an opportunity of eſcaping and of conquering her father. Calphurnius returned victorious, and Biſaltia deſtroyed herſelf.—A man who conſpired againſt the emperor Nerva.——Galeriānus, ſon of Piſo, put to death, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 11.——Piſo, condemned for uſing ſeditious words againſt Tiberius. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 21.——Another famous for his abſtinence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.——Titus, a Latin poet, born in Sicily in the age of Diocletian: ſeven of his eclogues are extant, and generally found with the works of the poets who have written on hunting. They are greatly inferior to the elegance and ſimplicity of Virgil's. The beſt edition is that of Kempher, 4to. L. Bat. 1728.——A man ſirnamed Frugi, who compoſed annals, B. C. 130.

CALPURNIA or CALPHURNIA, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Calpus ſon of Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

CALPURNIA & CALPHURNIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 604, ſeverely to puniſh ſuch as were guilty of uſing bribes, &c. *Cic. de Off.* 2.——A daughter of Marius, ſacrificed to the gods by her father, who was adviſed to do it, in a dream, if he wiſhed to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut. in Parall.*——A woman who killed herſelf when ſhe heard that her huſband was murdered in the civil wars of Marius. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26.——The wife of J. Cæſar. *Vid. Calphurnia.*——A favorite of the emperor Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*——A woman ruined by Agrippina on account of her beauty, &c. *Tacit.*

CALVIA, a female miniſter of Nero's luſts. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 3.

CALVĪNA, a proſtitute in Juvenal's age, 3, v. 133.

CALVISIUS, a friend of Auguſtus. *Plut. in*

in Anton.——An officer whoſe wife proſtituted herſelf in his camp by night, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 48.

CALUMNIA & IMPUDENTIA, two deities worſhipped at Athens. Calumny was ingeniouſly repreſented in a painting by Apelles.

CALUSIDIUS, a ſoldier in the army of Germanicus. When this general wiſhed to ſtab himſelf with his own ſword, Caluſidius offered him his own, obſerving that it was ſharper. *Tacit.* 1. *An.* c. 35.

CALUSIUM, a town of Etruria.

CALVUS CORN. LICINIUS, a famous orator, equally known for writing iambics. As he was both factious and ſatyrical, he did not fail to excite attention by his animadverſions upon Cæſar and Pompey, and, from his eloquence, to diſpute the palm of eloquence with Cicero. *Cic. ep.*—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 10, v. 19.

CALŸBE, a town of Thrace. *Strab.* 17.——The mother of Bucolion by Laomedon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——An old woman prieſteſs in the temple which Juno had at Ardea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 419.

CALYCADNUS, a river of Cilicia.

CALŸCE, a daughter of Æolus, ſon of Helenus and Enaretta daughter of Deimachus. She had Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius the ſon of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.——A Grecian girl, who fell in love with a youth. As ſhe was unable to gain the object of her love, ſhe threw herſelf from a precipice. This tragical ſtory was made into a ſong by Steſichorus, and was ſtill extant in the age of *Athenæus*, 14.

CALYDIUM, a town on the Appian way.

CALYDNA, an iſland in the Myrtoan ſea. Some ſuppoſe it to be near Rhodes, others near Tenedos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 205.

CALŸDON, a city of Ætolia, where Œneus the father of Meleager reigned. The Evenus flows through it, and it receives its name from Calydon the ſon of Ætolus. During the reign of Œneus, Diana ſent a wild boar to ravage the country, on account of the neglect which had been ſhown to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age aſſembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets, under the name of the chace of Calydon, or the Calydonian boar. Meleager killed the animal with his own hand, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured. The ſkin of the boar was preſerved, and was ſtill ſeen in the age of Pauſanias, in the temple of Minerva Alea. The tuſks were alſo preſerved by the Arcadians in Tegea, and Auguſtus carried them away to Rome, becauſe the people of Tegea had followed the party of Antony. Theſe tuſks were ſhewn for a long time at Rome. One of them was about half an ell long, and the other was broken. [*Vid.* Meleager and Atalanta.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9. v. 577.—*Hygin.* fab. 174.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4, &c.——A ſon of Ætolus and Pronoe daughter of Phorbas. He gave his name to a town of Ætolia.

CALŸDŌNIS, a name of Deianira, as living in Calydon. *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 4.

CALŸDŌNIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus.

CALYMNE, an iſland near Lebynthos. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, v. 81.

CALYNDA, a town of Caria. *Ptol.* 5, c. 3.

CALŸPSO, one of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas, according to ſome, was goddeſs of ſilence, and reigned in the iſland of Ogygia, whoſe ſituation and even exiſtence is doubted. When Ulyſſes was ſhipwrecked on her coaſts, ſhe received him with great hoſpitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a huſband. The hero refuſed, and after ſeven years' delay, he was permitted to depart from the iſland by order of Mercury, the meſſenger of Jupiter. During his ſtay, Ulyſſes had two ſons by Calypſo, Nauſithous and Nauſinous. Calypſo was inconſolable at the departure of Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 15.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 360.—*Ovid de Pon.* 4, ep. 18. *Amor.* 2, el. 17.—*Propert.* 1, el. 15.

CAMANTIUM, a town of Aſia Minor.

CAMARĪNA, a town of Italy.—A lake of Sicily, with a town of the ſame name, built B. C. 552. It was deſtroyed by the Syracuſans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous. The lake was drained contrary to the advice of Apollo, as the antients ſuppoſed, and a peſtilence was the conſequence; but the lowneſs of the lake below the level of the ſea prevents its being drained. The words *Camarinam movere* are become proverbial to expreſs an unſucceſsful and dangerous attempt. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 701. *Strab.* 6.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 154.

CAMBAULES, a general of ſome Gauls who invaded Greece. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19.

CAMBES, a prince of Lydia, of ſuch voracious appetite that he ate his own wife, &c. *Ælian.* 1, *V. H.* c. 27.

CAMBRE, a place near Puteoli. *Juv.* 7, v. 154.

CAMBUNII, mountains of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

CAMBŸSES, king of Perſia, was ſon of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt, and was ſo offended at the ſuperſtition of the Egyptians, that he killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. When he wiſhed to take Peluſium, he placed at the head of his army, a number of cats and dogs;

dogs; and the Egyptians refuſing, in an attempt to defend themſelves, to kill animals which they reverenced as divinities, became an eaſy prey to the enemy. Cambyſes afterwards ſent an army of 50,000 men to deſtroy Jupiter Ammon's temple, and reſolved to attack the Carthaginians and Æthiopians. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere ſuſpicion, and flead alive a partial judge, whoſe ſkin he nailed on the judgment ſeat, and appointed his ſon to ſucceed him, telling him to remember where he ſat. He died of a ſmall wound he had given himſelf with his ſword as he mounted on horſeback; and the Egyptians obſerved, that it was the ſame place on which he had wounded their god Apis, and that therefore he was viſited by the hand of the gods. His death happened 521 years before Chriſt. He left no iſſue to ſucceed him, and his throne was uſurped by the magi, and aſcended by Darius ſoon after. *Herodot.* 2, 3, &c. —*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9.——*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3. ——A Perſian of obſcure origin, to whom king Aſtyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage. The king, who had been terrified by dreams which threatened the loſs of his crown by the hand of his daughter's ſon, had taken this ſtep in hopes that the children of ſo ignoble a bed would ever remain in obſcurity. He was diſappointed. Cyrus, Mandane's ſon, dethroned him when grown to manhood. *Herodot.* 1, c. 46, 107, &c. —*Juſtin.* 1, c. 4.——A river of Aſia, which flows from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus. *Mela.* 3, c. 5.

Camelāni, a people of Italy.

Camelītæ, a people of Meſopotamia.

Camēra, a field of Calabria. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 582.

Camerīnum & Camertium, a town of Umbria, very faithful to Rome. The inhabitants were called Camertes. *Liv.* 9. c. 36.

Camerīnus, a Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont.* el. 16, v. 19.——Some of the family of the Camerini were diſtinguiſhed for their zeal as citizens, as well as for their abilities as ſcholars, among whom was Calpicius, commiſſioned by the Roman ſenate to go to Athens, to collect the beſt of Solon's laws. *Juv.* 7, v. 90.

Camerium, a town of Italy near Rome, taken by Romulus. *Plut. in Rom.*

Camertes, a friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 562.—*Vid.* Camerinum.

Camilla, queen of the Volſci, was daughter of Metabus and Caſmilla. She was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting, and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father devoted her, when young, to the ſervice of Diana. When ſhe was declared queen, ſhe marched to aſſiſt Turnus againſt Æneas, where ſhe ſignalized herſelf by the numbers that periſhed by her hand. She was ſo ſwift that ſhe could run, or rather fly over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the ſea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound ſhe received from Aruns. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 803, l. 11, v. 435.

Camilli & Camillæ, the prieſts inſtituted by Romulus for the ſervice of the gods.

Camillus, (L. Furius) a celebrated Roman, called a ſecond Romulus, from his ſervices to his country. He was baniſhed by the people for diſtributing, contrary to his vow, the ſpoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile, Rome was beſieged by the Gauls under Brennus. In the midſt of their misfortunes, the beſieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude, and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered, after it had been for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, B. C. 365, after he had been five times dictator, once cenſor, three times interrex, twice a military tribune, and obtained four triumphs. He conquered the Hernici, Volſci, Latini, & Etrurians, and diſſuaded his countrymen from their intentions of leaving Rome to reſide at Veii. When he beſieged Faliſci, he rejected with proper indignation, the offers of a ſchoolmaſter, who had betrayed into his hands the ſons of the moſt worthy citizens. *Plut in Vitâ.—Liv.* 5.—*Flor.* 1, c, 13.—*Diod.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825. ——A name of Mercury.——An intimate friend of Cicero.

Camīro & Clytia, two daughters of Pandarus of Crete. When their parents were dead, they were left to the care of Venus; who, with the other goddeſſes, brought them up with tenderneſs, and aſked Jupiter to grant them kind huſbands. Jupiter, to puniſh upon them the crime of their father, who was acceſſary to the impiety of Tantalus, ordered the harpies to carry them away and deliver them to the furies. *Pauſ.* 10. c. 30.—*Homer. Od.* 20, v. 66.

Camīrus & Camīra, a town of Rhodes, which received its name from Camirus, a ſon of Hercules and Jole. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 163.

Camissares, a governor of part of Cilicia, father to Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

Camma, a woman of Galatia, who avenged the death of her huſband Sinetus upon his murderer Sinorix, by making him drink in a cup, of which the liquor was poiſoned, on pretence of marrying him, according to the cuſtoms of their country, which

which required that the bridegroom and his bride ſhould drink out of the ſame veſſel. She eſcaped by refuſing to drink on pretence of illneſs. *Polyæn.* 8.

CAMŒNÆ, a name given to the muſes, from the ſweetneſs and melody of their ſongs *a cantu amœno*, or, according to Varro, from *carmen*. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 7.

CAMPĀNA LEX, or Julian agrarian law, was enacted by J. Cæſar, A. U. C. 691, to divide ſome lands among the people.

CAMPĀNIA, a country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum, and part of the Mediterranean Sea. It is celebrated for its delightful views, and for its fertility. Capua is often called *Campana urbs*. *Strab.* 5.—*Cic. de leg. Ag.* c. 35.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 1, l. 22, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.

CAMPE, kept the 100 handed monſters confined in Tartarus. Jupiter killed her, becauſe ſhe refuſed to give them their liberty to come to his aſſiſtance againſt the Titans. *Heſiod. Theog.* 500.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

CAMPASPE & PANCASTE, a beautiful concubine of Alexander, whom the king gave to Apelles, who had fallen in love with her, as he drew her picture in her naked charms. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

CAMPI DIOMĒDIS, a plain ſituate in Apulia. *Mart.* 13, ep. 93.

CAMPSA, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exerciſes, and learnt to wreſtle and box, to throw the diſcus, hurl the javelin, ride a horſe, drive a chariot, &c. The public aſſemblies were held there, and the officers of ſtate choſen, and audience given to foreign ambaſſadors. It was adorned with ſtatues, columns, arches, and porticoes, and its pleaſant ſituation made it very frequented. It was called Martius, becauſe dedicated to Mars. It was ſometimes called Tiberinus, from its cloſeneſs to the Tiber. It was given to the Roman people by a veſtal virgin; but they were deprived of it by Tarquin the Proud, who made it a private field, and ſowed corn in it. When Tarquin was driven from Rome, the people recovered it, and threw away into the Tiber, the corn which had grown there, deeming it unlawful for any man to eat of the produce of that land. The ſheaves which were thrown into the river ſtopped in a ſhallow ford, and by the accumulated collection of mud became firm ground, and formed an iſland, which was called the Holy Iſland, or the iſland of Æſculapius. Dead carcaſes were generally burnt in the Campus Martius. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 2, c. 5, l. 6, c. 20.

CAMULOGĒNUS, a Gaul, raiſed to great honors by Cæſar, for his military abilities. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 57.

CANA, a city and promontory of Æolia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

CANĂCE, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, who became enamoured of her brother Macareus, by whom ſhe had a child, whom ſhe expoſed. The cries of the child diſcovered the mother's inceſt; and Æolus ſent his daughter a ſword, and obliged her to kill herſelf. Macareus fled, and became a prieſt of Apollo, at Delphi. Some ſay that Canace was raviſhed by Neptune, by whom ſhe had many children, among whom were Epopeus, Triops, and Alous. *Apollod.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 238 & 242.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *Triſt.* 2, v. 384.

CANĂCHE, one of Actæon's dogs.

CANĂCHUS, a ſtatuary of Sicyon. *Paſ.* 6, c. 9.

CANÆ, a city of Locris——of Æolia.

CANĀRII, a people near mount Atlas in Africa, who received this name becauſe they fed in common with their dogs. The iſlands which they inhabited were called *Fortunate* by the ancients, and are now known by the name of the *Canaries*. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.

CANĂTHUS, a fountain of Nauplia, where Juno yearly waſhed herſelf to receive her infant purity. *Paſ.* 2, c. 38.

CANDĂCE, a queen of Æthiopia, in the age of Auguſtus, ſo prudent and meritorious that her ſucceſſors always bore her name. She was blind of one eye. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Dio* 54.—*Strab.* 17.

CANDĀVIA, a mountain of Epirus, which ſeparates Illyria from Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 331.

CANDAULES, or Myrſilus, ſon of Myrſus, was the laſt of the Heraclidæ who ſat on the throne of Lydia. He ſhewed his wife naked to Gyges, one of his miniſters; and the queen was ſo incenſed, that ſhe ordered Gyges to murder her huſband, 718 years before the Chriſtian era. After this murder, Gyges married the queen, and aſcended the throne. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plut. Symp.*

CANDĒI, a people of Arabia who fed on ſerpents.

CANDŸOPE, a daughter of Oenopion, raviſhed by her brother.

CANDŸBA, a town of Lycia.

CANENS, a nymph, wife to Picus king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her huſband into a bird, ſhe lamented him ſo much, that ſhe pined away, and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

CANEPHŎRIA, feſtivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or, according to others

of Diana, in which all marriageable women offered ſmall baſkets to the deity, and received the name of *Canephoræ*, whence ſtatues repreſenting women in that attitude were called by the ſame appellation. *Cic. in Verr.* 4.

CANETHUM, a place of Eubœa.——A mountain of Bœotia.

CANICULĀRES DIES, certain days in the ſummer, in which the ſtar Canis is ſaid to influence the ſeaſon, and to make the days more warm during its appearance. *Manilius.*

CĀNĬDIA, a certain woman of Neapolis, againſt whom Horace inveighed as a ſorcereſs. *Horat. epod.*

CANĬDIUS, a tribune, who propoſed a law to empower Pompey to go only with two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CANINEFĀTES, a people near the Batavi. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 15.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS, a conſul with J. Cæſar, after the death of Trebonius. He was conſul only for ſeven hours, becauſe his predeceſſor died the laſt day of the year, and he was choſen only for the remaining part of the day; whence Cicero obſerved, that Rome was greatly indebted to him for his vigilance, as he had not ſlept during the whole time of his conſulſhip. *Cic.* 7, *ad Fam.* ep. 33.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——Lucius, a lieutenant of Cæſar's army in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 83.——Rufus, a friend of Pliny the younger. *Plin.* 1, ep. 3.——Gallus, an intimate friend of Cicero.

CANISTIUS, a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran 1200 ſtadia in one day. *Plin.* 7, c. 20.

CANIUS, a poet of Gades, contemporary with Martial. He was ſo naturally merry that he always laughed. *Mart.* 1, ep. 62.——A Roman knight, who went to Sicily for his amuſement, where he bought gardens well ſtocked with fiſh, which diſappeared on the morrow. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* 14.

CANNÆ, a ſmall village of Apulia near the Aufidus, where Hannibal conquered the Roman conſuls, P. Æmylius and Terentius Varro, and ſlaughtered 40,000 Romans, on the 21ſt of May, B. C. 216. The ſpot where this famous battle was fought is now ſhewn by the natives, and denominated the field of blood. *Liv.* 22, c. 44.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut. in Annib.*

CANŌPICUM OSTIUM, one of the mouths of the Nile, 12 miles from Alexandria. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

CĂNŌPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It receives its name from Canopus the pilot of the veſſel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. The inhabitants are diſſolute in their manners. Virgil beſtows upon it the epithet of *Pellæus*, becauſe Alexander, who was born at Pella, built Alexandria in the neighbourhood. *Ital.* 11, v. 433.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 287.——The pilot of the ſhip of Menelaus, who died in his youth on the coaſt of Egypt, by the bite of a ſerpent. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CANTĂBRA, a river falling into the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 20.

CANTĂBRI, a ferocious people of Spain, who rebelled againſt Auguſtus, by whom they were conquered: their country is now called Biſcays. *Liv.* 3. v. 329.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6 & 11.

CANTĂBRIÆ LACUS, a lake in Spain, where a thunder-bolt fell, and in which 12 axes were found. *Suet. in Galb.* 8.

CANTHĂRUS, a famous ſculptor of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A comic poet of Athens.

CANTHUS, a ſon of Abas, one of the Argonauts.

CANTIUM, a country in the eaſtern parts of Britain, now called Kent. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5.

CANULEIA, one of the four firſt veſtals choſen by Numa. *Plut.*——A law. *Vid.* Canuleius.

C. CANULEIUS, a tribune of the people of Rome, A. U. C. 310, who made a law to render it conſtitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry. It ordained alſo, that one of the conſuls ſhould be yearly choſen from the plebeians. *Liv.* 4, c. 3, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 17.

CANULIA, a Roman virgin, who became pregnant by her brother, and killed herſelf by order of her father. *Plut. in Parall.*

CANŬSIUM, a town of Apulia, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cannæ. It was built by Diomedes, and its inhabitants have been called *bilingues*, becauſe they retained the language of their founder, and likewiſe adopted that of their neighbours. Horace complained of the grittineſs of their bread. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 11.

CANŬSIUS, a Greek hiſtorian under Ptolemy Auletes. *Plut.*

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, a tribune of the people, who, like Cicero, furiouſly attacked Antony when declared an enemy to the ſtate. His ſatyr coſt him his life. *Patercul.* 2, c. 64.——A Roman actor. *Plut. in Brut.*

CĂPĂNEUS, a noble Argive, ſon of Hipponous and Aſtinome, and huſband to Evadne. He was ſo impious, that when he went to the Theban war, he declared that he would take Thebes even in ſpite of Jupiter. Such contempt provoked the god, who ſtruck him dead with a thunderbolt. His body was

burnt ſeparately from the others, and his wife threw herſelf on the burning pile to mingle her aſhes with his. It is ſaid that Æſculapius reſtored him to life. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 404.—*Stat. Theb.* 3, *&c.*—*Hygin.* fab. 68 & 70.—*Euripid. in Phæniſſ. & Suppl.*—*Æſchyl. Sept. Ante Theb.*

CAPELLA, an elegiac poet in the age of J. Cæſar. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 36.—Martianus, a Carthaginian, A. D. 490, who wrote on the marriage of Mercury, and philology. The beſt edition is that of Walthardus, 8vo. Bernæ, 1763.—A gladiator. *Juv.* 4, v. 155.

CAPĒNA, a gate of Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 192.

CAPĒNAS, a ſmall river of Italy. *Stat. Theb.* 13, v. 85.

CAPĒNI, a people of Etruria, in whoſe territory Feronia had a grove and a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 5, 22, *&c.*

CAPER, a river of Aſia Minor.

CAPĒTUS, a king of Alba, who reigned 26 years. *Dionyſ.*——A ſuitor of Hippodamia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

CAPHĀREUS, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, where Nauplius king of the country, to revenge the death of his ſon Palamedes, ſlain by Ulyſſes, ſet a burning torch in the darkneſs of night, which cauſed the Greeks to be ſhipwrecked on the coaſt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 260.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 481.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 115.

CAPHYÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 23.

CAPIO, a Roman, famous for his friendſhip with Cato. *Plut. de Patr. Am.*

CAPĪTO, the uncle of Paterculus, who joined Agrippa againſt Caſſius. *Patercul.* 2, c. 69.—Fonteius, a man ſent by Antony to ſettle his diſputes with Auguſtus. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 32.—A man accuſed of extortion in Cilicia, and ſeverely puniſhed by the ſenate. *Juv.* 8, v. 93.—An epic poet of Alexandria, who wrote on love.—An hiſtorian of Lycia, who wrote an account of Iſauria in 8 books.—A poet who wrote on illuſtrious men.

CAPĬTOLĪNI LUDI, games yearly celebrated at Rome in honor of Jupiter, who preſerved the capitol from the Gauls.

CAPĬTOLĪNUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his temple on Mount Capitolinus.—A ſirname of M. Manlius, who, for his ambition, was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, which he had ſo nobly defended.——A mountain at Rome, called alſo Mons Tarpeius, and Mons Saturni. The capitol was built upon it.——A man of laſcivious morals, conſul with Marcellus. *Plut. in Marcell.*——Julius, an author in Dioclesian's reign, who wrote an account of the life of Verus, Antoninus Pius, the Gordians, *&c.*—moſt of which is now loſt.

CAPĬTOLĬUM, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock, the plan of which was made by Tarquin Priſcus. It was begun by Servius Tullius, finiſhed by Tarquin Superbus, and conſecrated by the conſul Horatius after the expulſion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other ſides with two. The aſcent to it from the ground, was by an hundred ſteps. The magnificence and richneſs of this temple are almoſt incredible. All the conſuls ſucceſſively made donations to the capitol, and Auguſtus beſtowed upon it at one time 2,000 pounds weight of gold. Its threſholds were made of braſs, and its roof was gold. It was adorned with veſſels and ſhields of ſolid ſilver, with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius, and Sylla rebuilt it, but died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again deſtroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Veſpaſian, who endeavoured to repair it, ſaw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raiſed it again, for the laſt time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predeceſſors, and ſpent 12,000 talents in gilding it.—When they firſt dug for the foundations, they found a man's head called Tolius, found and entire in the ground, and from thence drew an omen of the future greatneſs of the Roman empire. The hill was from that circumſtance called Capitolium, *a capite Toli.* The conſuls and magiſtrates offered ſacrifices there, when they firſt entered upon their offices, and the proceſſion in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 136, l. 8, v. 347.—*Tacit.* 3. *Hiſt.* c. 72.—*Plut. in Poplic.*—*Liv.* 1, 10, *&c.*—*Plin.* 33, *&c.*—*Sueton. in Aug.* c. 30.

CAPPĂDŎCIA, a country of Aſia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It receives its name from the river Cappadox, which ſeparates it from Galatia. The inhabitants were called Syrians and Leuco-Syrians by the Greeks. They were of a dull and ſubmiſſive diſpoſition, and addicted to every vice, according to the ancients, who wrote this virulent epigram againſt them:

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit; at illa
Guſtato periit ſanguine Cappadocis.

When they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refuſed it, and begged of them a king, and they received Ariobarzanes. It was ſome time after governed by a Roman proconſul. Though the ancients have ridiculed this country for the unfruitfulneſs of its ſoil and the manners of its inhabitants, yet it can boaſt of the birth of the geographer Strabo, among other illuſtrious characters.

The

The horſes of this country were in general eſteem, and with theſe they paid their tributes to the king of Perſia, while under his power, for want of money.—The kings of Cappadocia moſtly bore the name of Ariarathes. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 39.—*Plin.* 6, c. 3.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73, l. 5, c. 49.—*Mela.* 1. c. 2, l. 3, c. 8.

CAPPĂDOX, a river of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 6, c. 3.

CAPRĂRIA, a mountainous iſland on the coaſt of Italy, famous for its goats. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

CĂPREÆ, an iſland on the coaſt of Campania, abounding in quails, and famous for the reſidence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius, during the 7 laſt years of his life. The iſland, in which now ſeveral medals are dug up expreſſive of the licentious morals of the emperor, was about 40 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by ſteep rocks. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 709.—*Suet. in Tib.*—*Stat. Sylv.* 3, v. 5.

CAPREÆ PALUS, a place near Rome, where Romulus diſapppeared. *Plut in Rom.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 491.

CAPRICORNUS, a ſign of the Zodiac, in which appear 28 ſtars in the form of a goat, ſuppoſed by the ancients to be the goat Amalthæa, which fed Jupiter with her milk. Some maintain that it is Pan, who changed himſelf into a goat when frightened at the approach of Typhon. When the ſun enters this ſign, it is the winter ſolſtice, or the longeſt night in the year. *Manil.* 2 & 4.—*Horat.* 2, od. 17, v. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 196. *P. A.* 2, 28.

CAPRIFICIĀLIS, a day ſacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money. *Plin.* 11, c. 15.

CAPRĪMA, a town of Caria.

CAPRĬPĔDES, a ſirname of Pan, the Fauni and the Satyrs, from their having goats feet.

CAPRIUS, a great informer in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 4, v. 66.

CAPROTĪNA, a feſtival celebrated at Rome in honor of Juno, at which women only officiated. *Varro. de L. L.* 5.

CAPRUS, a harbour near mount Athos.

CAPSA, a town of Libya, ſurrounded by vaſt deſerts full of ſnakes. *Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Sall. bell. Jug.*

CAPSĂGE, a town of Syria. *Curt.* 10.

CĂPUA, the chief city of Campania in Italy, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Capys, the father, or rather the companion of Anchiſes. This city was very ancient, and ſo opulent that it even rivalled Rome, and was called *altera Roma*. The ſoldiers of Annibal, after the battle of Cannæ, were enervated by the pleaſures and luxuries which powerfully prevailed in this voluptuous city and under a ſoft climate. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.—*Liv.* 4, 7, 8, *&c.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 44.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.—*Cic. in Philip.* 12, c. 3.—*Plut. in Ann.*

CAPYS, a Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. He was one of thoſe who, againſt the advice of Thymœtes, wiſhed to deſtroy the wooden horſe, which proved the deſtruction of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.——A ſon of Aſſaracus by a daughter of the Simois. He was father of Anchiſes by Themis. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 33.

CAPYS SYLVIUS, a king of Alba, who reigned 28 years. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 768.

CAR, a ſon of Phoroneus, king of Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 39 & 40.——A ſon of Manes, who married Callirhoe, daughter of the Mæander. Caria received its name from him. *Herodot.* 1, c. 171.

CARABACTRA, a place in India.

CARABIS, a town of Spain.

CARĂCALLA. *Vid.* Antoninus.

CARACATES, a people of Germany.

CARACTĂCUS, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæſar, A. D. 47. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 33 & 37.

CARÆ, certain places between Suſa and the Tigris, where Alexander pitched his camp.

CARÆUS, a ſirname of Jupiter in Bœotia, —in Caria.

CARĂLIS, the chief city of Sardinia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.

CARAMBIS, a promontory of Paphlagonia. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

CARĂNUS, one of the Heraclidæ, the firſt who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, B. C. 814. He took Edeſſa, and reigned 28 years, which he ſpent in eſtabliſhing and ſtrengthening the government of his newly founded kingdom. He was ſucceeded by Perdiccas. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.——A general of Alexander. *Curt.* 7.——An harbour of Phœnicia.

CARAUSIUS, a tyrant of Britain for 7 years, A. D. 293.

CARBO, a Roman orator who killed himſelf becauſe he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen. *Cic. in Brut.*——Cneus, a ſon of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna ſucceeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third conſulſhip, by order of Pompey. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.——An orator, ſon of Carbo the orator, killed by the army when deſirous of re-eſtabliſhing the ancient military diſcipline. *Cic. in Brut.*

CARCHĒDON, the Greek name of Carthage.

CARCĪNUS, a tragic poet of Agrigentum, in the age of Philip of Macedon. He wrote on the rape of Proſerpine. *Diod.* 5.—— Another of Athens ——Another of Naupactum.——A man of Rhegium, who expoſed his ſon Agathocles on account of ſome uncommon dreams during his wife's pregnancy. Agathocles was preſerved. *Diod.* 19.——An Athenian general, who laid waſte Peloponneſus in the time of Pericles. *Id.* 12.

CARCĬNUS, a conſtellation, the ſame as the Cancer. *Lucan.* 9, v. 536.

CARDACES, a people of Aſia Minor. *Strab.* 15.

CARDĂMŸLE, a town of Argos.

CARDIA, a town in the Thracian Cherſoneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CARDŬCHI, a warlike nation of Media. *Diod.* 14.

CĀRES, a nation which inhabited Caria, and thought themſelves the original poſſeſſors of the country. They became ſo powerful that their country was not ſufficiently extenſive to contain them all, upon which they ſeized the neighbouring iſlands of the Ægean ſea. Theſe iſlands were conquered by Minos king of Crete. Nileus ſon of Codrus, invaded their country, and ſlaughtered many of the inhabitants. In this calamity, the Carians, ſurrounded on every ſide by enemies, fortified themſelves in the mountainous parts of the country, and, ſoon after, made themſelves terrible by ſea. They were antiently called Leleges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146 & 171.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.—*Strab.* 13.—*Curt.* 6, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725.

CARESA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Attica.

CARESSUS, a river of Troas.

CARFINIA, an immodeſt woman mentioned *Juv.* 2, v. 69.

CĀRIA, a country of Aſia Minor, whoſe boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally ſpeaking, it was at the ſouth of Ionia, at the eaſt and north of the Icarian ſea, and at the weſt of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, becauſe a Phœnician colony firſt ſettled there; and afterwards it received the name of Caria, from Car, a king who firſt invented the auguries of birds. The chief town was called Halicarnaſſus, where Jupiter was the chief deity. [*Vid. Cares.*]—A port of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

CARIAS, a town of Peloponneſus.—— A general. *Vid.* Laches.

CARIATE, a town of Bactriana, where Alexander impriſoned Calliſthenes.

CARILLA, a town of the Piceni, deſtroyed by Annibal, for its great attachment to Rome. *Sil. Ital.* 8.

CARĪNA, a virgin of Caria, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

CARĪNÆ, certain edifices at Rome, built in the manner of ſhips, which were in the temple of Tellus. Some ſuppoſe that it was a ſtreet in which Pompey's houſe was built. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 361.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 7.

CARĪNE, a town near the Caicus in Aſia Minor. *Herodot.* 7, c. 42.

CARĪNUS, (M. Aurelius) a Roman who attempted to ſucceed his father Carus as emperor. He was famous for his debaucheries and cruelties. Diocletian defeated him in Dalmatia, and he was killed by a ſoldier whoſe wife he had debauched, A. D. 268.

CARISSANUM, a place of Italy near which Milo was killed. *Plin.* 2, c. 56.

CARISTUM, a town of Liguria.

CARMĀNIA, a country of Aſia between Perſia and India. *Arrian.*—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.

CARMĀNOR, a Cretan who purified Apollo of ſlaughter. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

CARME, a nymph, daughter of Eubulus and mother of Britomartis by Jupiter. She was one of Diana's attendants. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

CARMĒLUS, a god among the inhabitants of mount Carmel, ſituate between Syria and Judæa. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 78.—*Sueton. Veſp.* 5.

CARMENTA & CARMENTIS, a propheteſs of Arcadia, mother of Evander, with whom ſhe came to Italy, and was received by king Faunus, about 60 years before the Trojan war. Her name was *Nicoſtrata*, and ſhe received that of *Carmentis* from the wildneſs of her looks when giving oracles, as if *carens mentis*. She was the oracle of the people of Italy during her life, and after death ſhe received divine honors. She had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks offered her ſacrifices under the name of *Themis*. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 467, l. 6, v. 530.—*Plut. in Romul.*— *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 339.—*Liv.* 5, c. 47.

CARMENTĀLES, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Carmenta, celebrated the 11th of January near the Porta Carmentalis, below the capitol. This goddeſs was entreated to render the Roman matrons prolific, and their labors eaſy. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.

CARMENTĀLIS PORTA, one of the gates of Rome in the neighbourhood of the capitol. It was afterwards called *Scelerata*, becauſe the Fabii paſſed through it in going to that fatal expedition where they periſhed. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.

CARMIDES, a Greek of an uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CARNA & CARDINEA, a goddeſs at Rome who preſided over hinges, as alſo over the entrails of the human body. She was originally a nymph called *Grane*, whom Janus raviſhed, and, for the injury, he gave her the power of preſiding over houſes, and of removing

moving all noxious birds from the doors. The Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables, to repreſent the ſimplicity of their anceſtors. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v, 101, &c.

CARNASIUS, a village of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

CARNEĂDES, a philoſopher of Cyrene in Africa, founder of a ſect called the third or new academy. The Athenians ſent him with Diogenes the ſtoic and Critolaus the peripatetic, as ambaſſador to Rome, B. C. 155. TheRoman youth were extremely fond of the company of theſe learned philoſophers; and when Carneades, in a ſpeech, had given an accurate and judicious diſſertation upon juſtice, and in another ſpeech confuted all the arguments he had advanced, and apparently given no exiſtence to the virtue he had ſo much commended; a report prevailed all over Rome, that a Grecian was come, who had ſo captivated by his words the riſing generation, that they forgot their uſual amuſements, and ran mad after philoſophy. When this reached the ears of Cato the cenſor, he gave immediate audience to the Athenian ambaſſadors in the ſenate, and diſmiſſed them in haſte, expreſſing his apprehenſion of their corrupting the opinions of the Roman people, whoſe only profeſſion, he ſternly obſerved, was arms and war. Carneades denied that any thing could be perceived or underſtood in the world, and he was the firſt who introduced an univerſal ſuſpenſion of aſſent. He died in the 90th year of his age, B. C. 128. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12 ep. 23. *de Orat.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30.—*Lactantius* 5, c. 14.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 8.

CARNEIA, a feſtival obſerved in moſt of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where it was firſt inſtituted, about 675 B. C. in honor of Apollo ſirnamed *Carneus*. It laſted nine days, and was an imitation of the manner of living in camps among the antients.

CARNION, a town of Laconia.——A river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 34.

CARNUS, a prophet of Acarnania, from whom Apollo was called *Carneus*. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 13.

CARNŪTES, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6, c. 4.

CARPASIA & CARPASIUM, a town of Cyprus.

CARPĂTHUS, an iſland in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete, now called *Scapanto*. It has given its name to a part of the neighbouring ſea, then called the *Carpathian ſea*, between Rhodes and Crete. Carpathus was at firſt inhabited by ſome Cretan ſoldiers of Minos. It was 20 miles in circumference, and was ſometimes called Tetrapolis, from its four capital cities. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 45.—*Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 10.

CARPIA, an ancient name of Tarteſſus. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 19.

CARPIS, a river of Myſia. *Herodot.*

CARPO, a daughter of Zephyrus, and one of the Seaſons. She was loved by Calamus the ſon of Mæander, whom ſhe equally admired. She was drowned in the Mæander, and was changed by Jupiter into all ſorts of fruit. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

CAROPHŎRA, a name of Ceres and Proſerpine in Tegea. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.

CARPOPHŏRUS, an actor greatly eſteemed by Domitian. *Martial.*—*Juv.* 6, v. 198.

CARRÆ & CARRHÆ, a town of Meſopotamia, near which Craſſus was killed. *Lucan.* 1, v. 105.—*Plin.* 5, c. 14.

CARRĪNĀTES SECUNDUS, a poor but ingenious rhetorician, who came from Athens to Rome, where the boldneſs of his expreſſions, eſpecially againſt tyrannical power, expoſed him to Caligula's reſentment, who baniſhed him. *Juv.* 7, v. 205.

CARRŪCA, a town of Spain. *Hirt. Hiſp.* 27.

CARSEŎLI, a town of the Æqui. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 683.

CARTALIAS, a town of Spain.

CARTEIA, a town of Spain, near the ſea of Gades.

CARTHÆA, a town in the iſland of Cea, whence the epithet of Cartheius. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 368.

CARTHĀGĬNIENSES, the inhabitants of Carthage, a rich and commercial nation. *Vid.* Carthago.

CARTHĀGO, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and long the capital of the country, and miſtreſs of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. The preciſe time of its foundation is unknown, yet writers ſeem to agree that it was firſt built by Dido, about 869 years before the Chriſtian era, or, according to others 72, or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. This city and republic floriſhed for 737 years, and the time of its greateſt glory was under Annibal and Amilcar. During the firſt Punic war, it contained no leſs than 700,000 inhabitants. It maintained three famous wars againſt Rome, called the Punic wars, [*Vid. Punicum Bellum.*] in the 3d of which Carthage was totally deſtroyed by Scipio the ſecond Africanus, B. C. 147, and only 5000 perſons were found within the walls. It was 23 miles in circumference; and when it was ſet on fire by the Romans, it burned inceſſantly during 17 days. After the deſtruction of Carthage, Utica became powerful, and the Romans thought themſelves ſecure; and as they had no rival to diſpute with them in the field, they fell into indolence and inactivity. Cæ-

far planted a ſmall colony on the ruins of Carthage. Auguſtus ſent there 3000 men; and Adrian, after the example of his imperial predeceſſors, rebuilt part of it, which he called Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genſeric, A. D. 439; and it was for more than a century the ſeat of the Vandal empire in Africa, and fell into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two perſons yearly choſen among them with regal authority. They were very ſuperſtitious, and generally offered human victims to their gods; an unnatural cuſtom, which their allies wiſhed them to aboliſh, but in vain. They bore the character of a faithleſs and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. *Strab.* 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Ptol.* 4.—*Juſtin.*—*Liv.* 4, &c.—*Patere.* 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Annib.* &c. —*Cic.*——Nŏva, a town built in Spain, on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, by Aſdrubal the Carthaginian general. It was taken by Scipio when Hanno ſurrendered himſelf after a heavy loſs. It now bears the name of *Carthagena*. *Polyb.* 10.—*Liv.* 26, c. 43, &c.—*Sil.* 15, v. 220, &c.——A daughter of Hercules.

Carthasis, a Scythian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

Carthea, a town of Cos. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.

Carvilius, a king of Britain, who attacked Cæſar's naval ſtation by order of Caſſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 22.—— Spurius, a Roman who made a large image of the breaſt plates taken from the Samnites, and placed it in the capitol. *Plin.* 34, c. 7. ——The firſt Roman who divorced his wife, during the ſpace of above 600 years. This was for barrenneſs, B. C. 231. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.

Carus, a Roman emperor who ſucceeded Probus. He was a prudent and active general, he conquered the Sarmatians, and continued the Perſian war which his predeceſſor had commenced. He reigned two years, and died on the banks of the Tigris, as he was going in an expedition againſt Perſia, A. D. 283. He made his two ſons, Carinus and Numerianus, Cæſars; and as his many virtues had promiſed the Romans happineſs, he was made a god after death. *Eutrop.*—— One of thoſe who attempted to ſcale the rock Aornus, by order of Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

Carya, a country of Arcadia.——A city of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.—Here a feſtival was obſerved in honor of Diana *Caryatis*. It was then uſual for virgins to meet at the celebration, and join in a certain dance, ſaid to have been firſt inſtituted by Caſtor and Pollux. When Greece was invaded by Xerxes, the Laconians did not appear before the enemy, for fear of diſpleaſing the goddeſs, by not celebrating her feſtival. At that time the peaſants aſſembled at the uſual place, and ſang paſtorals called Βουκολισμοι, from Βουκολος, a *neatherd*. From this circumſtance ſome ſuppoſe that Bucolics originated.

Caryātæ, a people of Arcadia.

Carystius Antigonus, an hiſtorian, &c. B. C. 248.

Carystus, a maritime town on the ſouth of Eubœa, famous for its marble. *Stat.* 2, v. 93.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 76.

Caryum, a place of Laconia, where Ariſtomenes preſerved ſome virgins, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 16.

Casca, one of Cæſar's aſſaſſins, who gave him the firſt blow. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

Cascellius Aulus, a lawyer of great merit in the Auguſtan age. *Horat. Art. Poet.* 371.

Casilīnum, a town of Campania. When it was beſieged by Hannibal a mouſe ſold for 200 denarii. The place was defended by 540 or 570 natives of Prænesſte, who, when half their number had periſhed either by war or famine, ſurrendered to the conqueror. *Liv.* 23, c. 19.—*Strab.* 5.—*Cic. de Inv.* 2, c. 57.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Casīna & Casīnum, a town of Campania. *Sil.* 4, v. 227.

Casius, a mountain near the Euphrates. ——Another beyond Peluſium, where Pompey's tomb was raiſed by Adrian. Jupiter, ſirnamed *Caſius*, had a temple there. *Lucan.* 8, v. 858.——Another in Syria, from whoſe top the ſun can be ſeen riſing, tho' it be ſtill the darkneſs of night at the bottom of the mountain. *Plin.* 5, c. 22.—*Mela.* 1 & 3.

Casmenæ, a town built by the Syracuſans in Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

Casmilla, the mother of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 543.

Caspĕria, wife of Rhœtus king of the Marrubii, committed adultery with her ſon-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.——A town of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

Caspĕrŭla, a town of the Sabines. *Sil.* 8, v. 416.

Caspiæ Portæ, certain paſſes of Aſia, which ſome place about Caucaſus and the Caſpian ſea, and others between Perſia and the Caſpian ſea, or near mount Taurus, or Armenia, or Cilicia. *Diod.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27, l. 6, c. 13.

Caspiana, a country of Armenia.

Caspii, a Scythian nation near the Caſpian ſea. Such as had lived beyond their 70th year were ſtarved to death. Their dogs were remarkable for their fierceneſs. *Herodot.*

Herodot. 3, c. 92, &c. l. 7, c. 67, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 798.

Caspium mare, or Hyrcānum, a large sea in the form of a lake, which has no communication with other seas, and lies between the Caspian and Hyrcanian mountains, at the north of Parthia, receiving in its capacious bed the tribute of several large rivers. Ancient authors assure us, that it produced enormous serpents and fishes, different in color and kind from those of all other waters. The eastern parts are more particularly called the *Hyrcanian sea*, and the western the *Caspian*. It is now called the sea of *Sala* or *Baku*. The Caspian is about 680 miles long, and in no part more than 260 in breadth. There are no tides in it, and on account of its numerous shoals it is navigable to vessels drawing only nine or ten feet water. It has strong currents, and, like inland seas, is liable to violent storms. Some navigators examined it in 1708, by order of the Czar Peter, and after the labor of three years, a map of its extent was published. Its waters are described as brackish, and not impregnated with salt so much as the wide ocean. *Herodot.* 1, c. 202, &c.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2. l. 6, c. 4. l. 7, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5 & 6.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13.—*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 50.

Cassandāne, the mother of Cambyses by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 2.

Cassander, son of Antipater, made himself master of Macedonia after his father's death, where he reigned for 18 years. He married Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander, to strengthen himself on his throne. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, wished to keep the kingdom of Macedonia for Alexander's young children; and therefore she destroyed the relations of Cassander, who besieged her in the town of Pydna, and put her to death. Roxane, with her son Alexander, and Barsena the mother of Hercules, both wives of Alexander, shared the fate of Olympias with their children. Antigonus, who had been for some time upon friendly terms with Cassander, declared war against him; and Cassander, to make himself equal with his adversary, made a league with Lysimachus and Seleucus, and obtained a memorable victory at Ipsus, B. C. 301. He died three years after this victory, of a dropsy. His son Antipater killed his mother; and for this unnatural murder, he was put to death by his brother Alexander, who, to strengthen himself, invited Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, from Asia. Demetrius took advantage of the invitation, and put to death Alexander, and ascended the throne of Macedonia. *Paus.* 1, c. 25.—*Diod.* 19.—*Justin.* 12, 13, &c.

Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would gratify his passion. She asked the power of knowing futurity; and as soon as she had received it, she refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, in his disappointment, wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit or reliance should ever be put upon her predictions, however true or faithful they might be. Some maintain that she received the gift of prophecy with her brother Helenus, by being placed when young one night in the temple of Apollo, where serpents were found wreathed round their bodies, and licking their ears, which circumstance gave them the knowledge of futurity. She was looked upon by the Trojans as insane, and she was even confined, and her predictions were disregarded. She was courted by many princes during the Trojan war. When Troy was taken, she fled for shelter to the temple of Minerva, where Ajax found her, and offered her violence, with the greatest cruelty, at the foot of Minerva's statue. In the division of the spoils of Troy, Agamemnon, who was enamoured of her, took her as his wife, and returned with her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the sudden calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, and saw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] *Æschyl. in Agam.*—*Homer. Il.* 13, v. 363. *Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 117.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 246, &c.—*Q. Calab.* 13, v. 421.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 16. l. 3, c. 19.

Cassandria, a town of the peninsula of Pallene in Macedonia, called also *Potidæa*. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Cassia lex was enacted by Cassius Longinus, A. U. C. 649. By it no man condemned or deprived of military power was permitted to enter the senate-house.——Another enacted by C. Cassius, the pretor, to chuse some of the plebeians to be admitted among the patricians.——Another A U. C. 616, to make the suffrages of the Roman people free and independent. It ordained that they should be received upon tablets. *Cic. in Læl.*——Another, A. U. C. 267, to make a division of the territories taken from the Hernici, half to the Roman people, and half to the Latins.——Another, enacted A. U. C. 596, to grant a consular power to P. Anicius and Octavius on the day they triumphed over Macedonia. *Liv.*

Cassiodōrus, a great statesman and writer in the sixth century. He died A. D. 562, at the age of 100. His works were edited by Chandler, 8vo. London, 1722.

Cassiŏpe & Cassiŏpēa, married Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by whom she had Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which Neptune, at the request of these despised nymphs, punished the insolence of Cassiope, and sent a huge sea monster to ravage Æthiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeased only by exposing Andromeda, whom Cassiope tenderly loved, to the fury of a sea monster; and just as she was going to be devoured, Perseus delivered her. [*Vid. Andromeda.*] Cassiope was made a southern constellation, consisting of 13 stars called Cassiope. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 738.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 3.—*Manilius.* 1.—— A city of Epirus near Thesprotia.—— Another in the island of Corcyra. *Plin.* 4, c. 12 ——The wife of Epaphus. *Stat. Sylv.*

Cassitĕrĭdes, islands in the western ocean, where tin was found, supposed to be the *Scilly* islands of the moderns. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.

Cassivelaunus, a Briton invested with sovereign authority when J. Cæsar made a descent upon Britain. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 19, &c.

C. Cassius, a celebrated Roman, who made himself known by being first quæstor to Crassus in his expedition against Parthia, from which he extricated himself with uncommon address. He followed the interest of Pompey; and when Cæsar had obtained the victory in the plains of Pharsalia, Cassius was one of those who owed their life to the mercy of the conqueror. He married Junia the sister of Brutus, and with him he resolved to murder the man to whom he was indebted for his life, on account of his oppressive ambition; and before he stabbed Cæsar, he addressed himself to the statue of Pompey, who had fallen by the avarice of him he was going to assassinate. When the provinces were divided among Cæsar's murderers, Cassius received Africa; and when his party had lost ground at Rome, by the superior influence of Augustus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi, with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought there the wing which Cassius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. In this unsuccessful moment he suddenly gave up all hopes of recovering his losses, and concluded that Brutus was conquered and ruined as well as himself. Fearful to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through, and he perished by that very sword which had given wounds to Cæsar. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called the last of the Romans. If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was a strict follower of the doctrine of Epicurus. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. He is allowed by Paterculus to have been a better commander than Brutus, though a less sincere friend. The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his bosom; yes, replied he, if you aspire to tyranny. *Suet. in Cæs. & Aug.*—*Plut. in Brut. & Cæs.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 46.—*Dio.* 40.——A Roman citizen, who condemned his son to death, on pretence of his raising commotions in the state. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 8.——A tribune of the people, who made many laws tending to diminish the influence of the Roman nobility. He was competitor with Cicero for the consulship.—— One of Pompey's officers, who, during the civil wars, revolted to Cæsar with 10 ships.——A poet of Parma, of great genius. He was killed by Varus, by order of Augustus, whom he had offended by his satirical writings. His fragments of Orpheus were found and edited some time after by the poet Statius. *Horat.* 1, sat. 10. v. 62.——Spurius, a Roman, put to death on suspicion of his aspiring to tyranny, after he had been three times consul, B. C. 485. *Diod.* 11.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.——Brutus, a Roman who betrayed his country to the Latins, and fled to the temple of Pallas, where his father confined him, and he was starved to death.——Longinus, an officer of Cæsar in Spain, much disliked. *Cæs. Alex.* c. 48.——A consul to whom Tiberius married Drusilla, daughter of Germanicus. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 57.——A lawyer whom Nero put to death because he bore the name of J. Cæsar's murderer. *Suet. in Ner.* 37.——L. Hemina, the most ancient writer of annals at Rome. He lived A. U. C. 608.——Lucius, a Roman lawyer, whose severity in the execution of the law has rendered the words *Cassiani judices* applicable to rigid judges. *Cic. pro Rosc.* c. 30.—— Longinus, a critic. *Vid.* Longinus.—— Lucius, a consul with C. Marius, slain with his army by the Gauls Senones. *Appian. in Celt.*——M. Scæva, a soldier of uncommon valor in Cæsar's army. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.——An officer under Aurelius, made emperor by his soldiers, and murdered three months after.——Felix, a physician in the age of Tiberius, who wrote on animals. ——Severus, an orator who wrote a severe treatise on illustrious men and women. He died in exile, in his 25th year. *Vid.* Severus.

Cassōtis,

Cassŏtis, a nymph and fountain of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

Castabala, a city of Cilicia, whoſe inhabitants made war with their dogs. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

Castabus, a town of Cherſoneſus.

Castălia, a town near Phocis.——A daughter of the Achelous.

Castălius fons, or Castalia, a fountain of Parnaſſus ſacred to the muſes. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent, and they had the power of inſpiring thoſe that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muſes have received the ſirname of *Caſtalides* from this fountain. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 293.—*Martial.* 7, *ep.* 11. l 12, *ep.* 3.

Castanea, a town near the Peneus, whence the *nuces Caſtaneæ* received their name. *Plin.* 4, c. 9.

Castellum menapiorum, a town of Belgium on the Maeſe, now *Keſſel.*—— Morinorum, now *mount Caſſel*, in Flanders. ——Cattorum, now *Heſſe Caſſel.*

Casthĕnes, a bay of Thrace, near Byzantium.

Castianīra, a Thracian miſtreſs of Priam, and mother of Gorgythion. *Homer. Il.* 8.

Castor & Pollux, were twin brothers, ſons of Jupiter, by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. The manner of their birth is uncommon. Jupiter, who was enamoured of Leda, changed himſelf into a beautiful ſwan, and deſired Venus to metamorphoſe herſelf into an eagle. After this transformation the goddeſs purſued the god with apparent ferocity, and Jupiter fled for refuge into the arms of Leda, who was bathing in the Eurotas. Jupiter took advantage of his ſituation, and nine months after, Leda, who was already pregnant, brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena; and from the other, Caſtor and Clytemneſtra. The two former were the offſpring of Jupiter, and the latter were believed to be the children of Tyndarus. Some ſuppoſe that Leda brought forth only one egg, from which Caſtor and Pollux ſprung. Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried the two brothers to Pallena, where they were educated; and as ſoon as they had arrived to years of maturity, they embarked with Jaſon to go in queſt of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with ſuperior courage: Pollux conquered and ſlew Amycus, in the combat of the ceſtus, and was ever after reckoned the god and patron of boxing and wreſtling. Caſtor diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the management of horſes. The brothers cleared the Helleſpont, and the neighbouring ſeas, from pirates, after their return from Colchis, from which circumſtance they have been always deemed the friends of navigation. During the Argonautic expedition, in a violent ſtorm, two flames of fire were ſeen to play around the heads of the ſons of Leda, and immediately the tempeſt ceaſed, and the ſea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect ſailors has been more firmly credited, and the two mentioned fires, which are very common in ſtorms, have ſince been known by the name of Caſtor and Pollux; and when they both appeared, it was a ſign of fair weather; but if only one was ſeen, it prognoſticated ſtorms, and the aid of Caſtor and Pollux was conſequently ſolicited. Caſtor and Pollux made war againſt the Athenians to recover their ſiſter Helen, whom Theſeus had carried away; and from their clemency to the conquered, they acquired the ſirname of *Anaces*, or benefactors. They were initiated in the ſacred myſteries of the Cabiri, and in thoſe of Ceres of Eleuſis. They were invited to a feaſt when Lynceus and Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phœbe and Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behaviour after this invitation was cruel. They became enamoured of the two women whoſe nuptials they were to celebrate, and reſolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent ſtep provoked Lynceus and Idas: a battle enſued, and Caſtor killed Lynceus, and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother, by killing Idas; and as he was immortal, and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to reſtore him to life, or to be deprived himſelf of immortality. Jupiter permitted Caſtor to ſhare the immortality of his brother; and conſequently, as long as the one was upon earth, ſo long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day; or, according to others, every ſix months. This act of fraternal love Jupiter rewarded by making the two brothers conſtellations in heaven, under the name of *Gemini*, which never appears together, but when one riſes the other ſets, and ſo on alternately. Caſtor made Talaira mother of Anogon, and Phœbe had Mneſileus by Pollux. They received divine honors after death, and were generally called *Dioſcuri*, ſons of Jupiter. White lambs were more particularly offered on their altars, and the ancients were fond of ſwearing by the divinity of the *Dioſcuri*, by the expreſſions of *Ædepol* and *Ædaſtor*. Among the Romans there prevailed many public reports, at different times, that Caſtor and Pollux had made their appearance to the Roman armies; and, mounted on white ſteeds, had marched at the head of their troops, and furiouſly attacked the enemy.

my. Their ſirnames were many, and they were generally repreſented mounted on two white horſes, armed with ſpears, and riding ſide by ſide, with their head covered with a bonnet, on whoſe top glittered a ſtar. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109. *Faſt.* 5, v. 701. *Am.* 3, el. 2, v. 54.—*Hygin.* fab. 77 & 78.—*Homer. Hymn. in. Jov. puer.*—*Eurip. in Helen.*—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 121.—*Manil. Arg.* 2.—*Liv.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 6.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 3.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 27.—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, 9. l. 2, c. 4. l. 3, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 24. l. 4, c. 3 & 27.——An ancient phyſician.——A ſwift runner.——A friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.——An orator of Rhodes, related to king Deiotarus. He wrote two books on Babylon, and one on the Nile.——A gladiator. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 19.

Castra Alexandri, a place of Egypt about Peluſium. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.——Cornelia a maritime town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica. *Mela.* 1, c. 7.——Annibalis, a town of the Brutii, now *Roccella.*——Cyri, a country of Cilicia, where Cyrus encamped when he marched againſt Crœſus. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.——Julia, a town of Spain.——Poſthumiana, a place of Spain. *Hiſt. Hiſp.* 8.

Castratius, a governor of Placentia during the civil wars of Marius. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 2.

Castrum Novum, a place on the coaſt of Etruria. *Liv.* 36, c. 3.——Truentinum, a town of Picenum. *Cic. de Attic.* 8, ep. 12.——Inui, a town on the ſhores of the Tyrrhene ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Castŭlo, a town of Spain, where Annibal married one of the natives. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Liv.* 24, c. 41.—*Ital.* 3, v. 99, & 391.

Catabathmos, a great declivity near Cyrene, fixed by Salluſt as the boundary of Africa. *Salluſt. Jug.* 17 & 19.—*Plin.* 5, c. 5.

Catadūpa, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile, whoſe immenſe noiſe ſtuns the ear of travellers for a ſhort ſpace of time, and totally deprives the neighbouring inhabitants of the power of hearing. *Cic. de Somn. Scip.* 5.

Catamenteles, a king of the Sequani, in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 3.

Catăna, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 years before the chriſtian era. Ceres had there a temple, in which none but women were permitted to appear. It was large and opulent, and it is rendered remarkable for the dreadful overthrows to which it has been ſubjected from its vicinity to Ætna, which has diſcharged, in ſome of its eruptions, a ſtream of lava 4 miles broad and 50 feet deep, advancing at the rate of 7 miles in a day. Catana contains now about 30,000 inhabitants. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 53.—*Diod.* 11 & 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 3.

Cataonia, a country above Cilicia, near Cappadocia. *C. Nep. in Dat.* 4.

Cataracta, a city of the Samnites.

Cataractes, a river of Pamphylia, now *Dodenſoui.*

Catenes, a Perſian by whoſe means Beſſus was ſeized. *Curt.* 7, c. 43.

Cathæa, a country of India.

Cathări, certain gods of the Arcadians.——An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their huſbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them. *Diod.* 17.

Catia, an immodeſt woman, mentioned *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 95.

Catiēna, a courtezan in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 3, v. 133.

Catiēnus, an actor at Rome in Horace's age, 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 61.

L. Sergius Cătĭlīna, a celebrated Roman, deſcended of a noble family. When he had ſquandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and been refuſed the conſulſhip, he ſecretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conſpired with many of the moſt illuſtrious of the Romans, as diſſolute as himſelf, to extirpate the ſenate, plunder the treaſury, and ſet Rome on fire. This conſpiracy was timely diſcovered by the conſul Cicero, whom he had reſolved to murder; and Catiline, after he had declared his intentions in the full ſenate, and attempted to vindicate himſelf, on ſeeing five of his accomplices arreſted, retired to Gaul, where his partizans were aſſembling an army; while Cicero at Rome puniſhed the condemned conſpirators. Petreius, the other conſul's lieutenant, attacked Catiline's ill diſciplined troops, and routed them. Catiline was killed in the engagement, bravely fighting, about the middle of December, B. C. 63. His character has been deſervedly branded with the foulеſt infamy; and to the violence he offered to a veſtal, he added the more atrocious murder of his own brother, for which he would have ſuffered death, had not friends and bribes prevailed over juſtice. It has been reported that Catiline and the other conſpirators drank human blood, to make their oaths more firm and inviolable. *Salluſt* has written an account of the conſpiracy. *Cic. in Catil.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, 668.

Catilli, a people near the river Anio. *Sil.* 4, v. 225.

CATILIUS, a pirate of Dalmatia. *Cic. Div.* 5, c. 10.

CATILLUS or CATILUS, a ſon of Amphiaraus, who came to Italy with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, where he built Tibur, and aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.—*Horat.* 1, od. 18, v. 2.

CATĪNA, a town of Sicily, called alſo Catana. [*Vid. Catana.*]——Another of Arcadia.

M. CATIUS, an epicurean philoſopher of Inſubria, who wrote a treatiſe in four books, on the nature of things, and the *ſummum bonum*, and an account of the doctrine and tenets of Epicurus. But as he was not a ſound or faithful follower of the Epicurean philoſophy, he has been ridiculed by *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 4.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Veſtinus a military tribune in M. Antony's army. *Cic. div.* 10, c. 23.

CATIZI, a people of the Pygmæans, ſuppoſed to have been driven from their country by cranes. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CATO, a ſirname of the Porcian family, rendered illuſtrious by M. Porcius Cato, a celebrated Roman, afterwards called *Cenſorius*, from his having exerciſed the office of cenſor. He roſe to all the honors of the ſtate, and the firſt battle he ever ſaw was againſt Annibal, at the age of ſeventeen, where he behaved with uncommon valor. In his quæſtorſhip, under Africanus againſt Carthage, and in his expedition in Spain, againſt the Celtiberians, and in Greece, he diſplayed equal proofs of his courage and prudence. He was remarkable for his love of temperance; he never drank but water, and was always ſatisfied with whatever meats were laid upon his table by his ſervants, whom he never reproved with an angry word. During his cenſorſhip, which he obtained, though he had made many declarations of his future ſeverity if ever in office, he behaved with the greateſt rigor and impartiality, ſhewed himſelf an enemy to all luxury and diſſipation, and even accuſed his colleague of embezzling the public money. He is famous for the great oppoſition which he made againſt the introduction of the finer arts of Greece into Italy, and his treatment of Carneades is well known. This prejudice aroſe from an apprehenſion that the learning and luxury of Athens would deſtroy the valor and ſimplicity of the Roman people; and he often obſerved to his ſon, that the Romans would be certainly ruined whenever they began to be infected with Greek. It appears, however, that he changed his opinion, and made himſelf remarkable for the knowledge of Greek, which he acquired in his old age. He himſelf educated his ſon, and inſtructed him in writing and grammar. He taught him dexterouſly to throw the javelin, and inured him to the labors of the field, and to bear cold and heat with the ſame indifference, and to ſwim acroſs the moſt rapid rivers with eaſe and boldneſs. He was univerſally deemed ſo ſtrict in his morals, that Virgil makes him one of the judges of hell. He repented only of three things during his life; to have gone by ſea when he could go by land, to have paſſed a day inactive, and to have told a ſecret to his wife. A ſtatue was raiſed to his memory, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much for his knowledge of agriculture as his political life. In Cicero's age there were 150 orations of his, beſides letters, and a celebrated work called *Origines*, of which the firſt book gave an hiſtory of the Roman monarchy; the ſecond and third an account of the neighbouring cities of Italy; the fourth a detail of the firſt, and the fifth of the ſecond Punic war; and in the others the Roman hiſtory was brought down to the war of the Luſitanians, carried on by Ser. Galba. Some fragments of the *Origines* remain, ſuppoſed by ſome to be ſuppoſititious. Cato's treatiſe, *De re ruſticâ*, was edited by Auſon. Pompna, 8vo. Ant. Plant. 1590; but the beſt editon of Cato, &c. ſeems to be Geſner's, 2 vols. 4to. Lipſ. 1735. Cato died in an extreme old age, about 150 B. C.; and Cicero, to ſhew his reſpect for him, has introduced him in his treatiſe on old age, as the principal character. *Plin.* 7, c. 14. *Plutarch & C. Nepos* have written an account of his life. *Cic. Acad. & de Senect. &c.*——Marcus, the ſon of the cenſor, married the daughter of P. Æmylius. He loſt his ſword in a battle, and though wounded and tired, he went to his friends, and, with their aſſiſtance, renewed the battle, and recovered his ſword. *Plut. in Cat.*——A courageous Roman, grandfather to Cato the cenſor. He had five horſes killed under him in battles. *Plut. in Cat.*——Valerius, a grammarian in the time of Sylla, who inſtructed at Rome many noble pupils, and wrote ſome poems. *Ovid.* 2, *Triſt.* 1, v. 436.——Marcus, ſirnamed *Uticenſis*, from his death at Utica, was great grandſon to the cenſor of the ſame name. The early virtues that appeared in his childhood, ſeemed to promiſe a great man; and at the age of fourteen, he earneſtly aſked his preceptor for a ſword, to ſtab the tyrant Sylla. He was auſtere in his morals, and a ſtrict follower of the tenets of the Stoics: he was careleſs of his dreſs, often appeared barefooted in public, and never travelled but on foot. He was ſuch a lover of diſcipline, that in whatever office he was employed, he always reformed its

its abuſes, and reſtored the ancient regulations. When he was ſet over the troops, in the capacity of a commander, his removal was univerſally lamented, and deemed almoſt a public loſs by his affectionate ſoldiers. His fondneſs for candor was ſo great, that the veracity of Cato became proverbial. In his viſits to his friends, he wiſhed to give as little moleſtation as poſſible; and the importuning civilities of king Dejotarus ſo diſpleaſed him, when he was at his court, that he haſtened away from his preſence. He was very jealous of the ſafety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whoſe power and influence were great. He often expreſſed his diſlike to ſerve the office of a tribune; but when he ſaw a man of corrupted principles apply for it, he offered himſelf a candidate to oppoſe him, and obtained the tribuneſhip. In the conſpiracy of Catiline, he ſupported Cicero, and was the chief cauſe that the conſpirators were capitally puniſhed. When the provinces of Gaul were decreed for five years to Cæſar, Cato obſerved to the ſenators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capitol. He was ſent to Cyprus againſt Ptolemy, who had rebelled, by his enemies, who hoped that the difficulty of the expedition would injure his reputation. But his prudence extricated him from every danger. Ptolemy ſubmitted, and after a ſucceſsful campaign, Cato was received at Rome with the moſt diſtinguiſhing honors, which he, however, modeſtly declined. When the firſt triumvirate was formed between Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, Cato oppoſed them with all his might, and with an independent ſpirit foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which ſoon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but he ſeemed rather to diſgrace than ſupport the dignity of that office, by the meanneſs of his dreſs. He applied for the conſulſhip, but could never obtain it. When Cæſar had paſſed the Rubicon, Cato adviſed the Roman ſenate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey; and when his advice had been complied with, he followed him with his ſon to Dyrrachium, where, after a ſmall victory there, he was entruſted with the care of the ammunitions, and of 15 cohorts. After the battle of Pharſalia, Cato took the command of the Corcyrean fleet; and when he heard of Pompey's death, on the coaſt of Africa, he traverſed the deſerts of Libya, to join himſelf to Scipio. He refuſed to take the command of the army in Africa, a circumſtance of which he afterwards repented. When Scipio had been defeated, partly for not paying regard to Cato's advice, Cato fortified himſelf in Utica, but, however, not with the intentions of ſupporting a ſiege. When Cæſar approached near the city, Cato diſdained to fly, and rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he ſtabbed himſelf, after he had read Plato's treatiſe on the immortality of the ſoul, B. C. 46, in the 59th year of his age. He had firſt married Attilia, a woman whoſe licentious conduct obliged him to divorce her. Afterwards he united himſelf to Martia, daughter of Philip. Hortenſius, his friend, wiſhed to raiſe children by Martia, and therefore obtained her from Cato. After the death of Hortenſius, Cato took her again. This conduct was ridiculed by the Romans, who obſerved that Martia had entered the houſe of Hortenſius very poor, but returned to the bed of Cato loaded with treaſures. It was obſerved that Cato always appeared in mourning, and never laid himſelf down at his meals ſince the defeat of Pompey, but always ſat down, contrary to the cuſtom of the Romans, as if depreſſed with the recollection that the ſupporters of republican liberty were decaying. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Lucan.* 1, v. 128, &c.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Horat.* 3, od. 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 841. l. 8, v. 670.

——A ſon of Cato of Utica, who was killed in a battle, after he had acquired much honor. *Plut. in Cat. Min.*

CATREA, a town of Crete. *Pauſ.*

CATREUS, a king of Crete, killed by his ſon at Rhodes, unknowingly. *Diod.* 5.

CATTA, a woman who had the gift of prophecy. *Suet. in Vitel.* 14.

CATTI, a people of Gaul and Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, v. 57.

CATULIĀNA, a ſirname of Minerva, from L. Catulus, who dedicated a ſtandard to her. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. VALERIUS, a poet of Verona, whoſe compoſitions, elegant and ſimple, are the offspring of a luxuriant imagination. He was acquainted with the moſt diſtinguiſhed people of his age, and directed his ſatyr againſt Cæſar, whoſe only revenge was to invite the poet to a good ſupper. Catullus was the firſt Roman who imitated with ſucceſs the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. Though the pages of the poet are occaſionally diſfigured with licentious expreſſions, the whole is written with great purity of ſtile. Catullus died in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 40. The beſt editions of his works, which conſiſt only of epigrams, are that of Vulpius, 4to. Patavii, 1737, and that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris 1754

1754. *Martial.* 1, ep. 62.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 427.——A man ſirnamed *Urbicarius*, was a mimographer. *Juv.* 13, v. 111.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATŬLUS, went with 300 ſhips during the firſt Punic war againſt the Carthaginians, and deſtroyed 600 of their ſhips under Hamilcar, near the Ægates. This celebrated victory put an end to the war.——An orator, conſul with Marius 4. He was, by his colleague's order, ſuffocated in a room filled with the ſmoke of burning coals. *Lucan.* 2, v. 174.—*Plut. in Mario.* ——A Roman ſent by his countrymen to carry a preſent to the god of Delphi, from the ſpoils taken from Aſdrubal. *Liv.* 27.

CATURĬGES, a people of Gaul, now *Chorges*, near the ſource of the Durance. *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, c. 10.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20.

CAVARES, a people of Gaul, who inhabited the preſent province of *Comtat* in Provence.

CAVARILLUS, a commander of ſome troops of the Ædui in Cæſar's army. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

CAVARINUS, a Gaul, made king of the Senones by Cæſar, and baniſhed by his ſubjects. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 54.

CAUCĂSUS, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, which may be conſidered as the continuation of the ridge of mount Taurus. Its height is immenſe. It was inhabited anciently by various ſavage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with ſnow in ſome parts, and in others it was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. The inhabitants formerly were ſuppoſed to gather gold on the ſhores of their rivulets in ſheep ſkins, but now they live without making uſe of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucaſus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors. The paſſes near this mountain, called *Caucaſiæ portæ*, bear now the name of *Derbent*, and it is ſuppoſed that through them the Sarmatians called Huns, made their way, when they invaded the provinces of Rome. *Plin.* 6, c. 11.—*Strab.* 11.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 203, *&c.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 2, v. 440. *Æn.* 4, v. 366.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 155.

CAUCON, a ſon of Clinus, who firſt introduced the Orgies into Meſſenia from Eleuſis. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 1.

CAUCONES, a people of Paphlagonia, originally inhabitants of Arcadia, or of Scythia, according to ſome accounts. Some of them made a ſettlement near Dymæ in Elis. *Herodot.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 8, *&c.*

CAUDI & CAUDIUM, a town of the Samnites, near which, in a place called *Caudinæ Furculæ*, the Roman army under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Poſthumius was obliged to ſurrender to the Samnites, and paſs under the yoke with the greateſt diſgrace. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, *&c.*—*Lucan.* 2, v. 138.

CAVII, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

CAULONIA or Caulon, a town of Italy near the country of the Brutii, founded by a colony of Achæans, and deſtroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

CAUNIUS, a man raiſed to affluence from poverty by Artaxerxes. *Plut. in Artax.*

CAUNUS, a ſon of Miletus and Cyane. He was paſſionately fond of, or according to others, he was tenderly loved by, his ſiſter Byblis, and to avoid an inceſtuous commerce, he retired to Caria, where he built a city called by his own name. [*Vid. Byblis.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 11.——A city of Caria, oppoſite Rhodes, where Protogenes was born. The climate was conſidered as unwholeſome, eſpecially in ſummer, ſo that Cicero mentions the cry of a perſon who ſold Caunian figs, which were very famous, *(qui Cauneas clamitabat,)* at Brundiſium, as a bad omen *(cave ne eas)* againſt Craſſus going to attack the Parthians. *Cic. de Div.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 176.

CAUROS, an iſland with a ſmall town formerly called Andros, in the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CAURUS, a wind blowing from the weſt. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 356.

CAUS, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

CAŸCI or CHAUCI, a nation of Germany, now the people of Frieſland and Groningen. *Lucan.* 1, v. 463.

CAŸCUS, a river of Myſia.

CAYSTER or CAYSTRUS, now *Kitcheck-Meinder*, a rapid river of Aſia, riſing in Lydia, and after a meandring courſe, falling into the Ægean ſea near Epheſus. According to the poets, the banks and neighbourhood of this river were generally frequented by ſwans. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 253. l. 5, v. 386.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 54.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 461.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 384.

CEA or CEOS, an iſland near Eubœa, called alſo Cos.

CEĂDES, a Thracian, whoſe ſon Euphemus was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

CEBA now CEVA, a town of modern Piedmont, famous for cheeſe. *Plin.* 11, c. 42.

CEBALLĪNUS, a man who gave information of the ſnares laid againſt Alexander.—*Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 6, c. 7.

CEBARENSES, a people of Gaul. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 36.

CEBENNA mountains, now the *Cevennes*,

cennes, ſeparating the Arverni from the Helvii, extending from the Garonne to the Rhone. *Cæſar. B. G.* 7, c. 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Cebes, a Theban philoſopher, one of the diſciples of Socrates, B. C. 405. He attended his learned preceptor in his laſt moments, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by three dialogues that he wrote; but more particularly by his tables, which contain a beautiful and affecting picture of human life, delineated with accuracy of judgment, and great ſplendor of ſentiment. The beſt editions of Cebes, are thoſe of Gronovius, 8vo. 1689; and Glaſgow, 12mo. 1747.

Cebren, the father of Aſterope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Cebrēnia, a country of Troas with a town of the ſame name, called after the river *Cebrenus*, which is in the neighbourhood. Œnone, the daughter of the Cebrenus, receives the patronymic of *Cebrenis*. *Ovid. Met.* 11. v. 769.—*Stat.* 1, *Sylv.* 5, v. 21.

Cebriŏnes, one of the giants conquered by Venus.——An illegitimate ſon of Priam, killed with a ſtone by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.*

Cebrus now Zebris, a river falling in a ſouthern direction into the Danube, and dividing Lower from Upper Mœſia.

Cecidas, an ancient dithyrambic poet.

Cecilius. *Vid.* Cæcilius.

Cecīna, a river near Volaterra, in Etruria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

A. Cecinna, a Roman knight in the intereſt of Pompey, who uſed to breed up young ſwallows, and ſend them to carry news to his friends as meſſengers. He was a particular friend of Cicero, with whom he correſponded, Some of his letters are ſtill extant in Cicero. *Plin.* 10, c. 24.—*Cic.* 15. ep. 66. *Orat.* 29.——A ſcribe of Octavius Cæſar. *Cic.* 16. *ad Attic.* ep. 8. ——A conſular man ſuſpected of conſpiracy, and murdered by Titus, after an invitation to ſupper. *Suet. in Tit.* c. 6.

Cecrŏpia, the original name of Athens, in honor of Cecrops, its firſt founder. The ancients often uſe this word for Attica, and the Athenians are often called *Cecropidæ*. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 671.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 306.—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Catull.* 62, 79.—*Juv.* 6, v. 186.

Cecrŏpĭdæ, an ancient name of the Athenians, more particularly applied to thoſe who were deſcended from Cecrops the founder of Athens. The honorable name of Cecropidæ was often conferred as a reward for ſome virtuous action in the field of battle. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Ovid.* 7. *Met.* 671.

Cecrops, a native of Sais in Egypt, who led a colony to Attica about 1556 years before the chriſtian era, and reigned over part of the country which was called from him Cecropia. He ſoftened and poliſhed the rude and uncultivated manners of the inhabitants, and drew them from the country to inhabit 12 ſmall villages which he had founded. He gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worſhip of thoſe deities which were held in adoration in Egypt. He married the daughter of Actæus a Grecian prince, and was deemed the firſt founder of Athens. He taught his ſubjects to cultivate the olive, and inſtructed them to look upon Minerva as the watchful patroneſs of their city. It is ſaid that he was the firſt who raiſed an altar to Jupiter in Greece, and offered him ſacrifices. After a reign of 50 years, ſpent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in poliſhing the minds of his ſubjects, Cecrops died, leaving three daughters, Aglauros, Herſe, and Pandroſos. He was ſucceeded by Cranaus, a native of the country. Some time after, Theſeus, one of his ſucceſſors on the throne, formed the twelve villages which he had eſtabliſhed, into one city, to which the name of Athens was given. [*Vid. Athenæ.*] Some authors have deſcribed Cecrops as a monſter, half a man and half a ſerpent; and this fable is explained by the recollection that he was maſter of two languages, the Greek and Egyptian; or that he had the command over two countries, Egypt and Greece. Others explain it by an alluſion to the regulations which Cecrops made amongſt the inhabitants concerning marriage and the union of the two ſexes. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Juſtin* 2, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 44.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 561.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.——The ſecond of that name, was the ſeventh king of Athens, and the ſon and ſucceſſor of Erichtheus. He married Metiaduſa the ſiſter of Dædalus, by whom he had Pandion. He reigned 40 years, and died 1307 B. C. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.

Cercyphalæ, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponneſians. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 105.

Cedreātis, the name of Diana among the Orchomenians, becauſe her images were hung on lofty cedars.

Cedon, an Athenian general, killed in an engagement againſt the Spartans. *Diod.* 15.

Cedrusii, an Indian nation. *Curt.* 9, c. 11.

Ceglŭsa, the mother of Aſopus by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12.

Cei, the inhabitants of the iſland Cea.

Celădon, a man killed by Perſeus, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 144.——A river of Greece flowing

flowing into the Alpheus. *Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 133.

Celădus, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.——An iſland of the Adriatic ſea. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Celænæ or Celene, a city of Phrygia, of which it was once the capital. Cyrus the younger had a palace there, with a park filled with wild beaſts, where he exerciſed himſelf in hunting. The Mæander aroſe in this park. Xerxes built a famous citadel there after his defeat in Greece. The inhabitants of Celænæ were carried by Antiochus Soter to people Apamea when newly founded. *Strab.* 12.—*Liv.* 38, c. 13.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 1.—Marſyas is ſaid to have contended in its neighbourhood againſt Apollo. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 206.

Celæno, one of the daughters of Atlas, raviſhed by Neptune. *Ovid.* 4, *Faſt.* v. 173. ——One of the harpies, daughter of Neptune and Terra. *Vi*——

One of the D——, c. 1.——

——rgea. *Hygin.*

——amus, mother of

Pauſ. 10, c. 6.

——n of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.*

Celeia & Cela, a town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 24.

Celelates, a people of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

Celendræ, Celendris, & Celenderis, a colony of the Samians in Cilicia, with a harbour of the ſame name at the mouth of the Selinus. *Lucan.* 8, v. 259.

Celeneus, a Cimmerian, who firſt taught how perſons guilty of murder might be expiated. *Flacc.* 3, v. 406.

Celenna or Celæna, a town of Campania, where Juno was worſhipped. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

Celer, a man who with Severus undertook to rebuild Nero's palace after the burning of Rome. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 42.——A man called Fabius, who killed Remus when he leaped over the walls of Rome, by order of Romulus. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 837.—*Plut. in Romul.*——Metius, a noble youth to whom Statius dedicated a poem.

Celĕres, 300 of the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt youths at Rome, choſen by Romulus to be his body guards, to attend him wherever he went, and to protect his perſon. The chief or captain was called *Tribunus Celerum. Liv.* 1, c. 15.

Celetrum, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 40.

Celeus, a king of Eleuſis, father to Triptolemus by Metanira. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his ſon the cultivation of the earth. His ruſtic dreſs became a proverb. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 165.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.——A king of Cephallenia.

Celmus, a man who nurſed Jupiter, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He was changed into a magnet ſtone for ſaying that Jupiter was mortal. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 281.

Celonæ, a place of Meſopotamia. *Diod.* 17.

Celsus, an epicurean philoſopher in the ſecond century, to whom Lucian dedicated one of his compoſitions. He wrote a treatiſe againſt the Chriſtians, to which an anſwer was returned by Origen.——Corn. a phyſician, in the age of Tiberius, who wrote eight books on medicine, beſides treatiſes on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs. The beſt editions of Celſus *de medicinâ*, are the 8vo, L. Bat. 1746, and that of Vallart. 12mo. Paris apud Didot, 1772.——Albinovanus, a friend of Horace, warned againſt plagiariſm, 1 ep. 3, v. 15, and pleaſantly ridiculed in the 8th epiſtle, for his foibles. Some of his elegies have been preſerved. ——Juventius, a lawyer who conſpired againſt Domitian.——Titus, a man proclaimed emperor, A. D. 265, againſt his will, and murdered ſeven days after.

Celtæ, a name given to the nation that inhabited the country between the Ocean and the Palus Mæotis, according to ſome authors mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.* This name, though anciently applied to the inhabitants of Gaul, as well as of Germany and Spain, was more particularly given to a part of the Gauls, whoſe country, called Gallia Celtica, was ſituate between the rivers Sequana and Garumna, modernly called *la Seine* and *la Garonne.* The Celtæ ſeemed to receive their name from Celtus, a ſon of Hercules or of Polyphemus. The promontory which bore the name of *Celticum*, is now called Cape Finiſterre. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 1, *&c.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Celtĭbĕri, a people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ. They ſettled near the Iberus, and added the name of the river to that of their nation, and were afterwards called Celtiberi. They made ſtrong head againſt the Romans and Carthaginians when they invaded their country. Their country, called *Celtiberia*, is now known by the name of Arragon. *Diod.* 6.—*Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 10.—*Sil. It.* 3, v. 339.

Celtĭca, a well populated part of Gaul, inhabited by the Celtæ.

Celtĭci, a people of Spain. The promontory which bore their name, is now *Cape Finiſterre.*

Celtillus, the father of Vercingetorix among the Arverni. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

Celtorii, a people of Gaul, near the Senones. *Plut.*

Celtoscўthæ,

CELTOSCYTHÆ, a northern nation of Scythians. *Strab.* 10.

CEMMĔNUS, a lofty mountain of Gaul. *Strab.*

CEMPSI, a people of Spain at the bottom of the Pyrenean mountains. *Dionyſ. Perig.* v. 358.

CENĂBUM or GENĂBUM. *Vid.* Genăbum.

CENÆUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter *Cæneus* had an altar raiſed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.—*Thucyd.* 3, c. 93.

CENCHREÆ, now *Kenkri*, a town of Peloponneſus on the Iſthmus of Corinth. ——A harbour of Corinth. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.

CENCHREIS, the wife of Cinyras king of Cyprus, or as others ſay, of Aſſyria. *Hygin.* fab. 58.

CENCHREUS, a ſon of Neptune and Salamis, or as ſome ſay of Pyrene. He killed a large ſerpent at Salamis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 2. —*Diod.* 4.

CENCHRIUS, a river of Ionia near Epheſus, where ſome ſuppoſe that Latona was waſhed after ſhe had brought forth. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 61.

CENESPŎLIS, a town of Spain, the ſame as Carthago Nova. *Polyb.*

CENETIUM, a town of Peloponneſus. *Strab.*

CENEUS. *Vid.* Cænis.

CENIMĀGNI, a people on the weſtern parts of Britain.

CENĪNA. *Vid.* Cænina.

CENON, a town of Italy. *Liv.* 2, c. 63.

CENSORES, two magiſtrates of great authority at Rome, firſt created, B. C. 443. Their office was to number the people, eſtimate the poſſeſſions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. Their power was alſo extended over private families; they puniſhed irregularity, and inſpected the management and education of the Roman youth. They could inquire into the expences of every citizen, and even degrade a ſenator from all his privileges and honors, if guilty of any extravagance. This puniſhment was generally executed in paſſing over the offender's name in calling the liſt of the ſenators. The office of public cenſor was originally exerciſed by the kings. Servius Tullius, the ſixth king of Rome, firſt eſtabliſhed a *cenſus*, by which every man was obliged to come to be regiſtered, and give in writing the place of his reſidence, his name, his quality, the number of his children, of his tenants, eſtates, and domeſtics, &c. The ends of the cenſus were very ſalutary to the Roman republic. They knew their own ſtrength, their ability to ſupport a war, or to make a levy of troops, or raiſe a tribute. It was required that every knight ſhould be poſſeſſed of 400,000 ſeſterces, to enjoy the rights and privileges of his order; and a ſenator was entitled to ſit in the ſenate, if he was really worth 800,000 ſeſterces. This laborious taſk of numbering and reviewing the people, was, after the expulſion of the Tarquins, one of the duties and privileges of the conſuls. But when the republic was become more powerful, and when the number of its citizens was increaſed, the conſuls were found unable to make the cenſus, on account of the multiplicity of buſineſs. After it had been neglected for 16 years, two new magiſtrates called cenſors were elected. They remained in office for five years, and every fifth year they made a cenſus of all the citizens in the campus martius, and offered a ſolemn ſacrifice, and made a luſtration in the name of all the Roman people. This ſpace of time was called a *luſtrum*, and ten were commonly ex- After the pr. office of the time unaltered, their power, abridge office, and a law was m by Mamercus Æmilius, to of the cenſorſhip to 18 months. ſecond Punic war, they were always choſe from ſuch perſons as had been conſuls; their office was more honorable, though leſs powerful, than that of the conſuls; the badges of their office were the ſame, but the cenſors were not allowed to have lictors to walk before them as the conſuls. When one of the cenſors died, no one was elected in his room till the five years were expired, and his colleague immediately reſigned. This circumſtance originated from the death of a cenſor before the ſack of Rome by Brennus, and was ever after deemed an unfortunate event to the republic. The emperors aboliſhed the cenſors, and took upon themſelves to execute their office.

CENSORĪNUS, Ap. Cl. was compelled, after many ſervices to the ſtate, to aſſume the imperial purple by the ſoldiers, by whom he was murdered ſome days after, A. D. 270.——Martius, a conſul, to whom, as a particular friend, *Horace* addreſſed his 4 *od.* 8.——A grammarian of the third century, whoſe book, *De die natali*, is extant, beſt edited in 8vo, by Haverkamp, L. Bat. 1767. It treats of the birth of man, of years, months, and days.

CENSUS, the numbering of the people at Rome, performed by the cenſors *a cenſeo*, to value. *Vid.* Cenſores.——A god worſhipped at Rome, the ſame as Conſus.

CENTARETUS, a Galatian, who when Antiochus was killed, mounted his horſe in the

the greateſt exultation. The horſe, as if conſcious of diſgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice, and killed himſelf and his rider. *Plin.* 8, c. 42.

CENTAURI, a people of Theſſaly, half men and half horſes. They were the offſpring of Centaurus, ſon of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus According to ſome, the Centaurs were the fruit of Ixion's adventure with the cloud in the ſhape of Juno, or, as others aſſert, of the union of Centaurus with the mares of Magneſia. This fable of the exiſtence of the Centaurs, monſters ſupported upon the four legs of a horſe, ariſes from the ancient people of Theſſaly having tamed horſes, and having appeared to their neighbours mounted on horſeback, a ſight very uncommon at that time, and which, when at a diſtance, ſeems only one body, and conſequently one creature. Some derive the name απο του κεντειν ταυρους, *goading bulls*, becauſe they went on horſeback after their bulls which had ſtrayed, or becauſe they hunted wild bulls with horſes. Some of the ancients have maintained, that monſters like the Centaurs can have exiſted in the natural courſe of things. Plutarch *in Sympoſ.* mentions one ſeen by Periander tyrant of Corinth; and Pliny 7, c. 3, ſays, that he ſaw one embalmed in honey, which had been brought to Rome from Egypt in the reign of Claudius. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in hiſtory. Ovid has elegantly deſcribed it, and it has alſo employed the pen of Heſiod, Valerius Flaccus, &c. and Pauſanias *in Eliac.* ſays, it was repreſented in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and alſo at Athens by Phidias and Parrhaſius according to Pliny 36, c. 5. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the Centaurs, intoxicated with wine, behaved with rudeneſs, and even offered violence to the women that were preſent. Such an inſult irritated Hercules, Theſeus, and the reſt of the Lapithæ, who defended the women, wounded and defeated the Centaurs, and obliged them to leave their country, and retire to Arcadia. Here their inſolence was a ſecond time puniſhed by Hercules, who, when he was going to hunt the boar Erymanthus, was kindly entertained by the Centaur Pholus, who gave him wine which belonged to the reſt of the Centaurs, but had been given them on condition of their treating Hercules with it, whenever he paſſed through their territory. They reſented the liberty which Hercules took with their wine, and attacked him with uncommon fury. The hero defended himſelf with his arrows, and defeated his adverſaries, who fled for ſafety to the Centaur Chiron. Chiron had been the preceptor of Hercules, and therefore they hoped that he would deſiſt in his preſence. Hercules, though awed at the ſight of Chiron, did not deſiſt, but, in the midſt of the engagement, he wounded his preceptor in the knee, who, in the exceſſive pain he ſuffered, exchanged immortality for death. The death of Chiron irritated Hercules the more, and the Centaurs that were preſent, were all extirpated by his hand, and indeed few eſcaped the common deſtruction. The moſt celebrated of the Centaurs were Chiron, Eurytus, Amycus, Gryneus, Caumas, Lycidas, Arneus, Medon, Rhœtus, Piſenor, Mermeros, Pholus, &c. *Diod.* 4.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Hercul.*—*Homer. Il. & Od.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 10, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 286.—*Hygin.* fab. 33 & 62.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 2.

CENTAURUS, a ſhip in the fleet of Æneas, which had the figure of a Centaur. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

CENTOBRICA, a town of Celtiberia. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.

CENTŎRES, a people of Scythia. *Flacc.*

CENTORIPA or CENTURIPA. *Vid.* Centuripa.

CENTRITES, a river between Armenia and Media.

CENTRONES, a people of Gaul, ſeverely beaten by J. Cæſar when they attempted to obſtruct his paſſage. They inhabited the modern country of *Tarantaiſe* in Savoy. There was a horde of Gauls of the ſame name ſubject to the Nervii, now ſuppoſed to be near *Courtray* in Flanders. *Cæſ. G. B.* 1, c. 10. l. 5, c. 38.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20.

CENTRONIUS, a man who ſquandered his immenſe riches on uſeleſs and whimſical buildings. *Juv.* 14, v. 86.

CENTUMVĬRI, the members of a court of juſtice at Rome. They were originally choſen, three from the 35 tribes of the people, and though 105 they were always called Centumvirs. They were afterwards encreaſed to the number of 180, and ſtill kept their original name. The pretor ſent to their tribunal cauſes of the greateſt importance, as their knowledge of the law was extenſive. They were generally ſummoned by the Decemviri, who ſeemed to be the chiefeſt among them; and they aſſembled in the Baſilica, or public court, and had their tribunal diſtinguiſhed by a ſpear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Haſtæ judicium:* their ſentences were very impartial, and without appeal. *Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 38.—*Quintil.* 4, 5, & 11.—*Plin.* 6, ep. 33.

CENTUM CELLUM, a ſea-port town of

Etruria built by Trajan, who had there a villa. It is now *Civita Vecchia*, and belongs to the Pope. *Plin.* 6, ep. 31.

CENTŬRIA, a diviſion of the people among the Romans, conſiſting of a hundred. The Roman people were originally divided into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Servius Tullius made a cenſus; and when he had the place of habitation, name, and profeſſion of every citizen, which amounted to 80,000 men, all able to bear arms; he divided them into ſix claſſes, and each claſs into ſeveral centuries or companies of a hundred men. The firſt claſs conſiſted of 80 centuries, 40 of which were compoſed of men from the age of 45 and upwards, appointed to guard the city. The 40 others were young men from 17 to 45 years of age, appointed to go to war, and fight the enemies of Rome. Their arms were all the ſame, that is, a buckler, a cuiraſs, a helmet, cuiſhes of braſs, with a ſword, a lance, and a javelin; and as they were of the moſt illuſtrious citizens, they were called by way of eminence, *Claſſici*, and their inferiors *infra claſſem*. They were to be worth 1,100,000 *aſſes*, a ſum equivalent to 1800 pounds Engliſh money. The ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes, conſiſted each of 20 centuries, ten of which were compoſed of the more aged, and the others of the younger ſort of people. Their arms were a large ſhield, a ſpear, and a javelin; they were to be worth in the ſecond claſs, 75,000 *aſſes*, or about 121l. In the third, 50,000, or about 80l.; and in the fourth, 25,000, or about 40l. The fifth claſs conſiſted of 30 centuries, three of which were carpenters by trade, and the others of different profeſſions, ſuch as were neceſſary in a camp. They were all armed with ſlings and ſtones. They were to be worth 11,000 *aſſes*, or about 18l. The ſixth claſs contained only one centuria, compriſing the whole body of the pooreſt citizens, who where called *Proletarii*, as their only ſervice to the ſtate was procreating children. They were alſo called *capite cenſi*, as the cenſor took notice of their perſon, not of their eſtate. In the public aſſemblies in the Campus Martius, at the election of public magiſtrates, or at the trial of capital crimes, the people gave their vote by centuries, whence the aſſembly was called *comitia centuriata*. In theſe public aſſemblies, which were never convened only by the conſuls at the permiſſion of the ſenate, or by the dictator, in the abſence of the conſuls, ſome of the people appeared under arms, for fear of an attack from ſome foreign enemy. When a law was propoſed in the public aſſemblies, its neceſſity was explained, and the advantages it would produce to the ſtate were enlarged upon in a harangue; after which it was expoſed in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the city three market days, that the people might ſee and conſider. Expoſing it to public view, was called *proponere legem*, and explaining it *promulgare legem*. He who merely propoſed it, was called *lator legis*; and he who dwelt upon its importance and utility, and wiſhed it to be enforced, was called *auctor legis*. When the aſſembly was to be held, the auguries were conſulted by the conſul, who, after haranguing the people, and reminding them to have in view the good of the republic, diſmiſſed them to their reſpective centuries, that their votes might be gathered. They gave their votes *vivâ voce*, till the year of Rome A. U. C. 615, when they changed the cuſtom, and gave their approbation or diſapprobation by ballots thrown into an urn. If the firſt claſs was unanimous, the others were not conſulted, as the firſt was ſuperior to all the others in number; but if they were not unanimous, they proceeded to conſult the reſt, and the majority decided the queſtion. This advantage of the firſt claſs gave offence to the reſt; and it was afterwards ſettled, that one claſs of the ſix ſhould be drawn by lot, to give its votes firſt, without regard to rank or priority. After all the votes had been gathered, the conſul declared aloud, that the law which had been propoſed was duly and conſtitutionally approved. The ſame ceremonies were obſerved in the election of conſuls, pretors, &c. The word *Centuria* is alſo applied to a ſubdiviſion of one of the Roman legions which conſiſted of an hundred men, and was the half of a manipulus, the ſixth part of a cohort, and the ſixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called *centurion*, and he was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

CENTŬRĬPA, (*es*, or *æ*, *arum*) now *Centorlu*, a town of Sicily at the foot of Mount Ætna. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 23.—*Ital.* 14, v. 205.—*Plin.* 3, c. 8.

CEOS & CEA, an iſland. *Vid.* Co.

CEPHĂLAS, a lofty promontory of Africa, near the Syrtis Major. *Strab.*

CEPHALEDION, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 52.

CEPHALLEN, a noble muſician, ſon of Lampus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.

CEPHALĒNA & CEPHALLENIA, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, below Corcyra, whoſe inhabitants went with Ulyſſes to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It was anciently divided into four different diſtricts. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 15.

CEPHĂLO,

Cephălo, an officer of Eumenes. *Diod.* 19.

Cephaloedis & Cēphaludium, now *Cephalu*, a town at the north of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 253.—*Cic.* 2, *in Verr.* 51.

Cephălon, a Greek of Ionia, who wrote an history of Troy, besides an epitome of universal history from the age of Ninus to Alexander, which he divided into nine books, inscribed with the name of the nine muses. He affected not to know the place of his birth, expecting it would be disputed like Homer's. He lived in the reign of Adrian.

Cĕphălus, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, by Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. Aurora fell in love with him, and carried him away; but he refused to listen to her addresses, and was impatient to return to Procris. The goddess sent him back; and to try the fidelity of his wife, she made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the house of Procris in the habit of a merchant. Procris was deaf to every offer; but she suffered herself to be seduced by the gold of this stranger, who discovered himself the very moment that Procris had yielded up her virtue. This circumstance so ashamed Procris, that she fled from her husband, and devoted herself to hunting in the island of Eubœa, where she was admitted among the attendants of Diana, who presented her with a dog always sure of his prey, and a dart which never missed its aim, and always returned to the hands of its mistress of its own accord. Some say that the dog was a present from Minos, because Procris had cured his wounds. After this, Procris returned in disguise to Cephalus, who was willing to disgrace himself by some unnatural concessions to obtain the dog and the dart of Procris. Procris discovered herself at the moment that Cephalus shewed himself faithless, and a reconciliation was easily made between them. They loved one another with more tenderness than before, and Cephalus received from his wife the presents of Diana. As he was particularly fond of hunting, he every morning early repaired to the woods, and after much toil and fatigue, laid himself down in the cool shade, and earnestly called for *Aura*, or the refreshing breeze. This ambiguous word was mistaken for the name of a mistress; and some informer reported to the jealous Procris, that Cephalus daily paid a visit to a mistress, whose name was Aura. Procris too readily believed the information, and secretly followed her husband into the woods. According to his daily custom, Cephalus retired to the cool, and called after Aura. At the name of Aura, Procris eagerly lifted up her head to see her expected rival. Her motion occasioned a rustling among the leaves of the bush that concealed her; and as Cephalus listened, he thought it to be a wild beast, and he let fly his unerring dart. Procris was struck to the heart, and instantly expired in the arms of her husband, confessing that ill-grounded jealousy was the cause of her death. According to Apollodorus, there were two persons of the name of Cephalus; one, son of Mercury and Herse, carried away by Aurora, with whom he dwelt in Syria, and by whom he had a son called Tithonus. The other married Procris, and was the cause of the tragical events mentioned above. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 26. —*Hygin.* fab. 189.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—— A Corinthian lawyer, who assisted Timoleon in regulating the republic of Syracuse. *Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Tim.*——A king of Epirus. *Liv.* 43, c. 18.——An orator frequently mentioned by Demosthenes.

Cephēis, a name given to Andromeda as daughter of Cepheus. *Ovid. A. A.* 1, v. 193.

Cephēnes, an ancient name of the Persians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A name of the Æthiopians, from Cepheus, one of their kings. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 1.

Cēpheus, a king of Æthiopia, father of Andromeda, by Cassiope. He was one of the Argonauts, and was changed into a constellation after his death. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 669. l. 5, v. 12.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35. l. 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 1, 4, & 7, l. 3, c. 9, mentions one, son of Aleus, and another, son of Belus. The former he makes king of Tegea, and father of Stenope; and says, that he, with his twelve sons, assisted Hercules in a war against Hippocoon, where they were killed. The latter he calls king of Æthiopia, and father of Andromeda.—— A son of Lycurgus present at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

Cephīsia, a part of Attica, through which the Cephisus flows. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Cephīsiădes, a patronymic of Eteocles, son of Andreus and Evippe, from the supposition of his being the son of the Cephisus. *Paus.* 9, c. 34.

Cephisidōrus, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Æschylus.——An historian who wrote an account of the Phocian war.

Cephīsion, the commander of some troops sent by the Thebans to assist Megalopolis, &c. *Diod.* 16.

Cephisodotus, a disciple of Isocrates, a great reviler of Aristotle, who wrote a book of proverbs. *Athen.* 2.

Cephīsus & Cephissus, a celebrated river of Greece, that rises at Lilæa in Phocis, and after passing at the north of Delphi

and mount Parnaſſus, enters Bœotia, where it flows into the lake Copais. The Graces were particularly fond of this river, whence they are called the goddeſſes of the Cephiſus. There was a river of the ſame name in Attica, and another in Argolis. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 175.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 369. l. 3, v. 19.——A man changed into a ſea monſter, by Apollo, when lamenting the death of his grandſon. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 388.

Cephren, a king of Egypt, who built one of the pyramids. *Diod.* 1.

Cepio or Cæpio, a man who by a quarrel with Druſus cauſed a civil war at Rome, &c.——Servilius, a Roman conſul, who put an end to the war in Spain. He took gold from a temple, and for that ſacrilege the reſt of his life was always unfortunate. He was conquered by the Cimbrians, his goods were publicly confiſcated, and he died at laſt in priſon.

Cepion, a muſician. *Plut de Muſ.*

Ceraca, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

Ceracates, a people of Germany. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* c. 70.

Cerambus, a man changed into a beetle, or, according to others, into a bird, on mount Parnaſſus, by the nymphs, before the deluge. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.

Ceramīcus, now *Keramo*, a bay of Caria near Halicarnaſſus, oppoſite Cos, receiving its name from Ceramus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Mela.* 1, c. 16.——A public walk, and a place to bury thoſe that were killed in defence of their country, at Athens. *Cic. ad Att.* 1, *ep.* 10.

Cerămium, a place of Rome, where Cicero's houſe was built. *Cic. ad Attic.*

Cerămus, a town at the weſt of Aſia Minor.

Ceras, a people of Cyprus metamorphoſed into bulls.

Cerăsus, *(untis)* now *Kereſoun*, a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were firſt brought to Rome by Lucullus. *Marcell.* 22, c. 13.—*Plin.* 15, c. 25. l. 16, c. 18. l. 17, c. 14.—*Mela.* 1. c. 19.——Another built by a Greek colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.

Cerata, a place near Megara.

Cerātus, a river of Crete.

Ceraunia, a town of Achaia.

Ceraunia & Ceraunii, large mountains of Epirus, extending far into the ſea and forming a promontory which divides the Ionian and Adriatic ſeas. They are the ſame as the Acroceraunia. *Vid.* Acroceraunium.——Mount Taurus is alſo called Ceraunius. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Ceraunii, mountains of Aſia, oppoſite the Caſpian ſea. *Mel.* 1, c. 19.

Ceraunus, a river of Cappadocia.—A ſirname of Ptolemy the 2d, from his boldneſs. *C. Nep. Reg.* c. 3.

Cerausius, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 41.

Cerbalus, a river of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Cerberion, a town of the Cimmerian Boſphorus. *Plin.* 6, c. 6.

Cerbĕrus, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. He had 50 heads according to Heſiod, and three according to other mythologiſts. He was ſtationed at the entrance of hell, as a watchful keeper, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from eſcaping from their confinement. It was uſual for thoſe heroes, who in their lifetime viſited Pluto's kingdom to appeaſe the barking mouths of Cerberus with a cake. Orpheus lulled him to ſleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from hell when he went to redeem Alceſte. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 134. l. 6, v. 417.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v. 622.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31. l. 3, c. 25.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 312.—*Tibull.* 1 el. 10, v. 35.

Cercăphus, a ſon of Æolus.——A ſon of Sol, of great power at Rhodes. *Diod.* 5.

Cercasōrum, a town of Ægypt, where the Nile divides itſelf into the Peluſian and Canopic mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15.

Cercēis, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 355.

Cercēne, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 3.

Cercestes, a ſon of Ægyptus and Phoeniſſa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Cercides, a native of Megalopolis, who wrote Iambics. *Athen.* 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.

Cercii, a people of Italy.

Cercina & Cercinna, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, near the Smaller Syrtis, on the coaſt of Africa. *Tacit.* 1 *Ann.* 53.—*Strab.* 17.—*Liv.* 33, c. 48.—*Plin.* 5, c. 7.——A mountain of Thrace, towards Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 98.

Cercinium, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

Cercius & Rhetius, charioteers of Caſtor and Pollux.

Cercōpes a people of Epheſus, made priſoners by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—The inhabitants of the iſland Pithecuſa changed into monkeys, on account of their diſhoneſty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 91.

Cercops, a Mileſian, author of a fabulous hiſtory.—A Pythagorean philoſopher.

Cercyon & Cercyŏnes, a king of Eleuſis, ſon of Neptune, or, according to others, of Vulcan. He obliged all ſtrangers to wreſtle with him; and as he was a dexter-

ous

ous wreſtler, they were eaſily conquered and put to death. After many cruelties, he challenged Theſeus in wreſtling, and he was conquered and put to death by his antagoniſt. His daughter, Alope, was loved by Neptune, by whom ſhe had a child. Cercyon expoſed the child, called Hippothoon; but he was preſerved, and placed upon his grandfather's throne by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 439.—*Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5 & 39.

CERCŸRA & CORCYRA, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, which receives its name from Cercyra, daughter of the Aſopus. *Diod.* 4.

CERDYLIUM, a place near Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 6.

CEREĀLIA, feſtivals in honor of Ceres; firſt inſtituted at Rome by Memmius the edile, and celebrated on the 19th of April. Perſons in mourning were not permitted to appear at the celebration; therefore they were not obſerved after the battle of Cannæ. They are the ſame as the Theſmophoria of the Greeks. *Vid.* Theſmophoria.

CERES, the goddeſs of corn and of harveſts, was daughter of Saturn and Veſta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom ſhe called Pherephata, *fruit bearing*, and afterwards Proſerpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as ſhe was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The rape of Proſerpine was grievous to Ceres, who ſought her all over Sicily; and when night came, ſhe lighted two torches in the flames of mount Ætna, to continue her ſearch by night all over the world. She at laſt found her veil near the fountain Cyane; but no intelligence could be received of the place of her concealment, till at laſt the nymph Arethuſa informed her that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto. No ſooner had Ceres heard this, than ſhe flew to heaven with her chariot drawn by two dragons, and demanded of Jupiter the reſtoration of her daughter. The endeavours of Jupiter to ſoften her by repreſenting Pluto as a powerful god, to become her ſon-in-law, proved fruitleſs, and the reſtoration was granted, provided Proſerpine had not eaten any thing in the kingdom of Pluto. Ceres upon this repaired to Pluto, but Proſerpine had eaten the grains of a pomegranate which ſhe had gathered as ſhe walked over the Elyſian fields, and Aſcalaphus, the only one who had ſeen her, diſcovered it to make his court to Pluto. The return of Proſerpine upon earth, was therefore impracticable; but Aſcalaphus, for his unſolicited information, was changed into an owl. [*Vid. Aſcalaphus.*] The grief of Ceres for the loſs of her daughter was ſo great, that Jupiter granted Proſerpine to paſs ſix months with her mother, and the reſt of the year with Pluto. During the inquiries of Ceres for her daughter, the cultivation of the earth was neglected, and the ground became barren; therefore, to repair the loſs which mankind had ſuffered by her abſence, the goddeſs went to Attica, which was become the moſt deſolate country in the world, and inſtructed Triptolemus of Eleuſis in every thing which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to ſow and reap the corn, to make bread, and to take particular care of fruit trees. After theſe inſtructions, ſhe gave him her chariot, and commanded him to travel all over the world, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. [*Vid. Triptolemus.*] Her beneficence to mankind made Ceres reſpected. Sicily was ſuppoſed to be the favorite retreat of the goddeſs, and Diodorus ſays, that ſhe and her daughter made their firſt appearance to mankind in Sicily, which Pluto received as a nuptial dowry from Jupiter when he married Proſerpine. The Sicilians made a yearly ſacrifice to Ceres, every man according to his abilities; and the fountain of Cyane, through which Pluto opened himſelf a paſſage with his trident, when carrying away Proſerpine, was publicly honored with an offering of bulls, and the blood of the victims was ſhed in the waters of the fountain. Beſides theſe, other ceremonies were obſerved in honor of the goddeſſes who had ſo peculiarly favored the iſland. The commemoration of the rape was celebrated about the beginning of the harveſt, and the ſearch of Ceres at the time that corn is ſown in the earth. The latter feſtival continued ſix ſucceſſive days; and during the celebration, the votaries of Ceres made uſe of ſome free and wanton expreſſions, as that language had made the goddeſs ſmile while melancholy for the loſs of her daughter. Attica, which had been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed by the goddeſs, gratefully remembered her favors in the celebration of the Eleuſinian myſteries. [*Vid. Eleuſinia.*] Ceres alſo performed the duties of a legiſlator, and the Sicilians found the advantages of her ſalutary laws; hence, her ſirname of Theſmophora. She is the ſame as the Iſis of the Egyptians, and her worſhip, it is ſaid, was firſt brought into Greece by Erechtheus. She met with different adventures when ſhe travelled over the earth, and the impudence of Stellio was ſeverely puniſhed. To avoid the importunities of Neptune, ſhe changed herſelf into a mare; but the god took advantage of her metamorphoſis, and from their union aroſe the horſe Arion. [*Vid. Arion.*] The birth of this monſter ſo offended Ceres, that

ſhe withdrew herſelf from the ſight of mankind; and the earth would have periſhed for want of her aſſiſtance, had not Pan diſcovered her in Arcadia, and given information of it to Jupiter. The Parcæ were ſent by the god to comfort her, and at their perſuaſion ſhe returned to Sicily, where her ſtatues repreſented her veiled in black, with the head of a horſe, and holding a dove in one hand, and in the other a dolphin. In their ſacrifices, the ancients offered Ceres a pregnant ſow, as that animal often injures and deſtroys the productions of the earth. While the corn was yet in graſs, they offered her a ram, after the victim had been led three times round the field. Ceres was repreſented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was ſacred to her. She appears as a countrywoman mounted on the back of an ox, and carrying a baſket on her left arm, and holding a hoe; and ſometimes ſhe rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. She was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Rhea, Tellus, Cybele, Bona Dea, Berecynthia, &c. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her feſtivals were yearly celebrated by the Roman matrons on the month of April, during eight days. Theſe matrons abſtained during ſeveral days from the uſe of wine and every carnal enjoyment. They always bore lighted torches in commemoration of the goddeſs; and whoever came to theſe feſtivals without a previous initiation, was puniſhed with death. *Ceres* is metaphorically called *bread* and *corn*, as the word *Bacchus* is ſometimes uſed to ſignify *wine*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 12 & 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 31. l. 2, c. 34. l. 3, c. 23. l. 8, c. 25, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 417. *Met.* fab. 7, 8, &c.—*Claudian. de Rapt. Proſ.*—*Cic. in Verr.*—*Callimach. in Cer.*—*Liv.* 29 & 31.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 33.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2.

CERESSUS, a place of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 14.

CERĔTÆ, a people of Crete.

CERIĀLIS ANICIUS, a conſul elect, who wiſhed a temple to be raiſed to Nero, as to a god, after the diſcovery of the Piſonian conſpiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 74.

CERII, a people of Etruria.

CERILLI or CARILLÆ, now *Cirella*, a town of the Brutii near the Laus. *Strab.* 6.

CERILLUM, a place of Lucania. *Strab.* 6. —*Sil. Ital.* 8, v. 580.

CERINTHUS, now *Zero*, a town of Euboea. *Strab.* 10.——A beautiful youth, long the favorite of the Roman ladies, and eſpecially of Sulpitia, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 81.——One of the early heretics from chriſtianity.

CERMANUS, a place where Romulus was expoſed by one of the ſervants of Amulius. *Plut. in Romul.*

CERNE, an iſland without the pillars of Hercules, on the African coaſt. *Strab.* 1. —*Plin.* 5, & 6.

CERNES, a prieſt of Cybele.

CERON, a fountain of Hiſtiæotis, whoſe waters rendered black all the ſheep that drank of them. *Plin.* 3, c. 2.

CEROPASADES, a ſon of Phraates king of Perſia, given as an hoſtage to Auguſtus.

CEROSSUS, a place of the Ionian ſea.

CERPHERES, a king of Egypt, who is ſuppoſed to have built the ſmalleſt pyramid.

CERRHÆI, a people of Greece, who profaned the temple of Delphi. *Plut. in Sol.*

CERRETANI, a people of Spain that inhabited the modern diſtrict of Cerdana in Catalonia. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

CERSOBLEPTES, a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip king of Macedonia. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 31.

CERTIMA, a town of Celtiberia. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

CERTONIUM, a town of Aſia Minor.

CERVARIUS, a Roman knight who conſpired with Piſo againſt Nero. *Tacit. An.* 15, c. 50.

P. CERVIUS, an officer under Verres. *Cic. in Verr.* 5, c. 44.

CERYCES, a ſacerdotal family at Athens. *Thucyd.* 8, c, 53.

CERYCIUS, a mountain of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 20.

CERYMĪCA, a town of Cyrus. *Diod.*

CERYNĒA, a town of Achaia, and mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.

CERYNĪTES, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.

CESELLIUS BALSUS, a turbulent Carthaginian, who dreamt of money, and perſuaded Nero that immenſe treaſures had been depoſited by Dido in a certain place which he deſcribed. Enquiry was made, and when no money was found, Ceſellius deſtroyed himſelf. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 1, &c.

CESENNIA, an infamous proſtitute, born of an illuſtrious family at Rome. *Juv.* 6, v. 135.

CESTIUS, an epicurean of Smyrna, who taught rhetoric at Rhodes, in the age of Cicero.——A governor of Syria. *Tacit. H.* 5.——Severus, an informer under Nero. *Tacit. H.* 4.——Proculus, a man acquitted of an accuſation of embezzling the public money. *Id. An.* 30.——A bridge at Rome.

CESTRĪNA, part of Epirus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 23.

CESTRĪNUS, ſon of Helenus and Andromache

machè; after his father's death, he ſettled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Ceſtrina. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

CETES, a king of Egypt, the ſame as Proteus. *Diod.* 1.

CETHĒGUS, a conſul in the ſecond Punic war. *Cic. in Brut.*——A tribune at Rome, of the moſt corrupted morals, who joined Catiline in his conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, and was commiſſioned to murder Cicero. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, put to death by the Roman ſenate. *Plut. in Cic. &c.*——A Trojan, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 513.——P. Corn. a powerful Roman, who embraced the party of Marius againſt Sylla. His miſtreſs had obtained ſuch an aſcendancy over him, that ſhe diſtributed his favors, and Lucullus was not aſhamed to court her ſmiles, when he wiſhed to be appointed general againſt Mithridates.——A ſenator put to death for adultery, under Valentinian.

CETII, a people of Cilicia.

CETIUS, a river of Myſia.——A mountain which ſeparates Noricum from Pannonia.

CETO, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phorcys, by whom ſhe had the three Gorgons, &c. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 237.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 646.

CEUS & CÆUS, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Aſteria. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 135.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 179.——The father of Trœzen. *Homer. Il.* 2.

CĒYX, a king of Trachinia, ſon of Lucifer, and huſband of Alcyone. He was drowned as he went to conſult the oracle of Claros. His wife was appriſed of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body waſhed on the ſea ſhore. They were both changed into birds called Alcyons. *Vid.* Alcyone. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 587.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 32. According to *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7, the huſband of Alcyone and the king of Trachinia were two different perſons.

CHEA, a town of Peloponneſus.

CHABINUS, a mountain of Arabia Felix. *Diod.* 3.

CHABRIA, a village of Egypt.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general and philoſopher, who chiefly ſignalized himſelf when he aſſiſted the Bœotians againſt Ageſilaus. In this celebrated campaign, he ordered his ſoldiers to put one knee on the ground, and firmly to reſt their ſpears upon the other, and cover themſelves with their ſhields, by which means he daunted the enemy, and had a ſtatue raiſed to his honor in that ſame poſture. He aſſiſted alſo Nectanebus, king of Egypt, and conquered the whole iſland of Cyprus; but he at laſt fell a ſacrifice to his exceſſive courage, and deſpiſed to fly from his ſhip, when he had it in his power to ſave his life like his companions, B. C. 376. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Phoc.*

CHABRYIS, a king of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

CHÆANITÆ, a people at the foot of Caucaſus.

CHÆREAS, an Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.——An officer who murdered Caligula.——An Athenian, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 74, &c.

CHÆREDEMUS, a brother of Epicurus, &c. *Diog.*

CHÆRĒMON, a comic poet, and diſciple of Socrates.——A ſtoic, who wrote on the Egyptian prieſts.

CHÆRĔPHON, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Philip of Macedonia.

CHÆRESTRĂTA, the mother of Epicurus, deſcended of a noble family.

CHÆRINTHUS, a beautiful youth, &c. *Horat.* 1. *Serm.* 2, v. 81.

CHÆRIPPUS, an extortioner, &c. *Juv.* 8, v. 96.

CHÆRO, the founder of Chæronea. *Plut. in Syll.*

CHÆRONIA, CHÆRONEA, & CHERRONEA, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephiſus, celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians, by the Bœotians, B. C. 447, and for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and the Athenians, conſiſting of 30,000 men, the 2d of Auguſt, B. C. 338. Plutarch was born there. The town was anciently called Arne. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Plut. in Pelop. &c.*—*Strab.* 9.

CHALÆON, a city of Locris.——A port of Bœotia.

CHALES, a herald of Buſiris, put to death by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

CHALCÆA, a town of Caria——of Phœnicia.

CHALCEA, an iſland with a town near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.——A feſtival at Athens. *Vid.* Panathenæa.

CHALCĒDON & CHALCĒDŎNIA, now *Kadi-Keni*, an ancient city of Bithynia, oppoſite Byzantium, built by a colony from Megara. Its ſituation was ſo improperly choſen, that it was called the city of blind men, intimating the inconſiderate plan of the founders. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.

CHALCIDĒNE, a part of Syria, very fruitful. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.

CHALCIDENSES, the inhabitants of the Iſthmus between Teos and Erythræ.——A people near the Phaſis.

CHALCIDEUS, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, killed by the Athenians, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 8.

CHALCIDĬCA, a country of Thrace—of Syria.

CHALCIDICUS, (of *Chalcis*), an epithet applied to Cumæ in Italy, as built by a colony from Chalcis. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 17.

CHALCIŒUS, a ſirname of Minerva, becauſe ſhe had a temple at Chalcis in Eubœa. She was alſo called Chalciotis and Chalcidica.

CHALCIŎPE, a daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who married Phryxus ſon of Athamas, who had fled to her father's court for protection. She had ſome children by Phryxus, and ſhe preſerved her life from the avarice and cruelty of her father, who had murdered her huſband to obtain the golden fleece. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.——The mother of Theſſalus by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——The daughter of Rhexenor who married Ægeus. *Id.* 3, c. 1.

CHALCIS, now *Egripo*, the chief city of Eubœa, in that part which is neareſt to Bœotia. It was founded by an Athenian colony. The iſland was ſaid to have been anciently joined to the continent in the neighbourhood of Chalcis. There were three other towns of the ſame name, in Thrace, Acarnania, and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.—*Cic. N. D.* 3, c. 10.

CHALCĪTIS, a country of Ionia. *Pauſ* 7, c. 5.

CHALCŎDON, a ſon of Ægyptus, by Arabia. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A man of Cos, who wounded Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——The father of Elephenor, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15.——A man who aſſiſted Hercules in his war againſt Augias. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15.

CHALCON, a Meſſenian, who reminded Antilochus, ſon of Neſtor, to beware of the Æthiopians, by whom he was to periſh.

CHALCUS, a man made governor of Cyzicus by Alexander. *Polyæn.*

CHALDÆA, a country of Aſia, between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital is Babylon, whoſe inhabitants were famous for their knowledge of aſtrology. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 2.—*Plin* 6, c. 28.

CHALDÆI, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

CHALESTRA, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

CHALONĪTIS, a country of Media.

CHALŸBES & CALŸBES, a people of Aſia Minor, near Pontus, once very powerful, and poſſeſſed of a great extent of country, abounding in iron mines, where the inhabitants worked naked. The Calybes attacked the ten thouſand in their retreat, and behaved with much ſpirit and courage. They were partly conquered by Crœſus, king of Lydia. Some authors imagine that the Calybes are a nation of Spain. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 421.—*Strab.* 12, &c.—*Apollon.* 2, v. 375.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.—*Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.

CHALYBON, now ſuppoſed to be *Aleppo*, a town of Syria, which gave the name of *Chalybonitis* to the neighbouring country.

CHALYBONĪTIS, a country of Syria, ſo famous for its wines that the kings of Perſia drank no other.

CHALYBS, a river of Spain, where *Juſtin* 44, c. 3, places the people called Calybes.

CHAMANI & CHAMAVIRI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. in Germ.*

CHANE, a river between Armenia and Albania, falling into the Caſpian ſea.

CHAON, a mountain of Peloponneſus.

CHAŎNES, a people of Epirus.

CHAŎNIA, a mountainous part of Epirus, which receives its name from Chaon, a ſon of Priam, inadvertently killed by his brother Helenus. There was a wood near, where doves *(Chaoniæ aves)* were ſaid to deliver oracles. The words *Chaonius victus* are by ancient authors applied to acorns, the food of the firſt inhabitants. *Lucan.* 6, v. 426. *Claudian. de Proſ. rapt.* 3, v. 47.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 335.—*Propert.* 1, el. 9.—*Ovid. A. A.* 1.

CHAONITIS, a country of Aſſyria.

CHAOS, a rude and ſhapeleſs maſs of matter, and confuſed aſſemblage of inactive elements, which, as the poets ſuppoſe, preexiſted the formation of the world, and from which the univerſe was formed by the hand and power of a ſuperior being. This doctrine was firſt eſtabliſhed by Heſiod, from whom the ſucceeding poets have copied it. Chaos was deemed, by ſome, as one of the oldeſt of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal deities. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 510.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 1.

CHARĂDRA, a town of Phocis. *Herodot.* 8. c. 33.

CHARĀDROS, a river of Phocis, falling into the Cephiſus. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 46.

CHARĂDRUS, a place of Argos, where military cauſes were tried. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 60.

CHARÆADAS, an Athenian general, ſent with 20 ſhips to Sicily during the Peloponneſian war. He died 426 B. C. &c. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 86.

CHARANDÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHARAX, a town of Armenia.——A philoſopher of Pergamus, who wrote an hiſtory of Greece in 40 books.

CHARAXES & CHARAXUS, a Mitylenean, brother to Sappho, who became paſſionately fond of the courtezan Rhodope, upon whom he ſquandered all his poſſeſſions, and reduced himſelf to poverty, and the neceſſity of piratical excurſions. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 117.—*Herodot* 2, c. 135, &c.

CHARAXUS, one of the centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 272.

CHARES,

CHARES, an Athenian general.——A ſtatuary who was 12 years employed in making the famous Coloſſus at Rhodes. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——A man who wounded Cyrus when fighting againſt his brother Artaxerxes.——An hiſtorian of Mitylene, who wrote the life of Alexander.——An Athenian who fought with Darius againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.——A river of Peloponneſus. *Plut. in Arat.*

CHARĬCLES, one of the 30 tyrants ſet over Athens by the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Memor.* 1.—*Ariſt.* 5.—*Polit.* c. 6.——A famous phyſician under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 50.

CHARICLĪDES, an officer of Dionyſius the younger, whom Dion gained to dethrone the tyrant. *Diod.* 16.

CHARĬCLO, the mother of Tireſias, greatly favored by Minerva. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 635

CHARIDĒMUS, a Roman expoſed to wild beaſts. *Martial.* 1, ep. 44.——An Athenian, baniſhed by Alexander, and killed by Darius, &c.

CHARĬLA, a feſtival obſerved once in nine years by the Delphians. It owes its origin to this circumſtance: In a great famine the people of Delphi aſſembled and applied to their king to relieve their wants. He accordingly diſtributed the little corn he had among the nobleſt; but as a poor little girl, called Charila, begged the king with more than common earneſtneſs, he beat her with his ſhoe, and the girl, unable to bear his treatment, hanged herſelf in her girdle. The famine increaſed; and the oracle told the king, that to relieve his people, he muſt atone for the murder of Charila. Upon this a feſtival was inſtituted, with expiatory rites. The king preſided over this inſtitution, and diſtributed pulſe and corn to ſuch as attended. Charila's image was brought before the king, who ſtruck it with his ſhoe; after which it was carried to a deſolate place, where they put a halter round its neck, and buried it where Charila was buried. *Plut. in Quæſt. Græc.*

CHARILĀUS & CHARILLUS, a ſon of Polydectes king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He made war againſt Argos, and attacked Tegea. He was taken priſoner, and releaſed on promiſing that he would ceaſe from war, an engagement he ſoon broke. He died in the 64th year of his age. *Pauſ.* 2, 36, l. 6, c. 8.——A Spartan, who changed the monarchical power into an ariſtocracy. *Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 12.

CHARILLUS, one of the anceſtors of Leutychides. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.

CHARĪNI & CARĪNI, a people of Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 14.

CHARIS, a goddeſs among the Greeks, ſurrounded with pleaſures, graces, and delight. She was the wife of Vulcan. *Homer. Il.* 18.

CHARISIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.——A feſtival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night. He who continued awake the longeſt, was rewarded with a cake.

CHARISIUS, an orator at Athens. *Cic. in B.* 83.

CHARISTIA, feſtivals at Rome, celebrated by the diſtribution of mutual preſents. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1.

CHARĬTES & GRATIÆ, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus, are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne. They were the conſtant attendants of Venus, and they were repreſented as three young, beautiful, and modeſt virgins, all holding one another by the hand. They preſided over kindneſs and all good offices, and their worſhip was the ſame as that of the nine Muſes, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally repreſented naked, becauſe kindneſſes ought to be done with ſincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their holding their hands joined, by obſerving, that there ought to be a perpetual and never ceaſing intercourſe of kindneſs and benevolence among friends. Their youth denotes the conſtant remembrance that we ought ever to have of kindneſſes received; and their virgin purity and innocence teaches us, that acts of benevolence ought to be done without any expectations of reſtoration, and that we ought never to ſuffer others or ourſelves to be guilty of baſe or impure favors.

CHARITON, a writer of Aphrodiſium, at the latter end of the 4th century. He compoſed a Greek romance, called *The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoe*, which has been much admired for its elegance, and the originality of the characters it deſcribes. There is a very learned edition of Chariton, by Reiſke, with D'Orville's notes, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1750.

CHARMĀDAS, a philoſopher of uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CHARME & CARME, the mother of Britomartis by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES, a Lacedæmonian, ſent by his king to quell ſeditions in Crete. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A boxer. *Id.* 6, c. 7.——A philoſopher of the third academy, B.C. 95.

CHARMĪNUS, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponneſians. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 42.

CHARMIONE,

CHARMIONE, a ſervant maid of Cleopatra, who ſtabbed herſelf after the example of her miſtreſs. *Plut. in Anton.*

CHARMIS, a phyſician of Marſeilles, in Nero's age, who uſed cold baths for his patients, and preſcribed medicines contrary to thoſe of his contemporaries. *Plin.* 21, c. 1.

CHARMOSYNA, a feſtival in Egypt. *Plut. de Iſid.*

CHARMOTAS, a part of Arabia.

CHARMUS, a poet of Syracuſe.

CHARON, a Theban, who received into his houſe Pelopidas and his friends, when they delivered Thebes from tyranny, &c. *Plut. in Pelop.*——An hiſtorian of Lampſacus, who wrote two books on Perſia, beſides other treatiſes, B. C. 479.——An hiſtorian of Naucratis, who wrote an hiſtory of his country, and of Egypt.——A Carthaginian writer, &c.——A god of hell, ſon of Erebus and Nox, who conducted the ſouls of the dead in a boat over the river Styx and Acheron, to the infernal regions, for an obolus. Such as had not been honored with a funeral were not permitted to enter his boat, without previouſly wandering on the ſhore for one hundred years. If any living perſon preſented himſelf to croſs the Stygian lake, he could not be admitted before he ſhewed Charon a golden bough, which he received from the Sibyl; and Charon was impriſoned for one year, becauſe he had ferried over, againſt his own will, Hercules, without this paſſport. Charon is repreſented as an old robuſt man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead is covered with wrinkles. As all the dead were obliged to pay a ſmall piece of money for their admiſſion, it was always uſual, among the ancients, to place under the tongue of the deceaſed a piece of money for Charon. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians, whoſe dead were carried acroſs a lake, where ſentence was paſſed over them, and according to their good or bad actions, they were honored with a ſplendid burial, or left unnoticed in the open air. *Vid. Acheruſia. Diod.* 1.—*Senec. in Herc. Fur. act.* 3, v. 765.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 298, &c.

CHARONDAS, a man of Catana, who gave laws to the people of Thurium, and made a law that no man ſhould be permitted to come armed into the aſſembly. He inadvertently broke this law, and when told of it, he fell upon his ſword, B. C. 446. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.

CHARONEA, a place of Aſia, &c.

CHARONIA SCROBS, a place of Italy emitting deadly vapours. *Plin.* 2, c. 23.

CHARONIUM, a cave near Nyſa, where the ſick were ſuppoſed to be delivered from their diſorders by certain ſuperſtitious ſolemnities.

CHAROPS & CHARŎPES, a Trojan, killed by Ulyſſes. *Homer. Il.*——A powerful Epirot who aſſiſted Flaminius when making war againſt Philip the king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*——The firſt decennial archon at Athens. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coaſt of Sicily, oppoſite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coaſt of Italy. It was very dangerous to ſailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulyſſes. The exact ſituation of the Charybdis is not diſcovered by the moderns, as no whirlpool ſufficiently tremendous is now found to correſpond to the deſcription of the ancients. The words

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim,

became a proverb, to ſhew that in our eagerneſs to avoid an evil, we fall into a greater. The name of *Charybdis* was properly beſtowed on miſtreſſes who repay affection and tenderneſs with ingratitude. It is ſuppoſed that Charybdis was an avaricious woman, who ſtole the oxen of Hercules, for which theft ſhe was ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool. *Lycophr. in Caſſ.*—*Homer. Od.* 12.—*Propert.* 3. el. 11.—*Ital.* 14.—*Ovid. in Ibin. de Ponto*, 4, el. 10. *Amor.* 2, el. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 420.

CHAUBI & CHAUCI, a people of Germany, ſuppoſed to inhabit the country now called Frieſland and Bremen.

CHAULA, a village of Egypt.

CHAURUS. *Vid.* Caurus.

CHELÆ, a Greek word, (χηλαι,) ſignifying *claws*, which is applied to the Scorpion, one of the ſigns of the zodiac, and lies, according to the ancients, contiguous to Virgo. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 33.

CHELES, a ſatrap of Seleucus, &c.

CHELĬDON, a miſtreſs of Verres. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 40.

CHELĬDŎNIA, a feſtival at Rhodes, in which it was cuſtomary for boys to go begging from door to door, and ſinging certain ſongs, &c. *Athen.*——The wind Favonius was called alſo *Chelidonia*, from the 6th of the ides of February to the 7th of the calends of March, the time when ſwallows firſt made their appearance. *Plin.* 2, c. 47.

CHELĪDONIÆ, now *Kelidoni*, ſmall iſlands oppoſite the promontory of Taurus of the ſame name, very dangerous to ſailors. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 506.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27 & 31.—*Liv.* 33, c. 41.

CHELĬDŎNIS, a daughter of king Leotychides, who married Cleonymus, and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

CHELIDŎNIUM, a promontory of mount Taurus.

Taurus, projecting into the Pamphylian ſea.

CHELŌNE, a nymph changed into a tortoiſe by Mercury, for not being preſent at the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno, and condemned to perpetual ſilence for having ridiculed theſe deities.

CHELŌNIS, a daughter of Leonidas king of Sparta, who married Cleombrotus. She accompanied her father, whom her huſband had expelled, and ſoon after went into baniſhment with her huſband, who had in his turn been expelled by Leonidas. *Plut. in Agid. & Cleom.*

CHELONOPHĂGI, a people of Carmania, who fed upon turtle, and covered their habitations with the ſhells. *Plin.* 6, c. 24.

CHELYDOREA, a mountain of Arcadia.

CHEMMIS, an iſland in a deep lake of Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 156.

CHENA, a town of Laconia.

CHENÆ, a village on mount Œta. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

CHENION, a mountain in Aſia Minor, from which the 10,000 Greeks firſt ſaw the ſea. *Diod.* 14.

CHENIUS, a mountain near Colchis.

CHEOPS & CHEOSPES, a king of Egypt, after Rhampſinitus, who built famous pyramids, upon which 1060 talents were expended only in ſupplying the workmen with leeks, parſley, garlick, and other vegetables. *Herodot.* 2, c. 124.

CHEPHREN, a brother of Cheops, who alſo built a pyramid. The Egyptians ſo inveterately hated theſe two royal brothers, that they publicly reported, that the pyramids which they had built, had been erected by a ſhepherd. *Herodot.* 2, c. 127.

CHEREMOCRĂTES, an artiſt who built Diana's temple at Epheſus, &c. *Strab.* 14.

CHERISŎPHUS, a commander of 800 Spartans, in the expedition which Cyrus undertook againſt his brother Artaxerxes. *Diod.* 14.

CHERONÆA. *Vid.* Chæronea.

CHERŎPHON, a tragic writer of Athens, in the age of Philip. *Philoſtr. in vitis.*

CHERRONĒSUS. *Vid.* Cherſoneſus.

CHERSIAS, an Orchomenian, reconciled to Periander by Chilo. Pauſanias praiſes ſome of his poetry, 9, c. 38.

CHERSIDĂMAS, a Trojan, killed by Ulyſſes in the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 259.

CHERSIPHO, an architect, &c. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.

CHERSONĒSUS, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins *Peninſula*. There were many of theſe among the ancients, of which theſe five are the moſt celebrated: one called *Peloponneſus*; one called *Thracian*, at the ſouth of Thrace, and weſt of the Helleſpont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians, and built a wall acroſs the Iſthmus. From its Iſthmus to its further ſhores, it meaſured 420 ſtadia, extending between the bay of Melas and the Helleſpont. The third, called *Taurica*, now *Crim Tartary*, was ſituate near the Palus Mæotis. The fourth, called *Cimbrica*, now *Jutland*, is in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, ſirnamed *Aurea*, lies in India, beyond the Ganges. *Herodot.* 6, c. 33. l. 7, c. 58.—*Liv.* 31, c. 16.—*Cic. ad Br.* 2.——Alſo a peninſula near Alexandria in Egypt. *Hirt. Alex.* 10.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war againſt Rome. They inhabited the country between the Weſer and the Elbe. *Tacit.*—*Cæſ. B. G.* 6, c. 9.

CHIDNÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHIDŌRUS, a river of Macedonia near Theſſalonica, not ſufficiently large to ſupply the army of Xerxes with water. *Herodot.* 7, c. 127.

CHILIARCHUS, a great officer of ſtate at the court of Perſia. *C. Nep. in Conon.*

CHILIUS & CHILEUS, an Arcadian who adviſed the Lacedæmonians, when Xerxes was in Greece, not to deſert the common cauſe of their country. *Herodot.* 9, c. 9.

CHILO, a Spartan philoſopher, who has been called one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. He died through exceſs of joy, in the arms of his ſon, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, B. C. 597. *Plin.* 7, c. 33.—*Laert.*——One of the Ephori at Sparta, B. C. 556.

CHILONIS, the wife of Theopompus king of Sparta. *Polyæn.* 8.

CHIMÆRA, a celebrated monſter, ſprung from Echidna and Typhon, which had three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and a dragon, and continually vomited flames. The foreparts of its body were thoſe of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were thoſe of a dragon. It generally lived in Lycia, about the reign of Jobates, by whoſe orders Bellerophon, mounted on the horſe Pegaſus, overcame it. This fabulous tradition is explained by the recollection that there was a burning mountain in Lycia, whoſe top was the reſort of lions, on account of its deſolate wilderneſs; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats; and at the bottom the marſhy ground abounded with ſerpents. Bellerophon is ſaid to have conquered the Chimæra, becauſe he firſt made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch ſays, that it is the captain of ſome pirates, who adorned their ſhip with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 322.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3.—*Lucret.* 5, v. 903.—*Ovid.* 9 *Met.* v. 646.—*Virg. Æn.* 6,

6, v. 288.——One of the ſhips in the fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 118.

CHIMARUS, a river of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.

CHIMERIUM, a mountain of Phthiotis, in Theſſaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.

CHIOMARA, a woman who cut off the head of a Roman tribune when ſhe had been taken priſoner, &c. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

CHION, a Greek writer, whoſe epiſtles were edited *cum notis*, Cobergi, 8vo. Lipſ. 1765.

CHIŎNE, a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. To enjoy her company, Mercury lulled her to ſleep with his Caduceus, and Apollo, in the night, under the form of an old woman, obtained the ſame favors as Mercury. From this embrace Chione became mother of Philammon and Autolycus, the former of whom, as being ſon of Apollo, became an excellent muſician; and the latter was equally notorious for his robberies, of which his father Mercury was the patron. Chione grew ſo proud of her commerce with the gods, that ſhe even preferred her beauty to that of Juno, for which impiety ſhe was killed by the goddeſs, and changed into a hawk. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 8.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, who had Eumolpus by Neptune. She threw her ſon into the ſea, but he was preſerved by his father. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.——A famous proſtitute. *Martial.* 3, ep. 34.

CHIONIDES, an Athenian poet, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the inventor of comedy.

CHIONIS, a victor at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 13.

CHIOS, now *Scio*, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, between Leſbos and Samos, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, which receives its name, as ſome ſuppoſe, from Chione, or from χιων, *ſnow*, which was very frequent there. It was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ſhips; and its chief town, called Chios, had a beautiful harbour which could contain 80 ſhips. The wine of this iſland, ſo much celebrated by the ancients, is ſtill in general eſteem. Chios was anciently called Æthalia, Macris, and Pityaſa. There was no adultery committed there for the ſpace of 700 years. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*—*Horat.* 3, od. 19, v. 5. 1, *ſat.* 10, v. 24.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, v. 2.—*Strab.* 2.

CHIRON, a centaur, half a man and half a horſe, ſon of Philyra and Saturn, who had changed himſelf into a horſe, to eſcape the enquiries of his wife Rhea. Chiron was famous for his knowledge of muſic, medicine, and ſhooting. He taught mankind the uſe of plants and medicinal herbs; and he inſtructed, in all the polite arts, the greateſt heroes of his age; ſuch as Achilles, Æſculapius, Hercules, &c. He was wounded in the knee by a poiſoned arrow, by Hercules, in his purſuit of the centaurs. Hercules flew to his aſſiſtance; but as the wound was incurable, and the cauſe of the moſt excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the conſtellations, under the name of Sagittarius. *Heſiod. in Scuto.*—*Homer. Il.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18. l. 5, c. 19. l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 13.—*Horat. epod.* 13.

CHLOE, a ſirname of Ceres at Athens. Her yearly feſtivals, called Chloeia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and a ram was always ſacrificed to her. The name of Chloe is ſuppoſed to bear the ſame ſignification as *Flava*, ſo often applied to the goddeſs of corn. The name, from its ſignification, (χλοη *herba virens*) has generally been applied to women poſſeſſed of beauty, and of ſimplicity.

CHLOREUS, a prieſt of Cybele, who came with Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 768.——Another, &c.

CHLORIS, the goddeſs of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the ſame as Flora. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5.——A daughter of Amphion, ſon of Jaſus and Perſephone, who married Neleus king of Pylos, by whom ſhe had one daughter and twelve ſons, who all, except Neſtor, were killed by Hercules. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 21. l. 9, c. 36.——A proſtitute, &c. *Horat.* 3, *Od.* 15.

CHLORUS, a river of Cilicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——Conſtantine, one of the Cæſars in Diocletian's age, who reigned two years after the emperor's abdication, and died July 25, A D. 306.

CHOARĪNA, a country near India, reduced by Craterus, &c.

CHOASPES, a ſon of Phaſis, &c. *Flacc.* 5, v. 585.——An Indian river. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.—— A river of Media, flowing into the Tigris, and now called *Karun*. Its waters are ſo ſweet that the kings of Perſia drank no other, and in their expeditions they always had ſome with them, which had been previouſly boiled. *Herodot.* 1, c. 188.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 40.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 141.—*Plin.* 6, c. 27.

CHOBUS, a river of Colchis. *Arrian.*

CHŒRADES & PHAROS, two iſlands oppoſite Alexandria in Egypt. *Thucyd.* 7, v. 33.——Others in the Euxine ſea.——An iſland in the Ionian ſea, or near the Helleſpont. *Theocrit. Id.* 13.

CHŒRĬLUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the

the prize.——An hiſtorian of Samos.——Two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus. He wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes, and on account of the excellence of the compoſition, he received a piece of gold for each verſe from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet. The other was one of Alexander's flatterers and friends. It is ſaid the prince promiſed him as many pieces of gold as there ſhould be good verſes in his poetry, and as many ſlaps on the forehead as there were bad; and in conſequence of this, ſcarce ſix of his verſes in each poem were entitled to gold, while the reſt were rewarded with the caſtigation. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 232.

Chœreæ, a place of Bœotia.

Chonnidas, a man made preceptor to Theſeus, by his grandfather Pittheus king of Trœzene. The Athenians inſtituted ſacrifices to him for the good precepts he had inculcated in his pupil. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Chonūphis, an Egyptian prophet. *Plut. de Socrat. gen.*

Chorasmi, a people of Aſia near the Oxus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.

Chorineus, a man killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571.——Another. *Id.* 12, v. 298.——A prieſt with Æneas. *Id.*

Chorœbus, a man of Elis, who obtained a prize the firſt olympiad. *Vid.* Coroebus.——A youth of Mygdonia, who was enamoured of Caſſandra. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.

Choromnæi, a people ſubdued by Ninus. *Diod.* 1.

Chosroes, a king of Perſia, in Juſtinian's reign.

Chremes, a ſordid old man, mentioned in Terence's Andria. *Horat. in Art.* v. 94.

Chremētes, a river of Libya.

Chresiphon, an architect of Diana's temple in Epheſus. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.

Chresphontes, a ſon of Ariſtomachus. *Vid.* Ariſtodemus.

Chrestus, an approved writer of Athens, &c. *Colum.* 1 *de R. R.* c. 1.

Chromia, a daughter of Itonus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1.

Chromios, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, who, with 10 brothers, was killed in battle by Hercules.——A ſon of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Chromis, a captain in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A young ſhepherd. *Virg. Æn.* 6.——A Phrygian, killed by Camilla. *Æn.* 11, v. 675.——A ſon of Hercules. *Id.* 6, v 346.

Chromius, a ſon of Pterilaus. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4.——An Argive, who, alone with Alcénor, ſurvived a battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Spartans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

Chronius, a man who built a temple of Diana Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

Chronos, the Greek name of Saturn, or time.

Chryasus, a king of Argus, deſcended from Inachus.

Chrysa & Chryse, a town of Cilicia, famous for a temple of Apollo Smintheus. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 37.—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.——A daughter of Halmus, mother of Phlegias by Mars. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.

Chrysăme, a Theſſalian, prieſteſs of Diana Trivia. She fed a bull with poiſon, which ſhe ſent to the enemies of her country, who eat the fleſh and became delirious, and were an eaſy conqueſt. *Polyæn.*

Chrysantas, a man who refrained from killing another, by hearing a dog bark. *Plut. Quæſt. Rom.*

Chrysanthius, a philoſopher in the age of Julian, known for the great number of volumes he wrote.

Chrysantis, a nymph who told Ceres that her daughter had been carried away. *Pauſ.* 1.

Chrysaor, a ſon of Meduſa by Neptune. Some report, that he ſprung from the blood of Meduſa, armed with a *golden ſword*, whence his name χρυσος αορ. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 295.——A rich king of Iberia. *Diod.* 4.——A ſon of Glaucus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

Chrysaoreus, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice, where all the Carians aſſembled upon any public emergency. *Strab.* 4.

Chrysaŏris, a town of Cilicia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

Chrysas, a river of Sicily, falling into the Simæthus and worſhipped as a deity. *Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 44.

Chryseis, the daughter of Chryſes. *Vid.* Chryſes.

Chrysermus, a Corinthian, who wrote an hiſtory of Peloponneſus, and of India, beſides a treatiſe on rivers. *Plut. in Parall.*

Chryses, the prieſt of Apollo, father of Aſtynome, called from him *Chryſeis*. When Lyrneſſus was taken, and the ſpoils divided among the conquerors, Chryſeis fell to the ſhare of Agamemnon. Chryſes, upon this, went to the Grecian camp to ſolicit his daughter's reſtoration; and when his prayers were fruitleſs, he implored the aid of Apollo, who viſited the Greeks with a plague,

plague, and obliged them to reſtore Chryſeis. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 11, &c.——A daughter of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPUS, a natural ſon of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his ſtep-mother, ordered her own ſons, Atreus and Thyeſtes, to kill him, on account of which they were baniſhed. Some ſay that Hippodamia's ſons refuſed to murder Chryſippus, and that ſhe did it herſelf. They farther ſay, that Chryſippus had been carried away by Laius, king of Thebes, to gratify his unnatural luſts, and that he was in his arms when Hippodamia killed him. *Hygin.* fab. 85. —*Plato de Leg.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 20.——A ſtoic philoſopher of Tarſus, who wrote about 311 treatiſes. Among his curious opinions was his approbation of a parent's marriage with his child, and his wiſh that dead bodies ſhould be eaten rather than buried. He died through exceſs of wine, or as others ſay, from laughing too much on ſeeing an aſs eating figs on a ſilver plate, 207 B. C. in the 80th year of his age. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Diog.*—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 40. There were alſo others of the ſame name. *Laert.*——A freedman of Cicero.

CHRYSIS, a miſtreſs of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demet.*——A prieſteſs of Juno at Mycenæ. The temple of the goddeſs was burnt by the negligence of Chryſis, who fled to Tegea, to the altar of Minerva. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.

CHRYSOASPĬDES, ſoldiers in the armies of Perſia, whoſe arms were all covered with ſilver, to diſplay the opulence of the prince whom they ſerved. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 7.

CHRYSOGŎNUS, a freedman of Sylla. *Cic. pro Roſ.*——A celebrated ſinger in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 74.

CHRYSOLĀUS, a tyrant of Methymna, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

CHRYSONDIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

CHRYSOPŎLIS, a promontory and port of Aſia, oppoſite Byzantium, now *Scutari.*

CHRYSORRHOÆ, a people in whoſe country are golden ſtreams.

CHRYSORHOAS, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.

CHRYSOSTOM, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, who died A. D. 407, in his 53d year. He was a great diſciplinarian, and by ſeverely laſhing the vices of his age, he procured himſelf many enemies. He was baniſhed for oppoſing the raiſing a ſtatue to the empreſs, after having diſplayed his abilities as an elegant preacher, a ſound theologician, and a faithful interpreter of ſcripture. Chryſoſtom's works were nobly, and correctly edited, without a Latin verſion, by Saville, 8 vols. fol. Etonæ, 1613. They have appeared, with a tranſlation at Paris, edit. Benedict. Montfaucon, 13 vols. fol. 1718.

CHRYSOTHĔMIS, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra.——A Cretan, who firſt obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.

CHRYXUS, a leader of the Boii, grandſon to Brennus, who took Rome. *Sil.* 4, v. 148.

CHTHONIA, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Butes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A ſirname of Ceres, from a temple built to her by Chthonia, at Hermione. She had a feſtival there called by the ſame name, and celebrated every ſummer. During the celebration, the prieſts of the goddeſs marched in proceſſion, accompanied by the magiſtrates, and a crowd of women and boys in white apparel, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Behind was dragged an untamed heifer, juſt taken from the herd. When they came to the temple, the victim was let looſe, and four old women armed with ſcythes, ſacrificed the heifer, and killed her by cutting her throat. A ſecond, a third, and a fourth victim, was in a like manner diſpatched by the old women; and it was obſervable, that they all fell on the ſame ſide. *Pauſ. Corinth.*

CHTHONIUS, a centaur, killed by Neſtor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 441.——One of the ſoldiers who ſprang from the dragon's teeth ſown by Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 178.——A ſon of Ægyptus and Calliadne. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CHITRIUM, a name given to part of the town of Clazomenæ.

CIBALÆ now SWILEI, a town of Pannonia where Licinius was defeated by Conſtantine. It was the birth place of Gratian. *Eutrop.* 10, c. 4.—*Marcell.* 30, c. 24.

CIBARĪTIS, a country of Aſia near the Mæander.

CIBYRA now BURUN, a town of Phrygia of which the inhabitants were dexterous hunters. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 6, v. 33.—*Cic.* [illegible] *Ver.* 4, c. 13. *Attic.* 5, *ep.* 2.——[illegible] Caria.

M. T. CICERO, born at Arpinum, [illegible] ſon of a Roman knight, and lineally deſcended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After diſplaying many promiſing abilities at ſchool, he was taught philoſophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola. He acquired and perfected a taſte for military knowledge under Sylla, in the Marſic [illegible]

war, and retired from Rome, which was divided into factions, to indulge his philoſophic propenſities. He was naturally of a weak and delicate conſtitution, and he viſited Greece on account of his health; though, perhaps, the true cauſe of his abſence from Rome might be attributed to his fear of Sylla. His friends, who were well acquainted with his ſuperior abilities, were anxious for his return; and when at laſt he obeyed their ſolicitations, he applied himſelf with uncommon diligence to oratory, and was ſoon diſtinguiſhed above all the ſpeakers of his age in the Roman forum. When he went to Sicily as quæſtor, he behaved with great juſtice and moderation; and the Sicilians remembered with gratitude the eloquence of Cicero, their common patron, who had delivered them from the tyranny and avarice of Verres. After he had paſſed through the offices of edile and prætor, he ſtood a candidate for the conſulſhip, A. U. C. 689; and the patricians and the plebeians were equally anxious to raiſe him to that dignity, againſt the efforts and bribery of Catiline. His new ſituation was critical, and required circumſpection. Catiline, with many diſſolute and deſperate Romans, had conſpired againſt their country, and combined to murder Cicero himſelf. In this dilemma, Cicero, in full ſenate, accuſed Catiline of treaſon againſt the ſtate; but as his evidence was not clear, his efforts were unavailing. He, however, ſtood upon his guard, and by the information of his friends, and the diſcovery of Fulvia, his life was ſaved from the dagger of Marcius and Cethegus, whom Catiline had ſent to aſſaſſinate him. After this, Cicero commanded Catiline, in the ſenate, to leave the city; and this deſperate conſpirator marched out in triumph to meet the 20,000 men who were aſſembled to ſupport his cauſe. The lieutenant of C. Antony, the other conſul, defeated them in Gaul; and Cicero, at Rome, puniſhed the reſt of the conſpirators with death. This capital puniſhment, though inveighed againſt by J. Cæſar as too ſevere, was ſupported by the opinion of Lutatius Catulus, and Cato, and confirmed by the whole ſenate. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero received the thanks of all the people, and was ſtiled *The father of his country, and a ſecond founder of Rome.* The vehemence with which he had attacked Clodius, proved injurious to him; and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was baniſhed from Rome, though 20,000 young men were ſupporters of his innocence. He was not, however, deſerted in his baniſhment. Wherever he went, he was received with the higheſt marks of approbation and reverence; and when the faction had ſubſided at Rome, the whole ſenate and people were unanimous for his return. After ſixteen months abſence, he entered Rome with univerſal ſatisfaction; and when he was ſent, with the power of proconſul, to Cilicia, his integrity and prudence made him ſucceſsful againſt the enemy, and at his return, he was honored with a triumph which the factions prevented him to enjoy. After much heſitation, during the civil commotions between Cæſar and Pompey, he joined himſelf to the latter, and followed him to Greece. When victory had declared in favor of Cæſar, at the battle of Pharſalia, Cicero went to Brunduſium, and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. From this time Cicero retired into the country, and ſeldom viſited Rome. When Cæſar had been ſtabbed in the ſenate, Cicero recommended a general amneſty, and was the moſt earneſt to decree the provinces to Brutus and Caſſius. But when he ſaw the intereſt of Cæſar's murderers decreaſe, and Antony come into power, he retired to Athens. He ſoon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of aſſaſſination. Auguſtus courted the approbation of Cicero, and expreſſed his wiſh to be his colleague in the conſulſhip. But his wiſh was not ſincere; he ſoon forgot his former profeſſions of friendſhip; and when the two conſuls had been killed at Mutina, Auguſtus joined his intereſt to that of Antony, and the triumvirate was ſoon after formed. The great enmity which Cicero bore to Antony was fatal to him; and Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus, the triumvirs, to deſtroy all cauſe of quarrel, and each to diſpatch his enemies, produced their liſt of proſcription. About two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among the number upon the liſt of Antony. Auguſtus yielded a man to whom he partly owed his greatneſs, and Cicero was purſued by the emiſſaries of Antony, among whom was Popilius, whom he had defended upon an accuſation of parricide. He had fled in a litter towards the ſea of Caieta; and when the aſſaſſins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was ſevered from the body by Herennius. This memorable event happened in December, 43 B. C. after the enjoyment of life for 63 years, 11 months, and five days. The head and right hand of the orator were carried to Rome, and hung up in the Roman forum; and ſo inveterate was Antony's hatred againſt the unfortunate man, that even Fulvia the triumvir's wife, wreaked her vengeance upon his head, and drew the tongue out of the mouth, and bored it through repeatedly with a gold bodkin,

bodkin, verifying in this act of inhumanity, what Cicero had once obſerved, that *no animal is more revengeful than a woman.* Cicero has acquired more real fame by his literary compoſitions, than by his ſpirited exertions as a Roman ſenator. The learning and the abilities which he poſſeſſed, have been the admiration of every age and country, and his ſtyle has always been accounted as the true ſtandard of pure latinity. The words *naſcitur poeta* have been verified in his attempts to write poetry; and the ſatyr of Martial, *Carmina quod ſcribit muſis et Apolline nullo*, though ſevere, is true. He once formed a deſign to write the hiſtory of his country, but he was diſappointed. He tranſlated many of the Greek writers, poets as well as hiſtorians, for his own improvement. When he travelled into Aſia, he was attended by moſt of the learned men of his age; and his ſtay at Rhodes, in the ſchool of the famous Molo, conduced not a little to perfect his judgment. Like his countrymen, he was not deſtitute of ambition, and the arrogant expectations with which he returned from his quæſtorſhip in Sicily are well known. He was of a timid diſpoſition; and he who ſhone as the father of Roman eloquence, never aſcended the pulpit to harangue, without feeling a ſecret emotion of dread. His conduct, during the civil wars, is far from that of a patriot; and when we view him, dubious and irreſolute, ſorry not to follow Pompey, and yet afraid to oppoſe Cæſar, the judgment would almoſt brand him with the name of coward. In his private character, however, Cicero was of an amiable diſpoſition; and though he was too elated with proſperity, and debaſed by adverſity, the affability of the friend conciliated the good graces of all. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. He afterwards married a young woman, to whom he was guardian; and becauſe ſhe ſeemed elated at the death of his daughter Tullia, he repudiated her. The works of this celebrated man, of which, according to ſome, the tenth part is ſcarce extant, have been edited by the beſt ſcholars in every country. The moſt valuable editions of the works complete, are that of Verburgius, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1724.—that of Olivet, 9 vols. 4to. Geneva, 1758.—the Oxford edition in 10 vols. 4to, 1782.—and that of Lallemand, 12mo. 14 vols. Paris apud Barbou, 1768. *Plutarch. in vitâ.—Quintil.—Dio. Caſſ.—Appian.—Florus.—C Nep. in Attic.—Eutrop.—Cic. &c.*—— Marcus, the ſon of Cicero, was taken by Auguſtus as his colleague in the conſulſhip. He revenged his father's death, by throwing public diſhonor upon the memory of Antony. He diſgraced his father's virtues, and was ſo fond of drinking, that Pliny obſerves, he wiſhed to deprive Antony of the honor of being the greateſt drunkard in the Roman empire. *Plut. in Cic.*—— Quintus, the brother of the orator, was Cæſar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconſul of Aſia, for three years. He was proſcribed with his ſon at the ſame time as his brother Tully. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian.*

Cicerōnis villa, a place near Puteoli in Campania. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cichyris, a town of Epirus.

Cicŏnes, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus. Ulyſſes, at his return from Troy, conquered them, and plundered their chief city Iſmarus. They tore to pieces, Orpheus, for his obſcene indulgences. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 83. l. 15, v. 313.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 520, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Cicūta, an old avaricious uſurer. *Horat. 2, Ser.* 3, v. 69.

Cĭlĭcia, a country of Aſia Minor, on the ſea coaſt, at the north of Cyprus, the ſouth of mount Taurus, and the weſt of the Euphrates. The inhabitants enriched themſelves by piratical excurſions, till they were conquered by Pompey. The country was opulent, and was governed by kings, under ſome of the Roman emperors; but reduced into a province by Veſpaſian. Cicero preſided over it as proconſul. It receives its name from Cilix, the ſon of Agenor. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Varro. R. R.* 2. c. 11.—*Sueton. in Veſp.* 8.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 34.—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 11.—*Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.—Part of the country between Æolia and Troas, is alſo called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13, calls it Trojan, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Cilicia.

Cilissa, a town of Phrygia.

Cilix, a ſon of Phœnix, or according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who gave his name to Cilicia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 91.

Cilla, a town of Africa Propria. *Diod.* 20.——A town of Æolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.——Of Troas, which received its name according to Theopompus, from a certain Cillus, who was one of Hippodamia's ſuitors, and killed by Œnomaus. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 38.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.

Cilles, a general of Ptolemy, conquered by Demetrius. *Diod.* 19.

Cillus, a charioteer of Pelops, in whoſe honor a city was built. *Strab.* 13.

Cilnius, the ſirname of Mœcenas.

Cilo, Jun. an oppreſſive governor of Bithynia and Pontus. The provinces carried their complaints againſt him to Rome, but ſuch was the noiſe of the flatterers that attended the emperor Claudius, that he was unable

unable to hear them; and when he aſked what they had ſaid, he was told by one of Cilo's friends, that they returned thanks for his good adminiſtration; upon which the emperor ſaid, Let Cilo be continued two years longer in his province. *Dio.* 60.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 21.

CIMBER, TULL. one of Cæſar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a ſignal for the reſt to ſtrike. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

CIMBERIUS, a chief of the Suevi.

CIMBRI, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army, and were conquered by Marius. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.

CIMBRĬCUM BELLUM, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invaſion of the Roman territories, B. C. 109. Theſe barbarians were ſo courageous, and even deſperate, that they faſtened their firſt ranks each to the other, with cords. In the firſt battle they deſtroyed 80,000 Romans, under the conſuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. But when Marius, in his ſecond conſulſhip, was choſen to carry on the war he met the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, where, after a bloody engagement, he left dead on the field of battle 20,000, and took 90,000 priſoners, B. C. 102. The Cimbri, who had formed another army, had already penetrated into Italy, where they were met at the river Atheſis, by Marius and his colleague Catulus, a year after. An engagement enſued, and 140,000 of them were ſlain. This laſt battle put an end to this dreadful war, and the two conſuls entered Rome in triumph. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 22. l. 17, c. 1.—*Mela.* 3, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.—*Plut. in Mario.*

CIMĬNUS, now *Viterbe*, a lake and mountain of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 697.—*Liv.* 9, c. 36.

CIMMĔRII, a people near the Palus Mœotis, who invaded Aſia Minor, and ſeized upon the kingdom of Cyaxares. After they had been maſters of the country for 28 years, they were driven back by Alyattes king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 6, &c. l. 4, c. 1, &c.——Another nation on the weſtern coaſt of Italy, generally imagined to have lived in caves near the ſea-ſhore of Campania, and there, in concealing themſelves from the light of the ſun, to have made their retreat the receptacle of their plunder. In conſequence of this manner of living, the country which they inhabited, was ſuppoſed to be ſo gloomy, that, to mention a great obſcurity, the expreſſion of *Cimmerian darkneſs* has proverbially been uſed; and Homer, according to Plutarch, drew his images of hell and Pluto from the gloomy and diſmal country where they dwelt. *Homer. Od.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 592, &c.—*Strab.* 5.

CIMMĔRIS, a town of Troas, formerly called Edonis. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

CIMMĔRIUM, now *Crim*, a town of Taurica Cherſoneſus, whoſe inhabitants are called Cimmerii. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

CIMŌLIS & CINOLIS, a town of Paphlagonia.

CIMŌLUS, now *Argentiera*, an iſland in the Cretan ſea, producing chalk and fuller's earth. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.—*Plin.* 35, c. 16.

CIMON, an Athenian, ſon of Miltiades and Hegiſipyle, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of diſcretion. When his father died, he was impriſoned, becauſe unable to pay the fine laid upon him by the Athenians; but he was releaſed from confinement by his ſiſter and wife Elpinice. *(Vid. Elpinice.)* He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himſelf popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Perſian fleet, and took 200 ſhips, and totally routed their land army, the very ſame day. The money that he obtained by his victories, was not applied to his own private uſe; but with it he fortified and embelliſhed the city. He ſome time after loſt all his popularity, and was baniſhed by the Athenians, who declared war againſt the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled from his exile, and at his return, he made a reconciliation between Lacedæmon and his countrymen. He was afterwards appointed to carry on the war againſt Perſia in Egypt, and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ſhips; and on the coaſt of Aſia, he gave battle to the enemy, and totally ruined their fleet. He died as he was beſieging the town of Citium in Cyprus, B. C. 449, in the 51ſt year of his age. He may be called the laſt of the Greeks, whoſe ſpirit and boldneſs defeated the armies of the barbarians. He was ſuch an inveterate enemy to the Perſian power, that he formed a plan of totally deſtroying it; and in his wars, he had ſo reduced the Perſians, that they promiſed in a treaty, not to paſs the Chelidonian iſlands with their fleet, or to approach within a day's journey of the Grecian ſeas. The munificence of Cimon has been highly extolled by his biographers, and he has been deſervedly praiſed for leaving his gardens open to the public. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 100 and 112.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 15.—*Diod.* 11.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.*——An Athenian, father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.——A Roman, ſupported in priſon by the milk of his daughter.——An Athenian, who wrote an account of the war of the Amazons againſt his country.

Cinæthon, an ancient poet of Lacedæmon, &c. *Vid.* Cinethon.

Cinaradas, one of the deſcendants of Cinyras, who preſided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos. *Tacit.* 2. *Hiſt.* c. 3.

Cincia lex, was enacted by M. Cincius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549. By it no man was permitted to take any money as a giſt or a fee in judging a cauſe. *Liv.* 34. c. 4.

L. Q. Cincinnātus, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he ploughed his field, that the ſenate had choſen him dictator. Upon this he left his ploughed land with regret, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were cloſely beſieged by the Volſci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy, and returned to Rome in triumph; and 16 days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and retired back to plough his fields. In his 80th year, he was again ſummoned againſt Præneſte as dictator; and after a ſucceſsful campaign, he reſigned the abſolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, nobly diſregarding the rewards that were offered him by the ſenate. He floriſhed about 460 years before Chriſt. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Flor.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic. de Finib.* 4.

L. Cincius Alimentus, a prætor of Sicily in the ſecond Punic war, who wrote annals in Greek. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—— Marcus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549.

Cineas, a Theſſalian, miniſter and friend to Pyrrhus king of Epirus. He was ſent to Rome by his maſter to ſue for a peace, which he, however, could not obtain. He told Pyrrhus, that the Roman ſenate were a venerable aſſembly of kings; and obſerved, that to fight with them, was to fight againſt another Hydra. He was of ſuch a retentive memory, that the day after his arrival at Rome, he could ſalute every ſenator and knight by his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 9, ep. 25.——A king of Theſſaly. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——An Athenian, &c. *Polyæn.* 2, c. 32.

Cinesias, a Greek poet of Thebes in Bœotia, who compoſed ſome dithyrambic verſes. *Athen.*

Cinethon, a Spartan, who wrote genealogical poems, in one of which he aſſerted that Medea had a ſon by Jaſon, called Medus, and a daughter called Eriopis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.

Cinga, now *Cinca*, a river of Spain, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus. *Lucan.* 4, v. 21.—*Cæſ. B. C.* 1, c. 48.

Cingetŏrix, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 3. ——A prince of Britain, who attacked Cæſar's camp, by order of Caſſivelaunus. *Id. ib.* c. 22.

Cingulum, now *Cingoli*, a town of Picenum, whoſe inhabitants are called *Cingulani. Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 15.—*Sil. It.* 10, v. 34.—*Cic. Att.* 7, ep. 11.

Cinĭāta, a place of Galatia.

Cinithii, a people of Africa.

L. Corn. Cinna, a Roman who oppreſſed the republic with his cruelties, and was baniſhed by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive ſlaves free. He joined himſelf to Marius; and with him at the head of 30 legions, he filled Rome with blood, defeated his enemies, and made himſelf conſul even to a fourth time. He maſſacred ſo many citizens at Rome, that his name became odious; and one of his officers aſſaſſinated him at Ancona, as he was preparing war againſt Sylla. *Plut. in Mar. Pomp. & Syll.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 822.—*Appian. bell. Civ.* 1.—*Flor.* 3, c. 21.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——One of Cæſar's murderers.——C. Helvius Cinna, a poet intimate with Cæſar. He went to attend the obſequies of Cæſar, and being miſtaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces. He had been 8 years in compoſing an obſcure poem called Smyrna, in which he made mention of the inceſt of Cinyras. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A grandſon of Pompey. He conſpired againſt Auguſtus, who pardoned him, and made him one of his moſt intimate friends. He was conſul, and made Auguſtus his heir. *Dio.*—*Seneca de Clem.* c. 9.——A town of Italy taken by the Romans from the Samnites.

Cinnadon, a Lacedæmonian youth, who reſolved to put to death the Ephori, and ſeize upon the ſovereign power. His conſpiracy was diſcovered, and he was put to death. *Ariſtot.*

Cinnămus, a hair-dreſſer at Rome, ridiculed by *Martial.* 7, ep. 63.

Cinniana, a town of Luſitania, famous for the valor of its citizens. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

Cinxia, a ſirname of Juno, who preſided over marriages, and was ſuppoſed to untie the girdle of new brides.

Cinyps & Cinyphus, a river, and country of Africa near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphius. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 312.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 198.—*Plin.* 5, c. 4.—*Martial.* 7, ep. 94.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 272. l. 15, v. 755.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 787.

Cinyras, a king of Cyprus, ſon of Paphus, who married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. Myrrha fell in love with her father; and, in the abſence of her mother, ſhe introduced herſelf into

nto his bed by means of her nurſe. Cinyas had by her a ſon called Adonis; and when he knew the inceſt he had committed, e attempted to ſtab his daughter, who eſaped his purſuit and fled to Arabia, where, fter ſhe had brought forth, ſhe was changed nto a tree, which ſtill bears her name. Cinyras, according to ſome, ſtabbed himſelf. He was ſo rich, that his opulence, like that f Crœſus, became proverbial. *Ovid. Met.* o, fab. 9.—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Hygin.* fab. 42, 248, &c ——A ſon of Laodice. *Apol-d.* 3, c. 9.——A man who brought a co-ny from Syria to Cyprus. *Id.* 3, c. 14. —A Ligurian, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt urnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

Cios, a river of Thrace. *Plin.* 5, c. 32. —A commercial place of Phrygia.—— he name of three cities in Bithynia.

Cippus, a noble Roman, who, as he reurned home victorious, was told that if he ntered the city he muſt reign there. Unilling to enſlave his country, he aſſembled e ſenate without the walls, and baniſhed mſelf for ever from the city, and retired live upon a ſingle acre of ground. *Ovid. et.* 15, v. 565.

Circæum, now *Circello*, a promontory Latium, near a ſmall town called *Circeii*, the ſouth of the Pontine marſhes. The eople were called *Circeienſes*. *Ovid. Met.* , v. 248.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 799.— v. 6, c. 17.—*Cic. N. D.* 3, c. 19.

Circe, a daughter of Sol and Perſeis, lebrated for her knowledge of magic and nomous herbs. She was ſiſter to Æetes ng of Colchis, and Paſiphae the wife of inos. She married a Sarmatian prince of olchis, whom ſhe murdered to obtain kingdom. She was expelled by her bjects, and carried by her father upon e coaſts of Italy, in an iſland called Ææa. lyſſes, at his return from the Trojan war, ited the place of her reſidence; and all companions, who ran headlong into caſure and voluptuouſneſs, were changed Circe's potions into filthy ſwine. Ulyſ-, who was fortified againſt all enchantents by an herb called *moly*, which he had ceived from Mercury, went to Circe, and manded, ſword in hand, the reſtoration of companions to their former ſtate. She mplied, and loaded the hero with pleaſures d honors. In this voluptuous retreat, lyſſes had by Circe one ſon called Telego-, or two according to Heſiod, called gius & Latinus. For one whole year, lyſſes forgot his glory in Circe's arms, and his departure, the nymph adviſed him to ſcend to hell, and conſult the manes of reſias, concerning the fates that attended m. Circe ſhowed herſelf cruel to Scylla r rival, and to Picus. [*Vid.* Scylla & Pi-.] *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 1 & 5.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 2, l. 1, od. 17.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 70. *Æn.* 7, v. 10, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 125.—*Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 136, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Circenses ludi, games performed in the circus at Rome. They were dedicated to the god Conſus, and were firſt eſtabliſhed by Romulus at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were often called the great games. Their original name was Conſualia, and they were firſt called Circenſians by Tarquin the elder after he had built the Circus. They were not appropriated to one particular exhibition; but were equally celebrated for leaping, wreſtling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots, and boxing. Like the Greeks, the Romans gave the name of Pentathlum or Quinquertium to theſe five exerciſes. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September. All games in general that were exhibited in the Circus, were ſoon after called Circenſian games. Some ſea-fights and ſkirmiſhes, called by the Romans Naumachiæ, were afterwards exhibited in the Circus. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 636.

Circius, a part of mount Taurus. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A rapid and tempeſtuous wind frequent in Gallia Narbonenſis, and unknown in any other country. *Lucan.* 1, v. 408.

Circum padani agri, the country around the river Po. *Liv.* 21. c. 35.

Circus, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and ſhows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome; the firſt, called Maximus Circus, was the grandeſt, raiſed and embelliſhed by Tarquin Priſcus. Its figure was oblong, and it was filled all round with benches, and could contain, as ſome report, about 300,000 ſpectators. It was about 2187 feet long, and 960 broad. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and J. Cæſar introduced in it large canals of water, which, on a ſudden, could be covered with an infinite number of veſſels, and repreſent a ſea-fight

Ciris, the name of Scylla daughter of Niſus, who was changed into a bird of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 151.

Cirræatum, a place near Arpinum, where C. Marius lived when young. *Plut. in Mar.*

Cirrha & Cyrrha, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnaſſus, where Apollo was worſhipped. *Lucan.* 3, v 172.

Cirtha & Cirta, a town of Numidia. *Strab.* 7.

Cisalpīna Gallia, a part of Gaul, called alſo Citerior and Togata. Its fartheſt boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian ſide.

CISPADĀNA GALLIA, a part of ancient Gaul, south of the Po.

CISRHENĀNI, part of the Germans who lived neareſt Rome, on the weſt of the Rhine. *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, c. 2.

CISSA, a river of Pontus.——An iſland near Iſtria.

CISSĒIS, a patronymic given to Hecuba as daughter of Ciſſeus.

CISSĒUS, a king of Thrace, father to Hecuba. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 320.——A ſon of Melampus, killed by Æneas. *Id. Æn.* 10, v. 317.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CISSIA, a country of Suſiana, of which Suſa was the capital. *Herodot.* 5. c. 49.

CISSIÆ, ſome gates in Babylon. *Id.* 3, c. 155.

CISSIDES, a general of Dionyſius ſent with nine gallies to aſſiſt the Spartans, &c. *Diod.* 15.

CISSOESSA, a fountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

CISSUS, a mountain of Macedonia.——A city of Thrace.——A man who acquainted Alexander with the flight of Harpalus. *Plut. in Alex.*

CISSUSA, a fountain where Bacchus was waſhed when young. *Plut. in Lyſ.*

CISTENÆ, a town of Æolia.——A town of Lycia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

CITHÆRON, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, ſituate at the ſouth of the river Aſopus, and ſacred to Jupiter and the Muſes. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain, and Hercules killed there an immenſe lion. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 303.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

CITHARISTA, a promontory of Gaul.

CITIUM, now *Chiti*, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition againſt Egypt. *Plut. in Cim.*—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 112.

CIUS, a town of Myſia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

J. CIVĪLIS, a powerful Batavian, who raiſed a ſedition againſt Galba, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 59.

CIZYCUM, a city of Aſia in the Propontis, the ſame as Cyzicus. *Vid.* Cyzicus.

CLADEUS, a river of Elis. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 7.

CLANES, a river falling into the Iſter.

CLANIS, a centaur killed by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 379.

CLANIUS or CLANIS, a river of Campania. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225.——Of Etruria, now *Chiana*. *Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Tacit. An.* 79.

CLARUS, or *Claros*, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. It was built by Manto daughter of Tireſias, who fled from Thebes, after it had been deſtroyed by the Epigoni. She was ſo afflicted with her misfortunes, that a lake was formed with her tears, where ſhe firſt founded the oracle. Apollo was from thence ſirnamed *Clarius*. *Strab.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.——An iſland of the Ægean, between Tenedos and Scios. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 33.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 126.

CLASTIDIUM, now *Schiatezzo*, a town of Liguria. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 32, c. 29.—A village of Gaul. *Plut. in Marcel.*

CLAUDIA, a patrician family at Rome, deſcended from Clauſus a king of the Sabines. It gave birth to many illuſtrious patriots in the republic; and it is particularly recorded that there were not leſs than 28 of that family who were inveſted with the conſulſhip, 5 with the office of dictator, and 7 with that of cenſor, beſides the honor of 6 triumphs. *Sueton. in Tib.* 1.

CLAUDIA, a veſtal virgin accuſed of incontinence. To ſhew her innocence, ſhe offered to remove a ſhip which had brought the image of Veſta to Rome, and had ſtuck in one of the ſhallow places of the river. This had already baffled the efforts of a number of men; and Claudia, after addreſſing her prayers to the goddeſs, untied her girdle, and with it eaſily dragged after her the ſhip to ſhore, and by this action was honorably acquitted. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Propert.* 4, el. 12, v. 52.—*Ital.* 17, v. 34.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 315, *ex Ponto.* 1, ep. 2, v. 144.——A ſtep-daughter of M. Antony whom Auguſtus married. He diſmiſſed her undefiled, immediately after the contract of marriage, on account of a ſudden quarrel with her mother Fulvia. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——The wife of the poet Statius. *Stat. Sylv.* 5.——A daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tib. Gracchus.——The wife of Metellus Celer, ſiſter to P. Clodius and to Appius Claudius.——An inconſiderable town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.——A Roman road, which led from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way. *Ovid.* 1, *ex Pont.* el. 8, v. 44.——A tribe which received its name from Appius Claudius, who came to ſettle at Rome with a large body of attendants. *Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Halic.* 5.——Quinta, a daughter of Appius Cæcus, whoſe ſtatue in the veſtibulum of Cybele's temple was unhurt when that edifice was reduced to aſhes. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Tacit.* 4. *Ann.* c. 64.——Pulcra, a couſin of Agrippina, accuſed of adultery and criminal deſigns againſt Tiberius. She was condemned. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 52.——Antonia, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, married Cn. Pompey, whom Meſſalina cauſed to be put to death. Her ſecond huſband, Sylla Fauſtus, by whom ſhe had a ſon, was killed by Nero, and ſhe ſhared his fate, when ſhe refuſed to marry his murderer.

CLAUDIA LEX, *de connubiis*, was enacted by

by M. Cl. Marcellus, A. U. C. 702. It ordained, that at public elections of magistrates, no notice ſhould be taken of the votes of ſuch as were abſent.——Another, *de uſurâ*, which forbade people to lend money to minors on condition of payment after the deceaſe of their parents.——Another, *de negotiatione*, by Q. Claudius the tribune, A.U.C.535. It forbade any ſenator, or father of a ſenator, to have any veſſel containing above 300 amphoræ, for fear of their engaging themſelves in commercial ſchemes. The ſame law alſo forbade the ſame thing to the ſcribes and the attendants of the queſtors, as it was naturally ſuppoſed that people who had any commercial connections, could not be faithful to their truſt, or promote the intereſt of the ſtate.——Another, A. U. C. 576, to permit the allies to return to their reſpective cities, after their names were inrolled. *Liv.* 41, c. 9.——Another, to take away the freedom of the city of Rome from the coloniſts, which Cæſar had carried to Novicomum. *Sueton. in Jul.* 28.

Claudiæ aquæ, the firſt water brought to Rome by means of an aqueduct of 11 miles, erected by the cenſor Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 441. *Eutrop.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 9, c. 29.

Claudiānus, a celebrated poet in the reign of Honorius and Arcadius, who ſeems to poſſeſs all the majeſty of Virgil, without being a ſlave to the corrupted ſtyle which prevailed in his age. Scaliger obſerves, that he has ſupplied the poverty of his matter, by the purity of his language, the happineſs of his expreſſions, and the melody of his numbers. As he was the favorite of Stilicho, he removed from the court, when his patron was diſgraced, and paſſed the reſt of his life in retirement, and learned eaſe. His poems on Rufinus and Eutropius, ſeem to be the beſt of his compoſitions. The beſt editions of his works are that of Burman, 8vo. 2 vols. Amſt. 1760, and that of Geſner, 2 vols 8vo. Lipſ. 1758.

Claudiopŏlis, a town of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Claudius I. (Tiber. Druſus Nero) ſon of Druſus, Livia's ſecond ſon, ſucceeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whoſe memory he endeavoured to annihilate. He made himſelf popular for a while, by taking particular care of the city, and by adorning and beautifying it with buildings. He paſſed over into Britain, and gained a triumph for victories which his generals had won, and ſuffered himſelf to be governed by favorites, whoſe licentiouſneſs and avarice plundered the ſtate, and impoveriſhed the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom, called Meſſalina, he put to death on account of her luſt and debauchery. He was at laſt poiſoned by another called Agrippina, who wiſhed to raiſe her ſon Nero to the throne. The poiſon was conveyed in muſhrooms; but as it did not operate faſt enough, his phyſician, by order of the empreſs, made him ſwallow a poiſoned feather. He died in the 63d year of his age, 13 October, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years; diſtinguiſhed neither by humanity nor courage, but debaſed by weakneſs and irreſolution. He was ſucceeded by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, &c.—*Dio.* 60.—*Juv.* 6, v. 619.—*Suet. in vitâ.*——The ſecond emperor of that name, was a Dalmatian, who ſucceeded Gallienus. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no leſs than 300,000 in a battle; and after a reign of about two years, died of the plague in Pannonia. The excellence of his character, marked with bravery, and tempered with juſtice and benevolence, is well known by theſe words of the ſenate, addreſſed to him: *Claudi Auguſte, tu frater, tu pater, tu amicus, tu bonus ſenator, tu vere princeps.*——Nero a conſul, with Liv. Salinator, who defeated and killed Aſdrubal, near the river Metaurum, as he was paſſing from Spain into Italy, to go to the aſſiſtance of his brother Annibal. *Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Sueton. in Tib.*——The father of the emperor Tiberius, quæſtor to Cæſar in the wars of Alexandria.——Pollos, an hiſtorian. *Plin.* 7, ep. 51.——Pontius, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ, and made them paſs under the yoke. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, &c.——Petilius, a dictator, A. U. C. 442.——Appius, an orator. *Cic. in Brut. Vid.* Appius.——App. Cæcus, a Roman cenſor, who built an aqueduct A. U. C. 441, which brought water to Rome from Tuſculum, at the diſtance of ſeven or eight miles. The water was called *Appia*, and it was the firſt that was brought to the city from the country. Before his age, the Romans were ſatisfied with the waters of the Tiber, or of the fountains and wells in the city. [*Vid. Appius.*]——A prætor of Sicily.——Publius, a great enemy to Cicero. *Vid.* Clodius.——Marcellus. *Vid.* Marcellus.——Pulcher, a conſul, who, when conſulting the ſacred chickens, ordered them to be dipped in water, becauſe they would not eat. *Liv.* ep. 19. He was unſucceſsful in his expedition againſt the Carthaginians in Sicily, and diſgraced on his return to Rome.——Tiberius Nero, was elder brother of Druſus, and ſon of Livia Druſilla, who married Auguſtus, after his divorce of Scribonia. He married Livia, the emperor's daughter by Scribonia, and ſucceeded in the empire by the name of Tiberius. *Vid.* Tiberius. *Horat.*

rat. 1, ep. 3, v. 2.——The name of Claudius is common to many Roman conſuls, and other officers of ſtate; but nothing is recorded of them, and their name is but barely mentioned. *Liv.*

CLAVIĒNUS, an obſcure poet in Juvenal's age. 1, v. 8.

CLAVĬGER, a ſirname of Janus, from his being repreſented with a *key*. Hercules received alſo that ſirname, as he was armed with a *club*. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 284.

CLAUSUS or CLAUDIUS, a king of the Sabines, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was the progenitor of that Ap. Claudius, who migrated to Rome, and became the founder of the Claudian family. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 707. l. 10, v. 345.

CLAZŎMĒNÆ & CLAZŎMĒNA, now *Vourla*, a city of Ionia, on the coaſts of the Ægean ſea, between Smyrna and Chios. It was founded A. U. C. 98, by the Ionians, and gave birth to Anaxagoras and other illuſtrious men. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Strab.* 14.—*Liv.* 38, c. 39.

CLEADAS, a man of Platæa, who raiſed tombs over thoſe who had been killed in the battle againſt Mardonius. *Herodot.* 9, c. 85.

CLEANDER, one of Alexander's officers, who killed Parmenio by the king's command. He was puniſhed with death, for offering violence to a noble virgin, and giving her as a proſtitute to his ſervants. *Curt.* 7, c. 2. l. 10, c. 1.——The firſt tyrant of Gela. *Ariſtot.* 5, *Polit.* c. 12.——A ſoothſayer of Arcadia. *Herodot.* 6, c. 83.——A favorite of the emperor Commodus, who was put to death, A. D. 190, after abuſing public juſtice, and his maſter's confidence.

CLEANDRIDAS, a Spartan general, &c. ——A man puniſhed with death for bribing two of the Ephori.

CLEANTHES, a ſtoic philoſopher, ſucceſſor of Zeno. He was ſo poor, that to maintain himſelf, he uſed to draw out water for a gardener in the night, and ſtudy in the day time. Cicero calls him the father of the ſtoics; and out of reſpect for his virtues, the Roman ſenate raiſed a ſtatue to him in Aſſos. It is ſaid that he ſtarved himſelf in his 90th year, B. C. 240. *Strab.* 13.—*Cic. de finib.* 2, c. 69. l. 4, c. 7.

CLEARCHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who was killed by Chion and Leonidas, Plato's pupils, during the celebration of the feſtivals of Bacchus, after the enjoyment of the ſovereign power during twelve years, 353 B. C. *Juſtin.* 16, c. 4.—*Diod.* 15. ——The ſecond tyrant of Heraclea of that name, died B. C. 288.——A Lacedæmonian ſent to quiet the Byzantines. He was recalled, but refuſed to obey, and fled to Cyrus the younger, who made him captain of 13,000 Greek ſoldiers. He obtained a victory over Artaxerxes, who was ſo enraged at the defeat, that when Clearchus fell into his hands, by the treachery of Tiſſaphernes, he put him to immediate death. *Diod.* 14.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, who wrote a treatiſe on tactics, &c. *Xenoph.*

CLEARIDES, a ſon of Cleonymus governor of Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 132. l. 5, c. 10.

CLEMENS ROMANUS, one of the fathers of the church, ſaid to be contemporary with St. Paul. Several ſpurious compoſitions are aſcribed to him, but the only thing extant is his epiſtle to the Corinthians, written to quiet the diſturbances that had ariſen there. It has been much admired. The beſt edition is that of Wotton, 8vo. Cantab. 1718.—Another of Alexandria, called from them *Alexandrinus*, who floriſhed 206 A. D. His works are various, elegant, and full of erudition; the beſt edition of which is Potter's 2 vols. folio, Oxon. 1715.——A ſenator who favored the party of Niger againſt Severus.

CLEO, a Sicilian among Alexander's ſtatterers. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

CLEŎBIS & BITON, two youths, ſons of Cydippe, the prieſteſs of Juno at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themſelves under the yoke, and drew it 45 ſtadia to the temple, amidſt the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on account of the filial affection of her ſons. Cydippe entreated the goddeſs to reward the piety of her ſons with the beſt gift that could be granted to mortal. They went to reſt, and awoke no more; and by this the goddeſs ſhewed, that death is the only true happy event that can happen to man. The Argives raiſed their ſtatues at Delphi. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 47. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 31. *Plut de conſ. ad Apol.*

CLEOBŪLA, the wife of Amyntor, by whom ſhe had Phœnix.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithya, called alſo Cleopatra. She married Phineus ſon of Agenor, by whom ſhe had Plexippus and Pandion. Phineus repudiated her to marry a daughter of Dardanus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A woman mother of a ſon called Euripides, by Apollo.——Another who bore Cepheus and Lycophidamus to Ægeus.——The mother of Pithus. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 97, &c.

CLĔOBŪLĪNA, a daughter of Cleobulus remarkable for her genius, learning, judgment, and courage. She compoſed ſome enigmas, ſome of which have been preſerved. One of them runs thus: "A father has 60 children, and theſe 12 children had each 30 white ſons and 30 black daughters, which immor-

immortal, though they die every day." In this there is no need of an Œdipus, to discover that there are 12 months in the year, and that every month consists of 30 days, and of the same number of nights. *Laert.*

Cleobŭlus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Evagoras of Lindos, famous for the beautiful shape of his body. He wrote some few verses, and died in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 564. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Plut. in Symp.*——An historian. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.——One of the Ephori. *Thucyd.*

Cleochares, a man sent by Alexander to demand Porus to surrender. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

Cleocharia, the mother of Eurotas, by Lelex. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

Cleodæus, a son of Hyllus. *Herodot.* 6. c. 52. l. 7, c. 204. l. 8, c. 131. He endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus after his father's death, but to no purpose.

Cleodamus, a Roman general under Gallienus.

Cleodēmus, a physician. *Plut. de Symp.*

Cleodōra, a nymph, mother of Parnassus. *Paus.* 2, c. 6.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Cleodoxa, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into a stone as a punishment for her mother's pride. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Cleogĕnes, a son of Silenus, &c. *Paus.* 6, c. 1.

Cleolāus, a son of Hercules, by the servant maid of Jardanus.

Cleomăchus, a boxer of Magnesia.

Cleomantes, a Lacedæmonian soothsayer. *Plut. in Alex.*

Cleombrŏtus, son of Pausanias, a king of Sparta, after his brother Agesipolis 1st. He made war against the Bœotians, and lest he should be suspected of treacherous communication with Epaminondas, he gave that general battle at Leuctra, in a very disadvantageous place. He was killed in the engagement, and his army destroyed, B. C. 371. *Diod.* 15.—*Paus.* 9, c. 13.—*Xenoph.*——A son-in-law of Leonidas king of Sparta, who, for a while, usurped the kingdom, after the expulsion of his father-in-law. When Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished; and his wife, Chelonis, who had accompanied her father, now accompanied her husband in his exile. *Paus.* 3, c. 6.—*Plut. in Ag. & Cleom.*——A youth of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's treatise upon the immortality of the soul. *Cic. in Tusc.* 1, c. 34.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 493.

Cleomēdes, a famous athlete of Astypalæa, above Crete. In a combat at Olympia, he killed one of his antagonists by a blow with his fist. On account of this accidental murder, he was deprived of the victory, and he became delirious. In his return to Astypalæa, he entered a school, and pulled down the pillars which supported the roof, and crushed to death 60 boys. He was pursued with stones, and he fled for shelter into a tomb, whose doors he so strongly secured, that his pursuers were obliged to break them for access. When the tomb was opened, Cleomedes could not be found either dead or alive. The oracle of Delphi was consulted, and gave this answer, *Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Astypalæus.* Upon this they offered sacrifices to him as a god. *Paus.* 6, c, 9.—*Plut. in Rom.*

Cleomĕnes 1st, king of Sparta, conquered the Argives, and burnt 5000 of them by setting fire to a grove where they had fled. and freed Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. By bribing the oracle, he pronounced Demaratus, his colleague on the throne, illegitimate, because he refused to punish the people of Ægina, who had deserted the Greeks. He killed himself in a fit of madness, 491 B.C. *Herodot.* 5, 6, & 7. —*Paus.* 8, c. 3, &c.——The 2d, succeeded his brother Agesipolis 2d. He reigned 61 years in the greatest tranquillity, and was father to Acrotatus and Cleonymus, and was succeeded by Areus 1st, son of Acrotatus. *Paus.* 3, c. 6.——The 3d, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprizing spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He killed the Ephori, and removed by poison his royal colleague Eurydamides, and made his own brother, Euclidas, king, against the laws of the state, which forbade more than one of the same family to sit on the throne. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, B.C. 222, retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had fled before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flead, and exposed on a cross, B. C. 219. *Polyb.* 6.—*Plut. in vitâ*—*Justin.* 28, c. 4.——A man appointed by Alexander to receive the tributes of Egypt and Africa. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.——A man placed as arbitrator between the Athenians and the people of Megara.——An historian.——A dithyrambic poet of Rhegium.——A Sicilian, contemporary with Verres, whose in-

centiouſneſs and avarice he was fond of gratifying. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 12.——A Lacedæmonian general.

Cleon, an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became general of the armies of the ſtate, by his intrigues and eloquence. He took Thoron in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Braſidas the Spartan general, 422 B. C. *Thucyd.* 3, 4, &c.—*Diod.* 12.——A general of Meſſenia, who diſputed with Ariſtodemus for the ſovereignty ——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.——A poet who wrote a poem on the Argonauts.——An orator of Halicarnaſſus, who compoſed an oration for Lyſander, in which he intimated the propriety of making the kingdom of Sparta elective. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Lyſ.*——A Magneſian, who wrote ſome commentaries, in which he ſpeaks of portentous events, &c. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.——A Sicilian, one of Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.——A tyrant of Sicyon.——A friend of Phocion.

Cleōnæ & Cleona, a village of Peloponneſus, between Corinth and Argos. Hercules killed the lion of Nemæa in its neighbourhood, and thence it is called Cleonæus. It was made a conſtellation. *Stat.* 4. *Silv.* 4, v. 28.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Sil.* 3, v. 32.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15.——A town of Phocis.

Cleōne, a daughter of Aſopus. *Diod.* 4.

Cleonīca, a young virgin of Byzantium, whom Pauſanias, king of Sparta, invited to his bed. She was introduced into his room when he was aſleep, and unluckily overturned a burning lamp which was by the ſide of the bed. Pauſanias was awakened at the ſudden noiſe, and thinking it to be ſome aſſaſſin, he ſeized his ſword, and killed Cleonica before he knew who it was. Cleonica often appeared to him, and he was anxious to make a proper expiation to her manes. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.—*Plut. in Cim. &c.*

Cleonīcus, a freedman of Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 45.

Cleonnis, a Meſſenian, who diſputed with Ariſtodemus for the ſovereign power of his country. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 10.

Cleonўmus, a ſon of Cleomenes 2d, who called Pyrrhus to his aſſiſtance, becauſe Areus, his brother's ſon, had been preferred to him in the ſucceſſion; but the meaſure was unpopular, and even the women united to repel the foreign prince. His wife was unfaithful to his bed; and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.——A general who aſſiſted the Tarentines, and was conquered by Æmylius the Roman conſul. *Strab.* 6.

Cleŏpāter, an officer of Aratus.

Cleŏpātra, the grand-daughter of Attalus, betrothed to Philip of Macedonia, after he had divorced Olympias. When Philip was murdered by Pauſanias, Cleopatra was ſeized by order of Olympias, and put to death. *Diod.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A ſiſter of Alexander the Great, who married Perdiccas, and was killed by Antigonus, as ſhe attempted to fly to Ptolemy in Egypt. *Diod.* 16 & 20.—*Juſtin.* 9, c. 6. l. 13, c. 6.——A harlot of Claudius Cæſar.——A daughter of Boreas. [*Vid. Cleobula.*]——A daughter of Idas and Marpeſſa, daughter of Evenus, king of Ætolia. She married Meleager, ſon of king Œneus. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 552.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Amyntas of Epheſus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.——A wife of Tigranes king of Armenia, ſiſter of Mithridates. *Juſtin.* 38, v. 3.——A daughter of Tros and Callirhoe. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, who married Alexander Bala, and afterwards Nicanor. She killed Seleucus, Nicanor's ſon, becauſe he aſcended the throne without her conſent. She was ſuſpected of preparing poiſon for Antiochus her ſon, and compelled to drink it herſelf, B. C. 120.——A wife and ſiſter of Ptolemy Evergetes, who raiſed her ſon Alexander, a minor, to the throne of Egypt, in preference to his elder brother, Ptolemy Lathurus, whoſe intereſt the people favored. As Alexander was odious, Cleopatra ſuffered Lathurus to aſcend the throne, on condition, however, that he ſhould repudiate his ſiſter and wife, called Cleopatra, and marry Seleuca, his younger ſiſter. She afterwards raiſed her favorite, Alexander, to the throne; but her cruelties were ſo odious, that he fled to avoid her tyranny. Cleopatra laid ſnares for him: and when Alexander heard it, he put her to death. *Juſtin.* 39, c. 3 & 4.——A queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and ſiſter and wife to Ptolemy Dionyſius, celebrated for her beauty and her cunning. She admitted Cæſar to her arms, to influence him to give her the kingdom, in preference to her brother, who had expelled her, and had a ſon by him, called Cæſarion. As ſhe had ſupported Brutus, Antony, in his expedition to Parthia, ſummoned her to appear before him. She arrayed herſelf in the moſt magnificent apparel, and appeared before her judge in the moſt captivating attire. Her artifice ſucceeded; Antony became enamoured of her, and publicly married her, forgetful of his connections with Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus. He gave her the greateſt part of the eaſtern provinces of the Roman empire. This behaviour was the cauſe of a rupture between Auguſtus and Antony; and theſe two celebrated Romans met at Actium, where Cleopatra, by flying with ſixty ſail, ruined

ruined the intereſt of Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra had retired to Egypt, where ſoon after Antony followed her. Antony killed himſelf upon the falſe information that Cleopatra was dead; and as his wound was not mortal, he was carried to the queen, who drew him up by a cord from one of the windows of the monument, where ſhe had retired and concealed herſelf. Antony ſoon after died of his wounds; and Cleopatra, after ſhe had received preſſing invitations from Auguſtus, and even pretended declarations of love, deſtroyed herſelf by the bite of an aſp, not to fall into the conqueror's hands. She had previouſly attempted to ſtab herſelf, and had once made a reſolution to ſtarve herſelf. Cleopatra was a voluptuous and extravagant woman, and in one of the feaſts ſhe gave to Antony at Alexandria, ſhe melted pearls into her drink to render her entertainment more ſumptuous and expenſive. She was fond of appearing dreſſed as the goddeſs Iſis; and ſhe adviſed Antony to make war againſt the richeſt nations, to ſupport her debaucheries. Her beauty has been greatly commended, and her mental perfections ſo highly celebrated, that ſhe has been deſcribed as capable of giving audience to the ambaſſadors of ſeven different nations, and of ſpeaking their various languages as fluently as her own. In Antony's abſence, ſhe improved the public library of Alexandria, with the addition of that of Pergamus. Two treatiſes, *de medicamine faciei epiſtolæ eroticæ*, and *de morbis mulierum*, have been falſely attributed to her. She died B. C. 30 years, after a reign of 24 years. Egypt became a Roman province at her death. *Flor.* 4, c. 11.—*Appian.* 5. *bell. civ.*—*Plut. in Pomp. & Ant.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 37, v. 21, *&c.*—*Strab.* 17.——A daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes, who married Philometor, and afterwards Phyſcon of Cyrene.

Cleopatris or Arsinoe, a fortified town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf.

Cleophănes, an orator.

Cleophanthus, a ſon of Themiſtocles, famous for his ſkill in riding.

Cleŏphes, a queen of India, who ſubmitted to Alexander, by whom, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſhe had a ſon. *Curt.* 8, c. 10.

Cleophŏlus, a Samian, who wrote an account of Hercules.

Cleŏphon, a tragic poet of Athens.

Cleophylus, a man whoſe poſterity ſaved the poems of Homer. *Plut.*

Cleopompus, an Athenian, who took Thronium, and conquered the Locrians, &c. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 26 & 58.———A man who married the nymph Cleodora, by whom he had Parnaſſus. As Cleodora was beloved by Neptune, ſome have ſuppoſed that ſhe had two huſbands. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

Cleoptolĕmus, a man of Chalcis, whoſe daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus. *Liv.* 36, c. 11.

Cleŏpus, a ſon of Codrus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Cleora, the wife of Ageſilaus. *Plut. in Ageſ.*

Cleostrătus, a youth devoted to be ſacrificed to a ſerpent, among the Theſpians, &c. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.——An ancient philoſopher and aſtronomer of Tenedos, about 536 years before Chriſt. He firſt found the conſtellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar.

Cleoxĕnus, wrote an hiſtory of Perſia.

Clepsydra, a fountain of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 31.

Cleri, a people of Attica.

Clesides, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Chriſt, who revenged the injuries he had received from queen Stratonice, by repreſenting her in the arms of a fiſherman. However indecent the painter might repreſent the queen, ſhe was drawn with ſuch perſonal beauty, that ſhe preſerved the piece, and liberally rewarded the arriſt.

Cleta & Phaenna, two of the Graces, according to ſome. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

Clidēmus, a Greek, who wrote the hiſtory of Attica.

Climax, a paſs of mount Taurus, formed by the projection of a brow into the Mediterranean ſea. *Strab.* 14.

Climĕnus, a ſon of Arcas deſcended from Hercules.

Clinias, a Pythagorean philoſopher and muſician, 520 years before the Chriſtian era. *Plut. Symp.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 23.——A ſon of Alcibiades, the braveſt man in the Grecian fleet that fought againſt Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 17.——The father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronea. *Plut. in Alc.*——The father of Aratus, killed by Abantidas, B. C. 263. *Plut. in Arat.*——A friend of Solon. *Id. in Sol.*

Clinippĭdes, an Athenian general in Leſbos. *Diod.* 12.

Clinus of Cos, was general of 7000 Greeks, in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed with ſome of his troops, by Nicoſtratus and the Argives, as he paſſed the Nile. *Diod.* 16.

Clio, the firſt of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over hiſtory. She is repreſented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other. Sometimes ſhe holds a *plectrum* or quill with a lute.

lute. Her name ſignifies honor and reputation, (κλεω, *gloria*); and it was her office faithfully to record the actions of brave and illuſtrious heroes. She had Hyacintha by Pierus ſon of Magnes. *Heſiod. Theog* v. 75.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 14.——One of Cyrene's nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

CLISITHERA, a daughter of Idomeneus, promiſed in marriage to Leucus, by whom ſhe was murdered.

CLISTHĔNES, the laſt tyrant of Sicyon. *Ariſtot.*——An Athenian of the family of Alcmæon. It is ſaid, that he firſt eſtabliſhed oſtraciſm, and that he was the firſt who was baniſhed by that inſtitution. He baniſhed Iſagoras, and was himſelf ſoon after reſtored. *Plut. in Ariſt.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 66, &c.——A perſon cenſured as effeminate and incontinent. *Ariſtot.*——An orator. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 7.

CLITÆ, a people of Cilicia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 55.——A place near mount Athos. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.

CLITARCHUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute at Eretria, by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion.——An hiſtorian, who accompanied Alexander the Great, of whoſe life he wrote the hiſtory. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

CLITE, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herſelf when ſhe ſaw her huſband dead. *Apollon.* 1.—*Orpheus.*

CLITERNIA, a town of Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

CLITODĒMUS, an ancient writer. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.

CLITOMĂCHUS, a Carthaginian philoſopher of the third academy, who was pupil and ſucceſſor to Carneades at Athens, B. C. 128. *Diog. in vitâ.*——An athlete of a modeſt countenance and behaviour. *Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 30.

CLITONYMUS, wrote a treatiſe on Sybaris and Italy.

CLITŎPHON, a man of Rhodes, who wrote an hiſtory of India, &c.

CLITOR, a ſon of Lycaon.——A ſon of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8. Ceres, Æſculapius, and other deities, had temples in that city. There was alſo in the town a fountain called *Clitorium*, whoſe waters gave a diſlike for wine. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322. *Plin.* 32. c. 2.——A river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* c. 12.

CLITORIA, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

CLITUMNUS, a river of Campania, whoſe waters, when drunk, made oxen white. *Propert.* 2, el. 10, v. 25.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 146.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

CLITUS, a familiar friend and foſter-brother of Alexander. He had ſaved the king's life in a bloody battle. Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, becauſe, at a feaſt, he preferred the actions of Philip to thoſe of his ſon. Alexander was inconſolable for the loſs of a friend, whom he had ſacrificed in the hour of drunkenneſs and diſſipation. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 4, &c.——A commander of Polyperchon's ſhips, defeated by Antigonus. *Diod.* 18.——An officer ſent by Antipater, with 240 ſhips againſt the Athenians, whom he conquered near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.——A Trojan prince, killed by Teucer.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, who wrote a book on Miletus.

CLOACĪNA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the Cloacæ. Some ſuppoſe her to be Venus. The Cloacæ were large receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finiſhed by Tarquin the Proud. They were built all under the city; ſo that, according to an expreſſion of Pliny, Rome ſeemed to be ſuſpended between heaven and earth. The building was ſo ſtrong and the ſtones ſo large, that though they were continually waſhed by impetuous torrents, they remained unhurt during above 700 years. There were public officers choſen to take care of the Cloacæ, called *Curatores Cloacarum urbis.*

CLOANTHUS, one of the companions of Æneas, from whom the family of the Cluentii at Rome were deſcended. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

CLODIA, the wife of Lucullus, repudiated for her laſciviouſneſs. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An opulent matron at Rome, mother of D. Brutus. *Cic. ad Attic.*——A veſtal virgin. *Vid. Claudia.*——Another of the ſame family who ſucceſsfully repreſſed the rudeneſs of a tribune that attempted to ſtop the proceſſion of her father in his triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. *Cic. pro M. Cæl.*——A woman who married Q. Metellus, and afterwards diſgraced herſelf by her amours with Cœlius, and her inceſt with her brother Publius, for which he is ſeverely and eloquently arraigned by *Cicero. Ibid.*

CLODĪA LEX *de Cypro*, was enacted by the tribune Clodius, A. U. C. 695, to reduce Cyprus into a Roman province, and expoſe Ptolemy king of Egypt to ſale in his regal ornaments. It empowered Cato to go with the prætorian power, and ſee the auction of the king's goods, and commiſſioned him to return the money to Rome.——Another, *de Magiſtratibus*, A. U. C. 695, by Clodius the tribune. It forbade the cenſors to put a ſtigma or mark of infamy

famy upon any perſon who had not been actually accuſed and condemned by both the cenſors.——Another, *de Religione*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 696, to deprive the prieſt of Cybele, a native of Peſcinum, of his office, and confer the prieſthood upon Brotigonus, a Gallogrecian.——Another, *de Provinciis*, A. U. C. 695, which nominated the provinces of Syria, Babylon, and Perſia, to the conſul Gabinus; and Achaia, Theſſaly, Macedon, and Greece, to his colleague Piſo, with proconſular power. It empowered them to defray the expences of their march from the public treaſury.——Another, A. U. C. 695, which required the ſame diſtribution of corn among the people gratis, as had been given them before at ſix *aſſes* and a *triens* the buſhel.——Another, A. U. C. 695, by the ſame, *de Judiciis*. It called to an account, ſuch as had executed a Roman citizen without a judgment of the people, and all the formalities of a trial.——Another, by the ſame, to pay no attention to the appearances of the heavens, while any affair was before the people——.Another, to make the power of the tribunes free, in making and propoſing laws.——Another, to re-eſtabliſh the companies of artiſts, which had been inſtituted by Numa; but ſince his time aboliſhed.

Clodii forum, a town of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

Pb. Clōdius, a Roman deſcended from an illuſtrious family, and remarkable for his licentiouſneſs, avarice, and ambition. He committed inceſt with his three ſiſters, and introduced himſelf in women's cloaths into the houſe of J. Cæſar, whilſt Pompeia, Cæſar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the myſteries of Ceres, where no man was permitted to appear He was accuſed for this violation of human and divine laws; but he corrupted his judges, and by that means ſcreened himſelf from juſtice. He deſcended from a patrician into a plebeian family to become a tribune. He was ſuch an enemy to Cato, that he made him go with prætorian power, in an expedition againſt Ptolemy king of Cyprus, that, by the difficulty of the campaign, he might ruin his reputation, and deſtroy his intereſt at Rome during his abſence. Cato, however, by his uncommon ſucceſs, fruſtrated the views of Clodius. He was alſo an inveterate enemy to Cicero; and, by his influence, he baniſhed him from Rome, partly on pretence that he had puniſhed with death, and without trial, the adherents of Catiline. He wreaked his vengeance upon Cicero's houſe, which he burnt, and ſet all his goods to ſale; which, however, to his great mortification, no one offered to buy. In ſpite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled, and all his goods reſtored to him. Clodius was ſome time after murdered by Milo, whoſe defence Cicero took upon himſelf. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian. de Civ.* 2.—*Cic. pro Milon. & pro domo.—Dio.* ——A certain author, quoted by *Plut.*——Licinius, wrote an hiſtory of Rome. *Liv.* 29, c. 22.——Quirinalis, a rhetorician in Nero's age. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 7.——Sextus, a rhetorician of Sicily, intimate with M. Antony, whoſe preceptor he was. *Suet. de Clar. Orat.—Cic. in Philip.*

Clœlia, a Roman virgin, given with other maidens, as hoſtages to Porſenna king of Etruria. She eſcaped from her confinement, and ſwam acroſs the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen, with an equeſtrian ſtatue in the Via ſacra. *Liv.* 2, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 651.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 5.—*Juv.* 8, v. 265.——A Patrician family deſcended from Clœlius one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionyſ.*

Clœliæ fossæ, a place near Rome. *Plut. in Coriol.*

Clœlius Gracchus, a general of the Volſci and Sabines againſt Rome, conquered by Q. Cincinnatus the dictator.

Clonas, a muſician. *Plut. de Muſic.*

Clonia, the mother of Nycteus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

Clonius, a Bœotian, who went with 50 ſhips to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A Trojan killed by Meſſapus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 749.——Another, killed by Turnus. *Id.* 9, v. 574.

Clotho, the youngeſt of the three Parcæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, was ſuppoſed to preſide over the moment that we are born. She held the diſtaff in her hand, and ſpun the thread of life, whence her name (κλωθω, *to ſpin.*) She was repreſented wearing a crown with ſeven ſtars, and covered with a variegated robe *Vid.* Parcæ. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 218.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Cluacīna, a name of Venus, whoſe ſtatue was erected in that place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines, after the rape of the virgins.

Cluentius, a Roman citizen, accuſed by his mother of having murdered his father, 54 years before Chriſt. He was ably defended by Cicero, in an oration ſtill extant. The family of the Cluentii was deſcended from Cloanthus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122. —*Cic. pro Cluent.*

Cluilia fossa, a place 5 miles diſtant from Rome. *Liv.* 1, c. 23. l. 2, c. 39.

Clŭpea & Clўpea, now *Aklibia*, a town of Africa Propria, 22 miles eaſt of Carthage, which receives its name from its

its exact reſemblance of a ſhield, *clypeus*. *Lucan.* 4, v. 586.—*Strab.* 17.—*Liv.* 27. c. 29.—*Cæſ. Civ.* 2, c. 23.

CLUSIA, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus the Roman general became enamoured. He aſked her of her father, who ſlighted his addreſſes; upon which he beſieged and deſtroyed his town. Cluſia threw herſelf down from a high tower, and came to the ground unhurt. *Plut. in Parall.*

CLUSĪNI FONTES, baths in Etruria. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 9.

CLUSIUM, now CHIUSI, a town of Etruria, taken by the Gauls under Brennus. Porſenna was buried there At the north of Cluſium there was a lake called *Cluſina lacus*, which extended northward as far as Arretium, and had a communication with the Arnus which falls into the ſea at Piſæ. *Diod.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 167. & 655.

CLUSIUS, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul. *Polyb.* 2.——The ſirname of Janus, when his temple was ſhut. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 130.

CLUVIA, a noted debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 49.

CLUVIUS RUFUS, a quæſtor, A. U. C. 693.—*Cic. ad fam.* 13, ep. 56.——A man of Puteoli appointed by Cæſar to divide the lands of Gaul, &c. *Cic. Div.* 13, c. 7.

CLYMĔNE, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Japetus, by whom ſhe had Atlas, Prometheus, Menœtius, and Epimetheus. *Heſiod. Theog.*——One of the Nereides, mother of Mnemoſyne by Jupiter. *Hygin.*——The mother of Theſimenus by Parthenopæus. *Id. fab.* 71. ——A daughter of Mynias, mother of Atalanta by Jaſus. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Crateus, who married Nauplius. *Id.* 2.——The mother of Phaeton by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 756. ——A Trojan woman. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26. ——The mother of Homer. *Id.* 10, c. 24.——A female ſervant of Helen, who accompanied her miſtreſs to Troy, when ſhe eloped with Paris. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 267.—*Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144.

CLYMENEĬDES, a patronymic given to Phaeton's ſiſters, who were daughters of Clymene.

CLYMĔNUS, a king of Orchomenos, ſon of Preſbon. He received a wound from a ſtone thrown by a Theban, of which he died. His ſon Erginus, who ſucceeded him, made war againſt the Thebans, to revenge his death. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 37.——One of the deſcendants of Hercules, who built a temple to Minerva of Cydonia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——A ſon of Phoroneus. *Id.* 2, c 35. ——A king of Elis. *Id.*——A ſon of Œneus, king of Calydon.

CLYSONŸMUS, a ſon of Amphidamas, killed by Patroclus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.

CLYTEMNESTRA, a daughter of Tyndarus king of Sparta, by Leda. She was born, together with her brother Caſtor, from one of the eggs which her mother brought forth after her amour with Jupiter, under the form of a ſwan. Clytemneſtra married Agamemnon king of Argos. She had before married Tantalus, ſon of Thyeſtes, according to ſome authors. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he left his couſin Ægyſthus to take care of his wife, of his family, and all his domeſtic affairs. Beſides this, a certain favorite muſician was appointed by Agamemnon, to watch over the conduct of the guardian, as well as that of Clytemneſtra. In the abſence of Agamemnon, Ægyſthus made his court to Clytemneſtra, and publicly lived with her. Her infidelity reached the ears of Agamemnon before the walls of Troy, and he reſolved to take full revenge upon the adulterers at his return. He was prevented from putting his ſchemes into execution; Clytemneſtra, with her adulterer, murdered him at his arrival, as he came out of the bath, or, according to other accounts, as he ſat down at a feaſt prepared to celebrate his happy return. Caſſandra, whom Agamemnon had brought from Troy, ſhared his fate; and Oreſtes would alſo have been deprived of his life, like his father, had not his ſiſter Electra removed him from the reach of Clytemneſtra. After this murder, Clytemneſtra publicly married Ægyſthus, and he aſcended the throne of Argos. Oreſtes, after an abſence of ſeven years, returned to Mycenæ, reſolved to avenge his father's murder. He concealed himſelf in the houſe of his ſiſter Electra, who had been married by the adulterers to a perſon of mean extraction and indigent circumſtances His death was publicly announced; and when Ægyſthus and Clytemneſtra repaired to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god, for the death of the ſurviving ſon of Agamemnon, Oreſtes, who with his faithful friend Pylades, had concealed himſelf in the temple, ruſhed upon the adulterers, and killed them with his own hand. They were buried without the walls of the city, as their remains were deemed unworthy to be laid in the ſepulchre of Agamemnon. *Vid.* Ægyſthus, Agamemnon, Oreſtes, Electra.—*Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18 & 22.—*Euripid. Iphig. in Aul.* —*Hygin.* fab. 117. & 140.—*Propert.* 3, el. 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 471.—*Philoſtr. Icon.* 2, c. 9.

CLYTIA or CLYTIE, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, beloved by Apollo. She

She was deſerted by her lover, who paid his addreſſes to Leucothoe; and this ſo irritated her, that ſhe diſcovered the whole intrigue to her rival's father. Apollo deſpiſed her the more for this, and ſhe pined away and was changed into a flower, commonly called a ſun-flower, which ſtill turns its head towards the ſun in his courſe, as in pledge of her love. *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 3, *&c.*——A daughter of Amphidamas, mother of Pelops, by Tantalus.——A concubine of Amyntor, ſon of Phraſtor.——A daughter of Pandarus.

Clytius, a ſon of Laomedon. *Homer. Il.* 10.——A youth in the army of Turnus, beloved by Cydon. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 325.——A giant, killed by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.——The father of Pireus, who faithfully attended Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 251.——A ſon of Æolus, who followed Æneas in Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 774.——A ſon of Alcmæon, the ſon of Amphiaraus. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.

Clytus, a Greek in the Trojan war, killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 302.

Cnacadium, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

Cnacălis, a mountain of Arcadia, where feſtivals were celebrated in honor of Diana. *Id.* 8, c. 23.

Cnagia, a ſirname of Diana.

Cnemus, a Macedonian general, unſucceſsful in an expedition againſt the Acarnanians. *Diod.* 12.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 66, &c.

Cneus or Cnæus, a prænomen common to many Romans.

Cnidinium, a name given to a monument near Epheſus.

Cnidus & Gnidus, a town and promontory of Doris in Caria. Venus was the chief deity of the place, and had there a famous ſtatue made by Praxiteles. *Horat.* 1, od. 30.—*Plin.* 36, c. 15.

Cnopus, one of the deſcendants of Codrus, who went to ſettle a colony, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Cnossia, a miſtreſs of Menelaus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.

Cnosus or Gnossus, a town of Crete, about 25 ſtadia from the ſea. It was built by Minos, and had a famous labyrinth. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 27.

Co, Coos & Cos, now Zia, one of the Cyclades, ſituate near the coaſts of Aſia, about 15 miles from Halicarnaſſus. Its chief town is called Cos, and anciently bore the name of Aſtypalæa. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, for the wine and ſilk worms which it produced, and for the manufacture of ſilk and cotton of a beautiful and delicate texture. The women of the iſland always dreſſed in white; and their garments were ſo clear and thin, that their bodies could be ſeen through, according to *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9. The women of Cos were changed into cows by Venus or Juno; whom they reproached for ſuffering Hercules to lead Geryon's flocks through their territories. *Tibull.* 2, el. 4, v. 29.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 101.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 11, c. 23.—*Propert.* 1, el. 2, v. 2, l. 2, el. 1, v. 5, l. 4, el. 2, v. 23.—*Ovid. A. A.* 2, v. 298.

Coamani, a people of Aſia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Coastræ & Coactræ, a people of Aſia near the Palus Mæotis. *Lucan.* 3, v. 246.

Cobares, a celebrated magician of Media, in the age of Alexander. *Curt.* 7, c. 4.

Cōcălus, a king of Sicily, who hoſpitably received Dædalus, when he fled before Minos. When Minos arrived in Sicily, the daughters of Cocalus deſtroyed him. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 261.—*Diod.* 4.

Cocceius Nerva, a friend of Horace and Mecænas, and grandfather to the emperor Nerva. He was one of thoſe who ſettled the diſputes between Auguſtus and Antony. He afterwards accompanied Tiberius in his retreat in Campania, and ſtarved himſelf to death. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 58, & 6, c. 26.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 27.——An architect of Rome, one of whoſe buildings is ſtill in being, the preſent cathedral of Naples.——A nephew of Otho. *Plut.*——A man to whom Nero granted a triumph, after the diſcovery of the Piſonian conſpiracy. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 72.

Coccygius, a mountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.

Cocintum, a promontory of the Brutii, now Cape *Stilo*.

Cocles, Pub. Horat. a celebrated Roman, who, alone, oppoſed the whole army of Porſenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other ſhore. When the bridge was deſtroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber, and ſwam acroſs with his arms. A brazen ſtatue was raiſed to him in the temple of Vulcan, by the conſul Publicola, for his eminent ſervices. He only had the uſe of *one eye*, as *Cocles* ſignifies. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 650.

Coctiæ, & Cottiæ, certain parts of the Alps, called after Coctius, the conqueror of the Gauls, who was in alliance with Auguſtus. *Tacit. Hiſt.*

Cocȳtus, a river of Epirus. The word is derived from κωκυειν, *to weep and to lament.*

ment. Its etymology, the unwholeſomeneſs of its water, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron, have made the poets call it one of the rivers of hell, hence *Cocytia virgo*, applied to Alecto one of the furies. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 38. l. 4, v. 479. *Æn.* 6, v. 297, 323. l. 7, v. 479.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.——A river of Campania, flowing into the Lucrine lake.

CODANUS SINUS, one of the ancient names of the Baltic. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

CODOMĂNUS, a ſirname of Darius the third, king of Perſia.

CODRĬDÆ, the deſcendants of Codrus, who went from Athens at the head of ſeveral colonies. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

CODROPŎLIS, a town of Illyricum.

CODRUS, the 17th, and laſt king of Athens, ſon of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war againſt Athens, the oracle declared that the victory would be granted to that nation whoſe king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave ſtrict orders to ſpare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic king diſguiſed himſelf, and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deſervedly called the father of his country. He reigned 22 years, and was killed 1070 years before the Chriſtian era. To pay greater honor to his memory, the Athenians made a reſolution, that no man after Codrus ſhould reign in Athens under the name of king, and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. *Paterc.* 1, c. 2.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 6 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19, l. 7, c. 25.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.——A man who, with his brothers, killed Hegeſias, tyrant of Epheſus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 49.——A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.——Another, in the reign of Domitian, whoſe poverty became a proverb. *Juv.* 3, v. 203.

CŒCILIUS, a centurion. *Cæſ. Civ. bell.*

CŒLA, a place in the bay of Eubœa. *Liv.* 31, c. 47.——A part of Attica. *Strab.* 10.

CŒLALETÆ, a people of Thrace.

CŒLESYRIA & CŒLOSYRIA, a country of Syria, between mount Libanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes takes its riſe. Its capital was Damaſcus.——Antiochus Cyzicenus gave this name to that part of Syria which he obtained as his ſhare, when he divided his father's dominions with Grypus, B. C. 112. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

CŒLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.* The Cœlian family, which was plebeian, but honored with the conſulſhip, was deſcended from Vibenna Cœles, an Etrurian, who came to ſettle at Rome in the age of Romulus.

CŒLIUS, a Roman, defended by Cicero.——Two brothers of Tarracina, accuſed of having murdered their father in his bed. They were acquitted, when it was proved that they were both aſleep at the time of the murder. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A general of Carbo.——An orator. *Id. in Pomp.*——A lieutenant of Antony's.——Curſor, a Roman knight, in the age of Tiberius.——A man who, after ſpending his all in diſſipation and luxury, became a public robber with his friend Birrhus. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 69.——A Roman hiſtorian, who floriſhed B. C. 121.——A hill of Rome. *Vid.* Cælius.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, an ancient deity, ſuppoſed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was ſon of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to ſome, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were ſo cloſely confined by their father, that they conſpired againſt him, and were ſupported by their mother, who provided them with a ſcythe. Saturn armed himſelf with this ſcythe, and deprived his father of the organs of generation, as he was going to unite himſelf to Terra. From the blood which iſſued from the wound, ſprang the giants, furies, and nymphs. The mutilated parts were thrown into the ſea, and from them, and the foam which they occaſioned, aroſe Venus the goddeſs of beauty. *Heſiod.* &c.

CŒNUS, an officer of Alexander, ſon-in-law to Parmenio. He died of a diſtemper, in his return from India. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.

CŒRĂNUS, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 52.——A perſon ſlain by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 157.——A Greek charioteer to Merion. He was killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 17, v. 610.

COES, a man of Mitylene, made ſovereign maſter of his country by Darius. His countrymen ſtoned him to death. *Herodot.* 5, c. 11 & 38.

CŒUS, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra. He was father of Latona, Aſteria, &c. by Phœbe. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 279.——A river of Meſſenia flowing by Electra. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

COGAMUS, a river of Lydia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

COGIDŪNUS, a king of Britain, faithful to Rome. *Tacit. Agric.* c. 14.

COHIBUS, a river of Aſia, near Pontus.

COHORS, a diviſion in the Roman armies, conſiſting of about 600 men. It was the ſixth part of a legion, and conſequently its number was under the ſame fluctuation as that of the legions, being ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs.

COLÆNUS, a king of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to ſome accounts. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.

COLAXES,

Colaxes, a ſon of Jupiter and Ora. *Flacc.* 6, v. 48.

Colaxais, one of the remote anceſtors of the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 5, &c.

Colchi, the inhabitants of Colchis.

Colchis & Colchos, a country of Aſia, at the ſouth of Aſiatic Sarmatia, eaſt of the Euxine ſea, north of Armenia, and weſt of Iberia, now called *Mingrelia*. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and the birth place of Medea. It was fruitful in poiſonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. The inhabitants were originally Egyptians, who ſettled there when Seſoſtris king of Egypt extended his conqueſts in the north. From the country ariſe the epithets *Colchus*, *Colchicus*, *Colchiacus*, and Medea receives the name of *Colchis*. *Juv.* 6, v, 640. —*Flacc.* 5, v. 418.—*Horat.* 2, od. 13, v. 8. —*Strab.* 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 24. *Amor.* 2, el. 14, v. 28.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19, l. 2, c. 3.

Colenda, a town of Spain.

Colias, now *Agio nicolo*, a promontory of Attica, in the form of a man's foot, where Venus had a temple. *Herodot.* 8, c. 96.

Collatia, a town on the Anio, built by the people of Alba. It was there that Sext. Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv.* 1, 37, &c.—*Strab.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 774.

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Collīna, one of the gates of Rome, on mount Quirinalis. *Ovid.* 4, *Faſt.* v. 871.——A goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over hills.——One of the original tribes eſtabliſhed by Romulus.

Collucia, a laſcivious woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 306.

Jun. Colo, a governor of Pontus, who brought Mithridates to the emperor Claudius. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 21.

Colōnæ, a place of Troas. *Nepos.* 4, c. 3.

Colōne, a city of Phocis——of Erythræa——of Theſſaly——of Meſſenia——A rock of Aſia, on the Thracian Boſphorus.

Colonia Agrippina, a city of Germany on the Rhine, now *Cologne*.——Equeſtris, a town on the Lake of Geneva, now *Noyon*.——Morinorum, a town of Gaul, now *Terrouen*, in Artois.——Norbenſis, a town of Spain, now *Alcantara*.——Trajana, or Ulpia, a town of Germany, now *Kellen*, near Cleves.——Valentia, a town of Spain, which now bears the ſame name.

Colōnos, an eminence near Athens, where Œdipus retired during his baniſhment, from which circumſtance Sophocles has given the title of Œdipus *Coloneus* to one of his tragedies.

Colŏphon, a town of Ionia, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, firſt built by Mopſus the ſon of Manto, and colonized by the ſons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which diſputed for the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple there. *Strab.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 54.—*Cic. pro Arch. Poet.* 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 8.

Colosse & Colossis, a large town of Phrygia, near Laodicea, of which the government was democratical, and the firſt ruler called archon. One of the firſt chriſtian churches was eſtabliſhed there, and one of St. Paul's epiſtles was addreſſed to it. *Plin.* 21, c. 9.

Colossus, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles, which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ſhips paſſed full ſail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high, and every thing in equal proportion, and few could claſp round its thumb. It was the work of Chares, the diſciple of Lyſippus, and the artiſt was 12 years in making it. It was begun 300 years before Chriſt; and after it had remained unhurt during 56 or 88 years, it was partly demoliſhed by an earthquake, 224 B. C. A winding ſtaircaſe ran to the top, from which could eaſily be diſcerned the ſhores of Syria, and the ſhips that ſailed on the coaſt of Egypt, by the help of glaſſes, which were hung on the neck of the ſtatue. It remained in ruins for the ſpace of 894 years; and the Rhodians, who had received ſeveral large contributions to repair it, divided the money among themſelves, and fruſtrated the expectations of the donors, by ſaying that the oracle of Delphi forbade them to raiſe it up again from its ruins. In the year 672 of the Chriſtian era, it was ſold by the Saracens, who were maſters of the iſland, to a Jewiſh merchant of Edeſſa, who loaded 900 camels with the braſs, whoſe value has been eſtimated at 36,000 pounds Engliſh money.

Colotes, a Teian painter, diſciple of Phidias. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.——A diſciple of Epictetus.——A follower of Epicurus, accuſed of ignorance by *Plut.*——A ſculptor, who made a ſtatue of Æſculapius. *Strab.* 8.

Colpe, a city of Ionia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

ment. Its etymology, the unwholeſomeneſs of its water, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron, have made the poets call it one of the rivers of hell, hence *Cocytia virgo*, applied to Alecto one of the furies. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 38. l. 4, v. 479. *Æn.* 6, v. 297, 323. l. 7, v. 479.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.——A river of Campania, flowing into the Lucrine lake.

CODANUS SINUS, one of the ancient names of the Baltic. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

CODOMĂNUS, a ſirname of Darius the third, king of Perſia.

CODRĬDÆ, the deſcendants of Codrus, who went from Athens at the head of ſeveral colonies. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

CODROPŎLIS, a town of Illyricum.

CODRUS, the 17th, and laſt king of Athens, ſon of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war againſt Athens, the oracle declared that the victory would be granted to that nation whoſe king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave ſtrict orders to ſpare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic king diſguiſed himſelf, and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deſervedly called the father of his country. He reigned 22 years, and was killed 1070 years before the Chriſtian era. To pay greater honor to his memory, the Athenians made a reſolution, that no man after Codrus ſhould reign in Athens under the name of king, and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. *Paterc.* 1, c. 2.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 6 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19, l. 7, c. 25.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.——A man who, with his brothers, killed Hegeſias, tyrant of Epheſus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 49.——A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.——Another, in the reign of Domitian, whoſe poverty became a proverb. *Juv.* 3, v. 203.

CŒCILIUS, a centurion. *Cæſ. Civ. bell.*

CŒLA, a place in the bay of Eubœa. *Liv.* 31, c. 47.——A part of Attica. *Strab.* 10.

CŒLALETÆ, a people of Thrace.

CŒLESYRIA & CŒLOSYRIA, a country of Syria, between mount Libanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes takes its riſe. Its capital was Damaſcus.——Antiochus Cyzicenus gave this name to that part of Syria which he obtained as his ſhare, when he divided his father's dominions with Grypus, B. C. 112. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

CŒLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.* The Cœlian family, which was plebeian, but honored with the conſulſhip, was deſcended from Vibenna Cœles, an Etrurian, who came to ſettle at Rome in the age of Romulus.

CŒLIUS, a Roman, defended by Cicero.——Two brothers of Tarracina, accuſed of having murdered their father in his bed. They were acquitted, when it was proved that they were both aſleep at the time of the murder. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A general of Carbo.——An orator. *Id. in Pomp.*——A lieutenant of Antony's.——Curſor, a Roman knight, in the age of Tiberius.——A man who, after ſpending his all in diſſipation and luxury, became a public robber with his friend Birrhus. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 69.——A Roman hiſtorian, who floriſhed B. C. 121.——A hill of Rome. *Vid.* Cælius.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, an ancient deity, ſuppoſed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was ſon of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to ſome, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were ſo cloſely confined by their father, that they conſpired againſt him, and were ſupported by their mother, who provided them with a ſcythe. Saturn armed himſelf with this ſcythe, and deprived his father of the organs of generation, as he was going to unite himſelf to Terra. From the blood which iſſued from the wound, ſprang the giants, furies, and nymphs. The mutilated parts were thrown into the ſea, and from them, and the foam which they occaſioned, aroſe Venus the goddeſs of beauty. *Heſiod.* &c.

CŒNUS, an officer of Alexander, ſon-in-law to Parmenio. He died of a diſtemper, in his return from India. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.

CŒRĂNUS, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 52.——A perſon ſlain by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 157.——A Greek charioteer to Merion. He was killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 17, v. 610.

COES, a man of Mitylene, made ſovereign maſter of his country by Darius. His countrymen ſtoned him to death. *Herodot.* 5, c. 11 & 38.

CŒUS, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra. He was father of Latona, Aſteria, &c. by Phœbe. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 279.——A river of Meſſenia flowing by Electra. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

COGAMUS, a river of Lydia. *Plin.* 5. c. 29.

COGIDŪNUS, a king of Britain, faithful to Rome. *Tacit. Agric.* c. 14.

COHIBUS, a river of Aſia, near Pontus.

COHORS, a diviſion in the Roman armies, conſiſting of about 600 men. It was the ſixth part of a legion, and conſequently its number was under the ſame fluctuation as that of the legions, being ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs.

COLÆNUS, a king of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to ſome accounts. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.

COLAXES,

Colaxes, a ſon of Jupiter and Ora. *Flacc.* 6, v. 48.

Colaxais, one of the remote anceſtors of the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 5, &c.

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Colpe, a city of Ionia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

COLUMBA, a dove, the ſymbol of Venus among the poets. This bird was ſacred to Venus, and received divine honors in Syria. Doves diſappeared once every year at Eryx, where Venus had a temple, and they were ſaid to accompany the goddeſs to Libya, whither ſhe went to paſs nine days, after which they returned. Doves were ſuppoſed to give oracles in the oaks of the foreſt of Dodona. *Tibull.* 1, el. 7, v. 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

COLUBRARIA, now *Monte Colubre*, a ſmall iſland at the eaſt of Spain, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Ophiuſa. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

COLUMELLA, (L. Jun. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which, the tenth, on gardening, is in verſe. The ſtyle is elegant, and the work diſplays the genius of a naturaliſt, and the labors of an accurate obſerver. The beſt edition of Columella is that of Geſner, 2 vols. 4to. Lipſ. 1735, and reprinted there 1772.

COLUMNÆ HERCŬLIS, a name given to two mountains on the extremeſt parts of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean. They were called *Calpe* and *Abyla*, the former on the coaſt of Spain, and the latter on the ſide of Africa, at the diſtance of only 18 miles. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and they were ſuppoſed to have been joined, till the hero ſeparated them, and opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas.——Protei, the boundaries of Egypt, or the extent of the kingdom of Proteus. Alexandria was ſuppoſed to be built near them, though Homer places them in the iſland Pharos. *Odyſ.* 4, v. 351.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

COLŪTHUS, a native of Lycopolis in Egypt, who wrote a poem on the rape of Helen, in imitation of Homer. The compoſition remained long unknown, till it was diſcovered at Lycopolis in the 15th century, by the learned cardinal Beſſarion. Coluthus was, as ſome ſuppoſe, a contemporary of Tryphiodorus.

COLYTTUS, a tribe in Athens.

COMAGĒNA, a part of Syria above Cilicia, extending, on the eaſt, as far as the Euphrates. Its chief town was called Samoſata. *Strab.* 11 & 17.

COMĀNA (æ, & *orum*), a town of Pontus. *Hiſt. Alex.* 34.——Another in Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above 6000 miniſters of both ſexes. The chief prieſt among them was very powerful, and knew no ſuperior but the king of the country. This high office was generally conferred upon one of the royal family. *Hirt. Alex.* 66.—*Flacc.* 7, v. 636.—*Strab.* 12.

COMĀNIA, a country of Aſia.

COMAREA, the ancient name of Cape *Comorin* in India.

COMĂRI, a people of Aſia, *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

COMĂRUS, a port in the bay of Ambracia near Nicopolis.

COMASTUS, a place of Perſia.

COMBABUS, a favorite of Stratonice, wife of Antiochus.

COMBE, a daughter of the Ophius, who firſt invented a brazen ſuit of armour. She was changed into a bird, and eſcaped from her children, who had conſpired to murder her. *Ovid. Met.* 7. v. 382.

COMBI or OMBI, a city of Egypt on the Nile. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

COMBRĒA, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

COMBUTIS, a general under Brennus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 22.

COMĒTES, the father of Aſterion, and one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 356.—One of the Centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 284.——A man killed at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 45.——One of the Magi, intimate with Cambyſes king of Perſia. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 9.——An adulterer of Ægiale.——A ſon of Oreſtes.

COMETHO, a daughter of Pterilaus, who deprived her father of a golden hair in his head, upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

Q. COMINIUS, a Roman knight, who wrote ſome illiberal verſes againſt Tiberius. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 31.

COMITIA, *(orum)*, an aſſembly of the Roman people. The word is derived from *Comitium*, the place where they were convened, *quaſi a cum eundo*. The Comitium was a large hall, which was left uncovered at the top, in the firſt ages of the republic; ſo that the aſſembly was often diſſolved in rainy weather. The Comitia were called, ſome *conſularia*, for the election of the conſuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. Theſe aſſemblies were more generally known by the name of *Comitia, Curiata, Centuriata*, and *Tributa*. The *Curiata* was when the people gave their votes by curiæ. The *Centuriata* were not convened in later times. (*Vid. Centuria.*) Another aſſembly was called *Comitia tributa*, where the votes were received from the whole tribes together. At firſt the Roman people were divided only into three tribes; but as their numbers increaſed, the tribes were at laſt ſwelled to 35. The object of theſe aſſemblies was the electing of magiſtrates and all the public officers of ſtate. They could be diſſolved by one of the tribunes,

bunes, if he differed in opinion from the reſt of his colleagues. If one among the people was taken with the falling ſickneſs, the whole aſſembly was immediately diſſolved, whence that diſeaſe is called *morbus comitalis*. After the cuſtom of giving their votes *vivâ voce* had been aboliſhed, every one of the aſſembly, in the enacting of a law, was preſented with two ballots, on one of which were the letters U. R. that is *uti rogas*, be it as it is required; on the other was an A. that is *antiquo*, which bears the ſame meaning as *antiquam volo*, I forbid it, the old law is more preferable. If the number of ballots with U. R. was ſuperior to the A's, the law was approved conſtitutionally; if not, it was rejected. Only the chief magiſtrates, and ſometimes the pontifices, had the privilege of convening theſe aſſemblies. There were only theſe eight of the magiſtrates who had the power of propoſing a law, the conſuls, the dictator, the prætor, the interrex, the decemvirs, the military tribunes, the kings, and the triumvirs. Theſe were called *majores magiſtratus*; to whom one of the *minores magiſtratus* was added, the tribune of the people.

Comius, a man appointed king over the Attrebates, by J. Cæſar, for his ſervices. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4, c. 21.

Commagēne. *Vid.* Comagena.

Commŏdus, (L. Aurelius Antoninus) ſon of M. Antoninus, ſucceeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel, and fond of indulging his licentious propenſities; and regardleſs of the inſtructions of philoſophers, and of the decencies of nature, he corrupted his own ſiſters, and kept 300 women, and as many boys, for his illicit pleaſures. Deſirous to be called Hercules, like that hero, he adorned his ſhoulders with a lion's ſkin, and armed his hand with a knotted club. He ſhowed himſelf naked in public, and fought with the gladiators, and boaſted of his dexterity in killing the wild beaſts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the ſenate, and they were granted. He was wont to put ſuch an immenſe quantity of gold duſt in his hair, that when he appeared bare-headed in the ſunſhine, his head glittered as if ſurrounded with ſun-beams. Martia, one of his concubines, whoſe death he had prepared, poiſoned him; but as the poiſon did not quickly operate, he was ſtrangled by a wreſtler. He died in the 31ſt year of his age, and the 13th of his reign, A. D. 192. It has been obſerved, that he never truſted himſelf to a barber, but always burnt his beard, in imitation of the tyrant Dionyſius. *Herodian.*

Commoris, a village of Cilicia. *Cic. Fam.* 15, ep. 4.

Comon, a general of Meſſenia. *Pauſ* 4, c. 26.

Compĭtālia, feſtivals celebrated by the Romans the 12th of January and the 6th of March, in the croſs ways, in honor of the houſehold gods called Lares. Tarquin the Proud firſt inſtituted them, on account of an oracle which ordered him to offer heads to the Lares. He ſacrificed to them human victims; but J. Brutus, after the expulſion of the Tarquins, thought it ſufficient to offer them only poppy heads, and men of ſtraw. The ſlaves were generally the miniſters, and, during the celebration, they enjoyed their freedom. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 140.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.

Compsa, now *Conſa*, a town of the Hirpini in Italy, at the eaſt of Veſuvius.

Compsatus, a river of Thrace, falling into the lake Biſtonis. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Compusa, a town of Bithynia.

Comum, now *Como*, a town at the north of Inſubria, at the bottom of the lake Como, in the modern duchy of Milan. It was afterwards called *Novo Comum* by J. Cæſar, who tranſplanted a colony there, though it reſumed its ancient name. It was the birth place of the younger Pliny. *Plin.* 3, c. 18. —*Liv.* 33, c. 36 & 37.—*Suet. in Jul.* 28.—*Plin.* 1, ep. 3.—*Cic. Fam.* 13, ep. 35.

Comus, the god of revelry, feaſting, and nocturnal entertainments. During his feſtivals, men and women exchanged each other's dreſs. He was repreſented as a young and drunken man, with a garland of flowers on his head, and a torch in his hand, which ſeemed falling. He is more generally ſeen ſleeping upon his legs, and turning himſelf when the heat of the falling torch ſcorched his ſide. *Philoſtrat.* 2, *Icon.*—*Plut. Queſt. Rom.*

Concāni, a people of Spain, who lived chiefly on milk mixed with horſe's blood. Their chief town, *Concana*, is now called *Santilana*, or *Cangas de onis*. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 463.—*Sil.* 3, v. 361.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 34.

Concerdia, a town belonging to Venice in Italy.

Concordia, the goddeſs of peace and concord at Rome, to whom Camillus firſt raiſed a temple in the capitol, where the magiſtrates often aſſembled for the tranſaction of public buſineſs. She had, beſides this, other temples and ſtatues, and was addreſſed to promote the peace and union of families and citizens. *Plut. in Camil.*—*Plin.* 33, c. 1.—*Cic. pro Domo.*

Condate, a town of Gaul, now *Rennes (Rhedonum urbs)* in Britany.

Condalus, an avaricious officer, &c. *Ariſtot. Polit.*

CONDIVICNUM, a town of Gaul, now *Nantes* in Britany.

CONDOCHĀTES, a river of India, flowing into the Ganges.

CONDRŪSI, a people of Belgium, now *Condrotz* in Liege. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4, c. 6.

CONDŸLIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

CONE, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Iſter, ſuppoſed the ſame as the *inſula Conopôn* of *Pliny* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 200.

CONETODŪNUS & COTUATUS, two deſperate Gauls, who raiſed their countrymen againſt Rome, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 3.

CONFLUENTES, a town at the confluence of the Moſelle and Rhine, now *Coblentz*.

CONFUCIUS, a Chineſe philoſopher, as much honored among his countrymen as a monarch. He died about 479 years B. C.

CONGĒDUS, a river of Spain. *Martial.* 1, ep. 50, v. 9.

CONIACI, a people of Spain, at the head of the Iberus. *Strab.* 3.

CONIMBRICA, a town of Spain, now *Coimbra*, of Portugal.

CONISALTUS, a god worſhipped at Athens, with the ſame ceremonies as Priapus at Lampſacus. *Strab.* 3.

CONISCI, a people of Spain.

CONNĪDAS, the preceptor of Theſeus, in whoſe honor the Athenians inſtituted a feſtival called *Connideia*. It was then uſual to ſacrifice to him a ram. *Plut. in Theſ.*

CONON, a famous general of Athens, ſon of Timotheus. He was made governor of all the iſlands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lyſander, near the Ægoſpotamos. He retired in voluntary baniſhment to Evagoras king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes king of Perſia, by whoſe aſſiſtance he freed his country from ſlavery. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, in an engagement where Piſander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a ſtrong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiouſly betrayed by a Perſian, and died in priſon, B. C. 393. *C. Nep. in vitâ.—Plut. in Lyſ. & Artax.—Iſocrates.*——A Greek aſtronomer of Samos, who, to gain the favor of Ptolemy Evergetes, publicly declared that the queen's locks, which had been dedicated in the temple of Venus, and had ſince diſappeared, were become a conſtellation. He was intimate with Archimedes, and floriſhed 247 B. C. *Catull.* 67.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 40.——A Grecian mythologiſt, in the age of Julius Cæſar, who wrote a book which contained 40 fables, ſtill extant.——There was a treatiſe written on Italy by a man of the ſame name.

CONSENTES, the name which the Romans gave to the twelve ſuperior gods, the *Dii majorum gentium*. The word ſignifies as much as *conſentientes*, that is, who conſented to the deliberations of Jupiter's council. They were twelve in number, whoſe names Ennius has briefly expreſſed in theſe lines:

Juno, Veſta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.
Varro. de R. R.

CONSENTIA, now *Coſenza*, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 8, c. 24. l. 28, c. 11.—*Cic. Fin.* 1, c. 3.

CONSIDIUS ÆQUUS, a Roman knight, &c. *Tacit.*——Caius, one of Pompey's adherents, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 2, c. 23.

CONSILINUM, a town of Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

CONSTANS, a ſon of Conſtantine. *Vid.* Conſtantinus.

CONSTANTIA, a grand-daughter of the great Conſtantine, who married the emperor Gratian.

CONSTANTĪNA, a princeſs, wife of the emperor Gallus.——Another.

CONSTANTINOPŎLIS, (*Stamboul*) formerly Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Conſtantine the Great, and ſolemnly dedicated A. D. 330. It was the capital of the eaſtern Roman empire, and was called, after its foundation, *Roma nova*, on account of its greatneſs, which ſeemed to rival Rome. The beauty of its ſituation, with all its conveniences, have been the admiration of every age. Conſtantinople became long the aſylum of ſcience and of learned men, but upon its conqueſt by Mahomet the II, 28th of May 1453, the profeſſors retired from the barbarity of their victors, and found in Italy the protection which their learning deſerved. This migration was highly favorable to the cauſe of ſcience, and whilſt the Pope, the head of the houſe of Medicis, and the emperor, munificently ſupported the fugitives, other princes imitated their example, and equally contributed to the revival of literature in Europe.

CONSTANTĪNUS, ſirnamed *the Great*, from the greatneſs of his exploits, was ſon of Conſtantius. As ſoon as he became independent, he aſſumed the title of Auguſtus, and made war againſt Licinius, his brother-in-law, and colleague on the throne, becauſe he was cruel and ambitious. He conquered him, and obliged him to lay aſide the imperial power. It is ſaid, that as he was going to fight againſt Maxentius, one of his rivals, he ſaw a croſs in the ſky, with this inſcription, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα *in hoc vince*. From this circumſtance

cumſtance he became a convert to chriſtianity, and obtained an eaſy victory, ever after adopting a croſs or *labarum* as his ſtandard. After the death of Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Lucinius, who had reigned together, though in a ſubordinate manner, Conſtantine became ſole emperor, and began to reform the ſtate. He founded a city in a moſt eligible ſituation, where old Byzantium formerly ſtood, and called it by his own name, *Conſtantinopolis*. Thither he tranſported part of the Roman ſenate; and by keeping his court there, he made it the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and ſoon after the age of Conſtantine, a ſeparation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the weſtern, and Conſtantinopolis was called the capital of the eaſtern, dominions of Rome. The emperor has been diſtinguiſhed for perſonal courage, and praiſed for the protection he extended to the chriſtians. He at firſt perſecuted the Arians, but afterwards inclined to their opinions. His murder of his ſon Criſpus has been deſervedly cenſured. By removing the Roman legions from the garriſons on the rivers, he opened an eaſy paſſage to the barbarians, and rendered his ſoldiers unwarlike. He defeated 100,000 Goths, and received into his territories 300,000 Sarmatians, who had been baniſhed by their ſlaves, and allowed them land to cultivate. Conſtantine was learned, and preached, as well as compoſed, many ſermons, one of which remains. He died A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years of the greateſt glory and ſucceſs. He left three ſons, Conſtantinus, Conſtans, and Conſtantius, among whom he divided his empire. The firſt, who had Gaul, Spain, and Britain for his portion, was conquered by the armies of his brother Conſtans, and killed in the 25th year of his age, A. D. 340. Magnentius, the governor of the provinces of Rhætia, murdered Conſtans in his bed, after a reign of 13 years, over Italy, Africa, and Illyricum; and Conſtantius, the only ſurviving brother, now become the ſole emperor, A. D. 353, puniſhed his brother's murderer, and gave way to cruelty and oppreſſion. He viſited Rome, where he diſplayed a triumph, and died in his march againſt Julian, who had been proclaimed independent emperor by his ſoldiers.——The name of Conſtantine was very common to the emperors of the eaſt, in a later period. ——A private ſoldier in Britain, raiſed on account of his name to the imperial dignity. ——A general of Beliſarius.

Constantius Chlorus, ſon of Eutropius, and father of the great Conſtantine, merited the title of Cæſar, which he obtained, by his victories in Britain and Germany. He became the colleague of Galerius, on the abdication of Diocletian; and after bearing the character of a humane and benevolent prince, he died at York, and made his ſon his ſucceſſor, A. D. 306.——The ſecond ſon of Conſtantine the Great. *Vid. Conſtantinus.*——The father of Julian and Gallus, was ſon of Conſtantius by Theodora, and died A. D. 337.——A Roman general of Nyſſa, who married Placidia, the ſiſter of Honorius, and was proclaimed emperor, an honor he enjoyed only ſeven months. He died univerſally regretted, 421 A. D. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Valentinian in the weſt.——One of the ſervants of Attila.

Consuāles Ludi or Consuālia, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Conſus, the god of counſel, whoſe altar Romulus diſcovered under the ground. This altar was always covered except at the feſtival, when a mule was ſacrificed, and games and horſe-races exhibited in honor of Neptune. It was during theſe feſtivals that Romulus carried away the Sabine women who had aſſembled to be ſpectators of the games. They were firſt inſtituted by Romulus. Some ſay that Romulus only regulated and re-inſtituted them after they had been before eſtabliſhed by Evander. During the celebration, which happened about the middle of Auguſt, the horſes were exempted from all labors, and were led through the ſtreets adorned with garlands and flowers.

Consul, a magiſtrate at Rome, with regal authority for the ſpace of one year. There were two conſuls, *a conſulendo*, annually choſen in the Campus Martius. The two firſt conſuls were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, choſen A. U. C. 244, after the expulſion of the Tarquins. In the firſt ages of the republic, the two conſuls were always choſen from Patrician families, or noblemen; but the people obtained the privilege A. U. C. 388, of electing one of the conſuls from their own body; and ſometimes both were plebeians. The firſt conſul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the conſulſhip ſhould be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*. He was always to appear at the election as a private man, without a retinue; and it was requiſite, before he canvaſſed for the office, to have diſcharged the inferior functions of quæſtor, edile, and prætor. Sometimes theſe qualifications were diſregarded. Val. Corvinus was made a conſul in his 23d year, and Scipio in his 24th. Young Marius, Pompey, and Auguſtus, were alſo under the proper age when they were inveſted with the office, and Pompey had never been quæſtor or prætor. The

power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws; but after the expiration of their office, their conduct was minutely scrutinized by the people, and misbehaviour was often punished by the laws. The badge of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by 12 lictors, carrying the *fasces* or bundle of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an ax. The ax, as being the characteristic rather of tyranny than of freedom, was taken away from the *fasces* by Valerius Poplicola, but it was restored by his successor. The consuls took it by turns, monthly, to be preceded by the lictors while at Rome, lest the appearance of two persons with the badges of royal authority, should raise apprehensions in the multitude. While one appeared publicly in state, only a crier walked before the other, and the lictors followed behind without the fasces. Their authority was equal; yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had the most children, and he was generally called *consul major* or *prior*. As their power was absolute, they presided over the senate, and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors; and among the Romans, the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls, and by *M. Tull. Cicerone & L. Antonio Consulibus*, for instance, the year of Rome 689 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294, or 541st year of the christian era, when the consular office was totally suppressed by Justinian. In public assemblies the consuls sat in ivory chairs, and held in their hands an ivory wand, called *scipio eburneus*, which had an eagle on its top, as a sign of dignity and power. When they had drawn by lot the provinces over which they were to preside during their consulship, they went to the capitol to offer their prayers to the gods, and entreat them to protect the republic: after this they departed from the city, arrayed in their military dress, and preceded by the lictors. Sometimes the provinces were assigned them, without drawing by lot, by the will and appointment of the senators. At their departure, they were provided by the state with whatever was requisite during their expedition. In their provinces they were both attended by the 12 lictors, and equally invested with legal authority. They were not permitted to return to Rome without the special command of the senate, and they always remained in the province till the arrival of their successor. At their return they harangued the people, and solemnly protested that they had done nothing against the laws or interest of their country, but had faithfully and diligently endeavoured to promote the greatness and welfare of the state. No man could be consul two following years; yet this institution was sometimes broken, and we find Marius re-elected consul, after the expiration of his office, during the Cimbrian war. The office of consul, so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity. Even the office of consul, which was originally annual, was reduced to two or three months by J. Cæsar; but they who were admitted on the first of January denominated the year, and were called *ordinarii*. Their successors, during the year, were distinguished by the name of *suffecti*. Tiberius and Claudius abridged the time of the consulship, and the emperor Commodus made no less than 25 consuls in one year. Constantine the Great renewed the original institution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.———Here is annexed a list of the consuls from the establishment of the consular power to the battle of Actium, in which it may be said that the authority of the consuls was totally extinguished.

The two first consuls, chosen about the middle of June, A. U. C. 244, were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarq. Collatinus. Collatinus retired from Rome as being of the family of the Tarquins, and Pub. Valerius was chosen in his room. When Brutus was killed in battle, Sp. Lucretius was elected to succeed him; and after the death of Lucretius, Marcus Horatius was chosen for the rest of the year with Valerius Publicola. The first consulship lasted about 16 months, during which the Romans fought against the Tarquins, and the capitol was dedicated.

A. U. C. 246. PUB. VALERIUS PUBLICOLA 2. TIT. LUCRETIUS Porsenna supported the claims of Tarquin The noble actions of Cocles, Scævola, and Clœlia.

——— 247. P. LUCRETIUS, or M. HORATIUS; P. VALER. PUBLICOLA 3. The vain efforts of Porsenna continued.

——— 248. SP. LARTIUS; T. HERMINIUS. Victories obtained over the Sabines.

——— 249. M. VALERIUS; P. POSTUMIUS. Wars with the Sabines continued.

——— 250. P. VALERIUS 4; T. LUCRETIUS 2.

——— 251. AGRIPPA MENENIUS; P. POSTUMIUS 2. The death of Publicola.

——— 252. OPITER VIRGINIUS; SP. CASSIUS. Sabine war.

A. U. C.

A. U. C. 253. Postumius Cominius; T. Lartius. A conſpiracy of ſlaves at Rome.

——— 254. Serv. Sulpicius; Manius Tullius.

——— 255. P. Veturius Geminus; T. Æbutius Elva.

——— 256. T. Lartius 2; L. Cloelius. War with the Latins.

——— 257. A. Sempronius Atratinus; M. Minucius.

——— 258. Aulus Postumius; Tit. Virginius. The battle of Regillæ.

——— 259. Ap. Claudius; P. Servilius. War with the Volſci.

——— 260. A. Virginius; T. Veturius. The diſſatisfied people retire to Mons Sacer.

——— 261. Postumius Cominius 2; Sp. Caſſius, 2. A reconcilation between the ſenate and people, and the election of the tribunes.

——— 262. T. Geganius; P. Minucius. A famine at Rome.

——— 263. M. Minucius 2d; Aul. Sempronius 2. The haughty behaviour of Coriolanus to the populace.

——— 264. Q. Sulpitius Camerinus; Sp. Lartius Flavus 2. Coriolanus retires to the Volſci.

——— 265. C. Julius; P. Pinarius. The Volſci make declarations of war.

——— 266. Sp. Nautius; Sex. Furius. Coriolanus forms the ſiege of Rome. He retires at the entreaties of his mother and wife, and dies.

——— 267. T. Sicinius; C. Aquilius. The Volſci defeated.

——— 268. Sp. Caſſius 3; Proculus Virginius. Caſſius aſpires to tyranny.

——— 269. Serv. Cornelius; Q. Fabius. Caſſius is condemned, and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 270. L. Æmilius; Cæſo Fabius. The Æqui and Volſci defeated.

——— 271. M. Fabius; L. Valerius.

——— 272. Q. Fabius 2; C. Julius. War with the Æqui.

——— 273. Cæſo Fabius 2; Sp. Furius. War continued with the Æqui and Veientes.

——— 274. M. Fabius, 2; Cn. Manlius. Victory over the Hernici.

——— 275. Cæſo Fabius, 3; A. Virginius. The march of the Fabii to the river Cremera.

——— 276. L. Æmilius, 2; C. Servilius. The wars continued againſt the neighbouring ſtates.

——— 277. C. Horatius; T. Menenius. The defeat and death of the 300 Fabii.

A. U. C. 278. Sp. Servilius; Aul. Virginius. Menenius brought to his trial for the defeat of the armies under him.

——— 279. C. Nautius; P. Valerius.

——— 280. L. Furius; C. Manlius. A truce of 40 years granted to the Veientes.

——— 281. L. Æmilius 3; Virginius or Vopiscus Julius. The tribune Genutius murdered in his bed for his ſeditions.

——— 282. L. Pinarius; P. Furius.

——— 283. Ap. Claudius; T. Quintius. The Roman army ſuffer themſelves to be defeated by the Volſci, on account of their hatred to Appius, while his colleague is boldly and chearfully obeyed againſt the Æqui.

——— 284. L. Valerius, 2; Tib. Æmilius. Appius is cited to take his trial before the people, and dies before the day of trial.

——— 285. T. Numicius Priſcus; A. Virginius.

——— 286. T. Quintius, 2; Q. Servilius.

——— 287. Tib. Æmilius, 2; Q. Fabius.

——— 288. Q. Servilius, 2; Sp. Postumius.

——— 289. Q. Fabius, 2; T. Quintius, 3. In the Cenſus made this year, which was the ninth, there were found 124,214 citizens in Rome.

——— 290. Aul. Postumius; Sp. Furius.

——— 291. L. Æbutius; P. Servilius. A plague at Rome.

——— 292. T. Lucretius Tricipitinus; T. Veturius Geminus.

——— 293. P. Volumnius; Serv. Sulpicius. Dreadful prodigies at Rome, and ſeditions.

——— 294. C. Claudius; P. Valerius, 2. A Sabine ſeizes the Capitol, and is defeated and killed. Valerius is killed in an engagement, and Cincinnatus is taken from the plough, and made dictator; he quelled the diſſentions at Rome, and returned to his farm.

——— 295. Q. Fabius, 3; L. Cornelius. The Cenſus made the Romans amount to 132,049.

——— 296. L. Minucius; C. Nautius, 2. Minucius is beſieged in his camp by the Æqui; and Cincinnatus being elected dictator, delivers him, obtains a victory, and lays down his power 16 days after his election.

——— 297. Q. Minucius; C. Horatius. War with the Æqui and Sabines. Ten tribunes elected inſtead of five.

A. U. C. 298. M. Valerius; Sp. Virginius.

——— 299. T. Romilius; C. Veturius.

——— 300. Sp. Tarpeius; A. Aterius.

——— 301. P. Curiatius; Sex. Quintilius.

——— 302. C. Menenius; P. Cestius Capitolinus. The Decemvirs reduce the laws into twelve tables.

——— 303. Ap. Claudius; T Genutius; P. Cestius, &c. The Decemvirs assume the reins of government, and preside with consular power.

——— 304 & 305. Ap. Claudius; Q. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Cornelius, &c. The Decemvirs continued. They act with violence. Appius endeavours to take possession of Virginia, who is killed by her father. The Decemvirs abolished.

——— 306. Valerius Potitus; M. Horatius Barbatus. Appius is summoned to take his trial. He dies in prison, and the rest of the Decemvirs are banished.

——— 307. Lart. Herminius; T. Virginius.

——— 308. M. Geganius Macerinus; C. Julius. Domestic troubles.

——— 309. T. Quintius Capitolinus 4; Agrippa Furius. The Æqui and Volsci come near to the gates of Rome, and are defeated.

——— 310. M. Genucius; C. Curtius. A law passed to permit the patrician and plebeian families to intermarry.

——— 311. Military tribunes are chosen instead of consuls. The plebeians admitted among them. The first were A. Sempronius; L. Atilius; T. Cloelius. They abdicated three months after their election, and consuls were again chosen, L. Papirius Mugilanus; L. Sempronius Atratinus.

——— 312. M. Geganius Macerinus 2; T. Quintius Capitolinus 5. The censorship instituted.

——— 313. M. Fabius Vibulanus; Postumius Æbutius Cornicen.

——— 314. C. Furius Pacilus; M. Papirius Crassus.

——— 315. P. Geganius Macerinus; L. Menenius Lanatus. A famine at Rome. Mælius attempts to make himself king.

——— 316. T. Quintius Capitolinus 6; Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.

——— 317. Mamercus Æmilius; T. Quintius; L. Julius. Military tribunes.

A. U. C. 318. M. Geganius Macerinus; Sergius Fidenas. Tolumnius, king of the Veientes, killed by Cossus, who takes the second royal spoils called *Opima*.

——— 319. M. Cornelius Maluginensis; L. Papirius Crassus.

——— 320. C. Julius; L. Virginius.

——— 321. C. Julius 2; L. Virginius 2. The duration of the censorship limited to 18 months.

——— 322. M. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Fossius; L. Sergius Fidenas, military tribunes.

——— 323. L. Pinerius Mamercus; L. Furius Medullinus; Sp. Postumius Albus. Military tribunes.

——— 324. T. Quintius Cincinnatus; C. Julius Mento; consuls. A victory over the Veientes and Fidenates by the dictator Posthumius.

——— 325. C. Papirius Crassus; L. Julius.

——— 326. L. Sergius Fidenas 2; Host. Lucret. Tricipitinus.

——— 327. A. Cornelius Cossus; T. Quintius Pennus 2.

——— 328. Servilius Ahala; L. Papirius Mugilanus 2.

——— 329. T. Quintius Pennus; C. Furius; M. Posthumius; A. Corn. Cossus. Military Tribunes, all of Patrician families. Victory over the Veientes.

——— 330. A. Sempronius Atratinus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus; L. Furius Medullinus, L. Horat. Barbatus.

——— 331. A. Claudius Crassus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 332. C. Sempronius Atratinus; Q. Fabius Vibulanus. Consuls who gave much dissatisfaction to the people.

——— 333. L. Manlius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 334. Numerius Fabius Vibulanus; T. Q. Capitolinus.

——— 335. L. Q. Cincinnatus, 3; L. Furius Medullinus, 2; M. Manlius; A. Sempronius Atratinus. Military tribunes.

——— 336. A. Menenius Lanatus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 337. L. Sergius Fidenas, M. Papirius Mugillanus, C. Servilius.

——— 338. A Menenius Lanatus, 2, &c.

——— 339. A. Sempronius Atratinus, 3, &c.

——— 340. P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.

A. U. C. 341. Cn. Corn. Cossus, &c. One of the military tribunes ſtoned to death by the army.

——— 342. M. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, Conſuls. Domeſtic ſeditions.

——— 343. Q. Fabius Ambustus; C. Furius Pacilus.

——— 344. M. Papirius Atratinus; C. Nautius Rutilus.

——— 345. Mamercus Æmilius; C. Valerius Potitus.

——— 346. Cn. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, 2. Plebeians for the firſt time quæſtors.

——— 347. C. Julius, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 348. L. Furius Medullinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 349. P. & Cn. Cornelii Cossi, &c. Military tribunes. This year the Roman ſoldiers firſt received pay.

——— 350. T. Quintius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes. The ſiege of Veii begun.

——— 351. C. Valerius Potitus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 352. Manlius Æmilius Mamercinus, &c. The Roman cavalry begin to receive pay.

——— 353. C. Servilius Ahala, &c. A defeat at Veii, occaſioned by a quarrel between two of the military tribunes.

——— 354. L. Valerius Potitus, 4; M. Furius Camillus, 2, &c. A military tribune choſen from among the plebeians.

——— 355. P. Licinius Calvus, &c.

——— 356. M. Veturius, &c.

——— 357. L. Valerius Potitus, 5; M. Furius Camillus, 3, &c.

——— 358. L. Julius Julus, &c.

——— 359. P. Licinius, &c. Camillus declared dictator. The city of Veii taken by means of a mine. Camillus obtains a triumph.

——— 360. P Corn. Cossus, &c. The people wiſhed to remove to Veii.

——— 361. M. Furius Camillus, &c. Faliſci ſurrendered to the Romans.

——— 362. L. Lucret. Flaccus; Servius Sulpicius Camerinus, Conſuls after Rome had been governed by military tribunes for 15 ſucceſſive years. Camillus ſtrongly oppoſes the removing to Veii, and it is rejected.

——— 363. L. Valerius Potitus; M. Manlius. One of the cenſors dies.

——— 364. L. Lucretius, &c. Military tribunes. A ſtrange voice heard, which foretold the approach of the Gauls. Camillus goes to baniſhment to Ardea. The Gauls beſiege Cluſium, and ſoon after march towards Rome.

A. U. C. 365. Three Fabii military tribunes. The Romans defeated at Allia by the Gauls. The Gauls enter Rome, and ſet it on fire. Camillus declared dictator by the ſenate, who had retired into the capitol. The geeſe ſave the capitol, and Camillus ſuddenly comes and defeats the Gauls.

——— 366. L. Valerius Poplicola, 3; L. Virginius, &c. Camillus declared dictator, defeats the Volſci, Æqui, and Tuſcans.

——— 367. T. Q. Cincinnatus; Q. Servilius Fidenas; L. Julius Julus.

——— 368. L. Papirius; Cn. Sergius; L. Æmilius, &c.

——— 369. M. Furius Camillus, &c.

——— 370. A Manlius; P. Cornelius, &c. The Volſci defeated. Manlius aims at royalty.

——— 371. Ser. Corn. Malugiensis; P. Valerius Potitus; M. Furius Camillus. Manlius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 372. L. Valerius; A. Manlius; Ser. Sulpicius, &c.

——— 373. Sp. & L. Papirii, &c.

——— 374. M. Furius Camillus; L. Furius, &c.

——— 375. L. & P. Valerii.

——— 376. C. Manlius, &c.

——— 377. Sp. Furius, &c.

——— 378. L. Æmilius, &c.

——— 379. L. Papirius; L. Merenius; Ser. Sulpicius, &c.

——— 380. } For four years anar-
——— 381. } chy at Rome. No con-
——— 382. } ſuls or military tribunes
——— 383. } elected, but only for that time. L. Sextinus; C. Licinius Calvus Stolo. Tribunes of the people.

——— 384. L. Furius, &c.

——— 385. Q. Servilius; C. Veturius, &c. Ten magiſtrates are choſen to take care of the Sibylline books.

——— 386. M. Fabius, &c.

——— 387. T. Quintius; Ser. Cornelius, &c.

——— 388. A. & M. Cornelii, &c. The Gauls defeated by Camillus. One of the conſuls for the future to be elected from among the plebeians.

——— 389. M. Æmilius; L. Sextius; conſuls. The offices of prætor and Curule Ædile, granted to the ſenate by the people.

——— 390. L. Genucius; Q. Servilius. Camillus died.

A. U. C. 391. Sulpitius Peticus; C. Licinius Stolo.

——— 392. Cn. Genutius; L. Æmilius.

——— 393. Q. Serv. Ahala 2; L. Genucius 2. Curtius devotes himself to the *Dii manes*.

——— 394. C. Sulpicius 2; C. Licinius 2. Manlius conquers a Gaul in single battle.

——— 395. C. Petilius Balbus; M. Fabius Ambustus.

——— 396. M. Popilius Lænas; C. Manlius 2.

——— 397. C. Fabius; C. Plautius. Gauls defeated.

——— 398. C. Marcius; Cn. Manlius 2.

——— 399. M. Fabius Ambustus 2; M. Popilius Lænas 2. A dictator elected from the plebeians for the first time.

——— 400. C. Sulpicius Peticus 3; M. Valerius Poplicola 2, both of patrician families.

——— 401. M. Fabius Ambustus 3; T. Quintius.

——— 402. C. Sulpitius Peticus 4; M. Valerius Poplicola 3.

——— 403. M. Valerius Poplicola 4; C. Marcius Rutilus.

——— 404. Q. Sulpicius Peticus 5; T. Q. Pennus. A censor elected for the first time from the plebeians.

——— 405. M. Popilius Lænas 3; L. Corn. Scipio.

——— 406. L. Furius Camillus; Ap. Claudius Crassus. Valerius surnamed Corvinus, after conquering a Gaul.

——— 407. M. Valer. Corvus; M. Popilius Lænas 4. Corvus was elected at 23 years of age, against the standing law. A treaty of amity concluded with Carthage.

——— 408. T. Manlius Torquatus; C. Plautius.

——— 409. M. Valerius Corvus 2; C. Pætilius.

——— 410. M. Fabius Dorso; Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.

——— 411. C. Marcius Rutilus; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 412. M. Valerius Corvus 3; A. Corn. Cossus. The Romans begin to make war against the Samnites, at the request of the Campanians. They obtain a victory.

——— 413. C. Marcius Rutilus 4; Q. Servilius.

——— 414. C. Plautius; L. Æmilius Mamercinus.

——— 415. T. Manlius Torquatus 3; P. Decius Mus. The victories of Alexander the Great in Asia. Manlius put his son to death for fighting against his order. Decius devotes himself for the army, which obtains a great victory over the Latins.

A. U. C. 416. T. Æmilius Mamercinus; Q. Publilius Philo.

——— 417. L. Furius Camillus; C. Mænius. The Latins conquered.

——— 418. C. Sulpicius Longus; P. Ælius Pætus. The prætorship granted to a plebeian.

——— 419. L. Papirius Crassus; Cæso Duilius.

——— 420. M. Valerius Corvus; M. Atilius Regulus.

——— 421. T. Veturius; Sp. Posthumius.

——— 422. A. Cornelius 2; Cn. Domitius.

——— 423. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Valerius Potitus.

——— 424. L. Papirius Cursor; C. Pætilius Libo.

——— 425. L. Papirius Crassus; C. Plautius Venno.

——— 426. L. Æmilius Mamersinus 2; C. Plautius.

——— 427. P. Plautius Procucus; P. Corn. Scapula.

——— 428. L. Corn. Lentulus; Q. Publilius Philo 2.

——— 429. C. Pætilius; L. Papirius Mugillanus.

——— 430. L. Furius Camillus 2; D. Jun. Brutus Scæta. The dictator Papirius Cursor is for putting to death Fabius his master of horse, because he fought in his absence, and obtained a famous victory. He pardons him.

——— 431. C. Sulpicius Longus 1; Q. Aulius Cerretanus.

——— 432. Q. Fabius; L. Fulvius.

——— 433. T. Veturius Calvinus 2; Sp. Postumius Albinus 2. C. Pontius, the Samnite, takes the Roman consuls in an ambuscade at Caudium.

——— 434. L. Papirius Cursor 2; Q. Publilius Philo.

——— 435. L. Papirius Cursor 3; Q. Aulius Cerretanus 2.

——— 436. M. Fossius Flaccinator; L. Plautius Venno.

——— 437. C. Jun. Bubulcus; L. Æmilius Barbula.

——— 438. Sp. Nautius; M. Popilius.

——— 439. L. Papirius 4; Q. Publilius 4.

——— 440. M. Pætilius; C. Sulpicius.

——— 441. L. Papirius Cursor 5; C. Jun. Bubulcus 2.

A. U. C. 442. M. Valerius; P. Decius. The cenſor Appius makes the Appian way and aqueducts. The family of the Potitii extinct.

——— 443. C. Jun. Bubulcus 3; Q. Æmilius Barbula 2.

——— 444. Q. Fabius 2; C. Martius Rutilus.

——— 445. Q. Fabius 3; P. Decius 2.

——— 446. Appius Claudius; L. Volumnius.

——— 447. P. Corn. Arvina; Q. Marcius Tremulus.

——— 448. L. Poſtumius; T. Minucius.

——— 449. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; Sempronius Sophus. The Æqui conquered.

——— 450. L. Genucius; Ser. Cornelius.

——— 451. M. Livius; M. Æmilius.

——— 452. M. Valerius Maximus; Q. Apuleius. The prieſthood made common to the plebeians.

——— 453. M. Fulvius Pætinus; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 454. L. Cornelius Scipio; Cn. Fulvius.

——— 455. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; P. Decius Mus 3. Wars againſt the Samnites.

——— 456. L. Volumnius 2; Ap. Claudius 2. Conqueſt over the Etrurians and Samnites.

——— 457. Q. Fabius 5; P. Decius 4. Decius devotes himſelf in a battle againſt the Samnites and the Gauls, and the Romans obtain a victory.

——— 458. L. Poſtumius Megellus; M. Atilius Regulus.

——— 459. L. Papirius Curſor; Sp. Carvilius. Victories over the Samnites.

——— 460. Q. Fabius Gurges; D. Jun. Brutus Scæva. Victory over the Samnites.

——— 461. L. Poſtumius 3; C. Jun. Brutus. Æſculapius brought to Rome in the form of a ſerpent from Epidaurus.

——— 462. P. Corn. Rufinus; M. Curius Dentatus.

——— 463. M. Valerius Corvinus; Q. Cædicius Noctua.

——— 464. Q. Marcius Tremulus; P. Corn. Arvina.

——— 465. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Nautius.

——— 466. M. Valerius Potitus; C. Ælius Pætus.

A. U. C. 467. C. Claudius Cænina; M. Æmilius Lepidus.

——— 468. C. Servilius Tucca; Cæcilius Metellus. War with the Senones.

——— 469. P. Corn. Dolabella; C. Domitius Calvinus. The Senones defeated.

——— 470. Q. Æmilius; C. Fabricius. War with Tarentum.

——— 471. L. Æmilius Barbula; Q. Marcius. Pyrrhus comes to aſſiſt Tarentum.

——— 472. P. Valerius Levinus; Tib. Coruncianus. Pyrrhus conquers the conſul Lævinus, and, though victorious, ſues for peace, which is refuſed by the Roman ſenate. The cenſus was made, and 272,222 citizens were found.

——— 473. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; P. Decius Mus. A battle with Pyrrhus.

——— 474. C. Fabricius Luscinus, 2; Q. Æmilius Pappus, 2. Pyrrhus goes to Sicily. The treaty between Rome and Carthage renewed.

——— 475. P. Corn. Rufinus; C. Jun. Brutus. Crotona and Locri taken.

——— 476. Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, 2; C. Genucius Clepsina. Pyrrhus returns from Sicily to Italy.

——— 477. M. Curius Dentatus, 2; L. Corn. Lentulus. Pyrrhus finally defeated by Curius.

——— 478. M. Curius Dentatus, 3; Ser. Corn. Merenda.

——— 479. C. Fabius Dorso; C. Claudius Cænina, 2. An embaſſy from Philadelphus, to conclude an alliance with the Romans.

——— 480. L. Papirius Curſor, 2; Sp. Carvilius, 2. Tarentum ſurrenders.

——— 481. L. Genucius; C. Quintius.

——— 482. C. Genucius; Cn. Cornelius.

——— 483. Q. Ogulinus Gallus; C. Fabius Pictor. Silver money coined at Rome for the firſt time.

——— 484. P. Sempronius Sophus; Ap. Claudius Craſſus.

——— 485. M. Atilius Regulus; L. Julius Libo. Italy enjoys peace univerſally.

——— 486. Numerius Fabius; D. Junius.

——— 487. Q. Fabius Gurges, 3; L. Mamilius Vitulus. The number of the quæſtors doubled to eight.

——— 488. Ap. Claudius Caudex;

DEX; M. FULVIUS FLACCUS. The Romans aid the Mamertines, which occaſions the firſt Punic war. Appius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily. The combats of gladiators firſt inſtituted.

A. U. C. 489. M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS; M. OTACILIUS CRASSUS. Alliance between Rome and Hiero king of Syracuſe. A ſun dial firſt put up at Rome, brought from Catana.

——— 490. L. POSTUMIUS GEMELLUS; Q. MAMILIUS VITULUS. The ſiege and taking of Agrigentum. The total defeat of the Carthaginians.

——— 491. L. VALERIUS FLACCUS; T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS.

——— 492. CN. CORN. SCIPIO ASINA; C. DUILIUS. In two months the Romans build and equip a fleet of 120 gallies. The naval victory and triumph of Duilius.

——— 493. L. CORN. SCIPIO; C. AQUILIUS FLORUS. Expedition againſt Sardinia and Corſica.

——— 494. A. ATILIUS CALATINUS; C. SULPICIUS PATERCULUS. The Carthaginians defeated in a naval battle.

——— 495. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS; CN. CORN. BLASIO.

——— 496. L. MANLIUS VULSO; Q. CÆDICIUS. At the death of Cædicius, Matilius Regulus 2, was elected for the reſt of the year. The famous battle of Ecnoma. The victorious conſuls land in Africa.

——— 497. SERV. FULVIUS PÆTINUS NOBILIOR; M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. Regulus, after many victories in Africa, is defeated, and taken priſoner by Xanthippus. Agrigentum retaken by the Carthaginians.

——— 498. CN. CORN. SCIPIO ASINA 2; A. ATTILIUS CALATINUS 2. Panormus taken by the Romans.

——— 499. CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO; C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS. The Romans, diſcouraged by ſhipwrecks, renounce the ſovereignty of the ſeas.

——— 500. C. AURELIUS COTTA; P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS. Citizens capable to bear arms, amounted to 297,797.

——— 501. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, 2; C. FURIUS PACILUS. The Romans begin to recover their power by ſea.

——— 502. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS 2; L. MANLIUS VOLSO 2. The Carthaginians defeated near Panormus in Sicily. One hundred and forty-two elephants taken and ſent to Rome. Regulus adviſes the Romans not to exchange priſoners. He is put to death in the moſt excruciating torments.

A. U. C. 503. P. CLODIUS PULCHER; L. JUN. PULLUS. The Romans defeated in a naval battle. The Roman fleet loſt in a ſtorm.

——— 504. C. AURELIUS COTTA, 2; P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS, 2.

——— 505. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, 3; NUM. FABIUS BUTEO. The number of the citizens 252,222.

——— 506. M. OTACILIUS CRASSUS; M. FABIUS LICINUS.

——— 507. M. FABIUS BUTEO; C. ATILIUS BALBUS.

——— 508. A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS 2; C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS.

——— 509. C. FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS; C. SULPICIUS GALLUS. A fleet built by individuals at Rome.

——— 510. C. LUTATIUS CATULUS; A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near the iſlands Ægates. Peace made between Rome and Carthage. The Carthaginians evacuate Sicily.

——— 511. Q. LUTATIUS CERCO; A. MANLIUS ATTICUS. Sicily is made a Roman province. The 39th Cenſus taken. The citizens amount to 260,000.

——— 512. C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO; M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.

——— 513. C. MAMILIUS TURINUS; Q. VALERIUS FALTO.

——— 514. T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS; P. VALERIUS FALTO. The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to Rome.

——— 515. L. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS. The Romans offer Ptolemy Evergetes aſſiſtance againſt Antiochus Theos.

——— 516. P. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; LICINIUS VARUS. Revolt of Corſica and Sardinia.

——— 517. C. ATILIUS BULBUS 2; T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. The temple of Janus ſhut for the firſt time ſince the reign of Numa about 440 years. An univerſal peace at Rome.

——— 518. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 519. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS; M. POMPONIUS MATHO. Differences and jealouſy between Rome and Carthage.

——— 520. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS; M. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS.

——— 521. M. POMPONIUS MATHO 2; C. PAPIRIUS MASO. The firſt divorce known at Rome.

——— 522. M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA; M. JUNIUS PERA. War with the Illyrians.

——— 523. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS

BINUS 2; CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS. The building of new Carthage.

A. U. C. 524. SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS 2; Q FABIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 525. P. VALERIUS FLACCUS; M. ATILIUS REGULUS. Two new prætors added to the other prætors.

——— 526. M. VALERIUS MESSALA; L. APULLIUS FULLO. Italy invaded by the Gauls. The Romans could now lead into the field of battle 770,000 men.

——— 527. L. ÆMILIUS PAPUS; C. ATILIUS REGULUS. The Gauls defeat the Romans near Cluſium. The Romans obtain a victory near Telamon.

——— 528. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS 2; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS 2. The Boii, part of the Gauls, ſurrender.

——— 529. C. FLAMINIUS; P. FURIUS PHILUS.

——— 530. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS; CN. CORN. SCIPIO CALVUS. A new war with the Gauls. Marcellus gains the ſpoils called *opima*.

——— 531. P. CORNELIUS; M. MINUCIUS RUFUS. Annibal takes the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain.

——— 532. L. VETURIUS; C. LUTATIUS. The Via Flaminia built.

——— 533. M. LIVIUS SALINATOR; L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. War with Illyricum.

——— 534. P. CORN. SCIPIO; T. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS. Siege of Saguntum, by Annibal, the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war. Annibal marches towards Italy, and croſſes the Alps. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near Sicily. Sempronius defeated near Trebia, by Annibal.

——— 535. CN. SERVILIUS; C. FLAMINIUS 2. A famous battle near the lake Thraſymenus. Fabius is appointed dictator. Succeſs of Cn. Scipio in Spain.

——— 536. C. TERENTIUS VARRO; L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS 2. The famous battle of Cannæ. Annibal marches to Capua. Marcellus beats Annibal near Nola. Aſdrubal begins his march towards Italy, and his army is totally defeated by the Scipios.

——— 537. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS; Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS 2. Philip of Macedonia enters into alliance with Annibal. Sardinia revolts, and is reconquered by Manlius. The Carthaginians twice beaten in Spain by Scipio.

——— 538. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS; M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS 3. Marcellus beſieges Syracuſe by ſea and land.

——— 539. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS; T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS 2. The ſiege of Syracuſe continued.

A. U. C. 540. Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER. Syracuſe taken and plundered. Sicily made a Roman province. Tarentum treacherouſly delivered to Annibal. The two Scipios conquered in Spain.

——— 541. CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS; P. SULPICIUS GALBA. Capua beſieged and taken by the Romans. P. Scipio ſent to Spain with proconſular power.

——— 542. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS 4; M. VALERIUS LÆVINUS 2. The Carthaginians driven from Sicily. Carthagena taken by young Scipio.

——— 543 Q FABIUS MAXIMUS 5; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS 4. Annibal defeated by Marcellus. Fabius takes Tarentum. Aſdrubal defeated by Scipio.

——— 544. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS 5; T QUINTIUS CRISPINUS. Marcellus killed in an ambuſcade by Annibal. The Carthaginian fleet defeated.

——— 545. M. CLAUDIUS NERO; M. LIVIUS 2. Aſdrubal paſſes the Alps. Nero obtains ſome advantage over Annibal. The two conſuls defeat Aſdrubal, who is killed, and his head thrown into Annibal's camp. The Romans make war againſt Philip.

——— 546. L. VETURIUS; Q. CÆCILIUS. Scipio obtains a victory over Aſdrubal, the ſon of Giſgo, in Spain. Maſiniſſa ſides with the Romans.

——— 547. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO; P. LICINIUS CRASSUS. Scipio is impowered to invade Africa.

——— 548. M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS; P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS. Scipio lands in Africa. The cenſus taken and 215,000 heads of families found in Rome.

——— 549. CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO; C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS. Scipio ſpreads general conſternation in Africa. Annibal is recalled from Italy by the Carthaginian Senate.

——— 550. M. SERVILIUS; TI. CLAUDIUS. Annibal and Scipio come to a parley; they prepare for battle. Annibal is defeated at Zama. Scipio prepares to beſiege Carthage.

——— 551. CN. CORN. LENTULUS; P. ÆLIUS PÆTUS. Peace granted to the Carthaginians. Scipio triumphs.

——— 552. P. SULPICIUS GALBA 2; C. AURELIUS COTTA. War with the Macedonians.

——— 553. L. CORN. LENTULUS; P. VILLIUS TAPULUS. The Macedonian war continued.

——— 554. SEX. ÆLIUS PÆTUS; T. QUINTIUS FLAMININUS. Philip defeated by Quintius.

A. U. C.

A. U. C. 555. C. Corn. Cethegus; Q. Minucius Rufus. Philip is defeated. Quintius grants him peace.

——— 556. L. Furius Purpureo; M. Claudius Marcellus. The independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus, at the Isthmian games.

——— 557. L. Valerius Flaccus; M. Porcius Cato. Quintius regulates the affairs of Greece. Cato's victories in Spain, and triumph. The Romans demand Annibal from the Carthaginians.

——— 558. P. Corn. Scipio Africanus 2; T. Sempronius Longus. Annibal flies to Antiochus.

——— 559. L. Cornelius Merula; Q. Minucius Thermus. Antiochus prepares to make war againſt Rome, and Annibal endeavours in vain to ſtir up the Carthaginians to take up arms.

——— 560. Q. Quintius Flamininus; Cn. Domitius. The Greeks call Antiochus to deliver them.

——— 561. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; Manius Acilius Glabrio. The ſucceſs of Acilius in Greece againſt Antiochus.

——— 562. L. Corn. Scipio; C. Lælius. The fleet of Antiochus under Annibal defeated by the Romans. Antiochus defeated by Scipio.

——— 563. M. Fulvius Nobilior; Cn. Manlius Vulso. War with the Gallogrecians.

——— 564. M. Valerius Meſſala; C. Livius Salinator. Antiochus dies.

——— 565. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Flaminius. The Ligurians reduced.

——— 566. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Marcius Philippus. The Bacchanalia aboliſhed at Rome.

——— 567. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; M. Sempronius Tuditanus. Victories in Spain and Liguria.

——— 568. P. Claudius Pulcher; L. Porcius Licinius. Philip of Macedon ſends his ſon Demetrius to Rome.

——— 569. M. Claudius Marcellus; Q. Fabius Labeo. Death of Annibal, Scipio, and Philopœmen. Gauls invade Italy.

——— 570. M. Bæbius Tamphilus; L. Æmilius Paulus. Death of Philip.

——— 571. P. Cornelius Cethegus; M. Bæbius Tamphilus. Expeditions againſt Liguria. The firſt gilt ſtatue raiſed at Rome.

——— 572. A. Postumius Albinus Luscus; C. Calpurnius Piso. Celtiberians defeated.

A. U. C. 573. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; L. Manlius Acidinus. Alliance renewed with Perſeus the ſon of Philip.

——— 574. M. Junius Brutus; A. Manlius Vulso.

——— 575. C. Claudius Pulcher; T. Sempronius Gracchus. The Iſtrians defeated.

——— 576. Cn. Corn. Scipio Hiſpalus; Q. Petillius Spurinus.

——— 577. P. Mucius; M. Æmilius Lepidus 2.

——— 578. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Mucius Scævola.

——— 579. L. Postumius Albinus; M. Popilius Lænas.

——— 580. C. Popilius Lænas; P. Ælius Ligur. War declared againſt Perſeus.

——— 581. P. Licinius Crassus; C. Cassius Longinus. Perſeus gains ſome advantage over the Romans.

——— 582. A. Hostilius Mancinus; A. Atilius Serranus.

——— 583. Q. Marcius Philippus 2; Cn. Servilius Cæpio. The campaign in Macedonia.

——— 584. L. Æmilius Paulus 2; C. Licinius Crassus. Perſeus is defeated and taken priſoner by Paulus.

——— 585. Q. Ælius Pætus; M. Junius Pennus.

——— 586. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Sulpicius Galba.

——— 587. Cn. Octavius Nepos; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 588. Aulus Manlius Torquatus; Q. Cassius Longus.

——— 589. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; M. Juvencius Thalna.

——— 590. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; C. Marcius Figulus. Demetrius flies from Rome, and is made king of Syria.

——— 591. M. Valerius Meſſala; C. Fannius Strabo.

——— 592. L. Anicius Gallus; M. Corn. Cethegus.

——— 593. C. Cornelius Dolabella; M. Fulvius Nobilior.

——— 594. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Popilius Lænas.

——— 595. Sex. Jul. Cæsar; L. Aurelius Orestes. War againſt the Dalmatians.

——— 596. L. Corn. Lentulus Lupus; C. Marcius Figulus 2.

——— 597. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica 2; M. Claudius Marcellus 2.

——— 598. Q. Opimius Nepos; L. Postumius Albinus.

——— 599. Q. Fulvius Nobilior; T. Annius Luscus. The falſe Philip. Wars in Spain.

A. U. C.

A. U. C. 600. M. Claudius Marcellus 3; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 601. L. Licinius Lucullus; A. Posthumius Albinus.

——— 602. T. Quintius Flamininus; M. Acilius Balbus. War between the Carthaginians and Maſiniſſa.

——— 603. L. Marcius Cenſorinus; M. Manilius Nepos. The Romans declare war againſt Carthage. The Carthaginians wiſh to accept the hard conditions which are impoſed upon them; but the Romans ſay that Carthage muſt be deſtroyed.

——— 604. Sp. Postumius Albinus; L. Calpurnius Piso. Carthage beſieged.

——— 605. P. Corn. Scipio; C. Livius Drusus. The ſiege of Carthage continued with vigor by Scipio.

——— 606. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus: L. Mummius. Carthage ſurrenders, and is deſtroyed. Mummius takes and burns Corinth.

——— 607. Q. Fabius Æmilianus; L. Hoſtilius Mancinius.

——— 608. Ser. Sulpicius Galba; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 609. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus. War againſt the Celtiberians.

——— 610. L. Metellus Calvus; Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.

——— 611. Q. Pompeius; C. Servilius Cæpio.

——— 612. C. Lælius Sapiens; Q. Servilius Cæpio. The wars with Viriatus.

——— 613. M. Popilius Lænas; Cn. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 614. P. Corn. Scipio Naſica; D. Junius Brutus. The two conſuls impriſoned by the tribunes.

——— 615. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Hoſtilius Mancinus. Wars againſt Numantia.

——— 616. P. Furius Philus; Sex. Atilius Serranus.

——— 617. Ser. Fulvius Flaccus; Q. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 618. P. Corn. Scipio 2; C. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 619. P. Mucius Scævola; L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Numantia ſurrenders to Scipio, and is entirely demoliſhed. The ſeditions of Ti. Gracchus at Rome.

——— 620. P. Popilius Lænas; P. Rupilus.

——— 621. P. Licinius Craſſus; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 622 C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. In the cenſus are found 313,823 citizens.

——— 623. C. Sempronius Tuditanus; M. Aquilius Nepos.

A. U. C. 624. Cn. Octavius Nepos; T. Annius Luscus.

——— 625. L. Caſſius Longus; L. Cornelius Cinna. A revolt of ſlaves in Sicily.

——— 626. L. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Aurelius Orestes.

——— 627. M. Plautius Hypſæus; M. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 628. C. Caſſius Longinus; L. Sextius Calvinus.

——— 629. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; T. Quintius Flamininus.

——— 630. C. Fannius Strabo; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. The ſeditions of Caius Gracchus.

——— 631. Lucius Opimius; Q. Fabius Maximus. The unfortunate end of Caius Gracchus. The Allobroges defeated.

——— 632. P. Manlius Nepos; C. Papirius Carbo.

——— 633. L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 634. M. Portius Cato; Q. Marcius Rex.

——— 635. L. Cæcilius Metellus; Q. Mutius Scævola.

——— 636. C. Licinius Geta; Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus.

——— 637. M. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Æmilius Scaurus.

——— 638. M. Acilius Balbus; C. Portius Cato.

——— 639. C. Cæcilius Metellus; Cn. Papirius Carbo.

——— 640. M. Livius Drusus; L. Calpurnius Piso. The Romans declare war againſt Jugurtha.

——— 641. P. Scipio Naſica; L. Calpurnius Beſtia. Calpurnius bribed and defeated by Jugurtha.

——— 642. M. Minucius Rufus; Sp. Postumius Albinus.

——— 643. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Junius Silanus. Succeſs of Metellus againſt Jugurtha.

——— 644. Servius Sulpicius Galba; M. Aurelius Scaurus. Metellus continues the war.

——— 645. C. Marius; L. Caſſius. The war againſt Jugurtha continued with vigor by Marius.

——— 646. C. Atilius Serranus; Q. Servilius Cæpio. Jugurtha betrayed by Bocchus into the hands of Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius.

——— 647. P. Rutilius Rufus; Corn. Mallius Maximus. Marius triumphs over Jugurtha. Two Roman armies defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones.

——— 648. C. Marius 2; C. Flavius Fimbria. The Cimbri march towards Spain.

——— 649. C. Marius 3; L. Aurelius

RELIUS ORESTES. The Cimbri defeated in Spain.

A. U. C. 650. C. MARIUS 4; Q LUTATIUS CATULUS. The Teutones totally defeated by Marius.

——— 651. C. MARIUS 5; M. AQUILLIUS. The Cimbri enter Italy, and are defeated by Marius and Catulus.

——— 652. C. MARIUS 6; L. VALERIUS FLACCUS. Factions againſt Metellus.

——— 653. M. ANTONIUS; A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS. Metellus is glorioufly recalled.

——— 654. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS; T. DIDIUS.

——— 655. CN. CORN. LENTULUS; P. LICINIUS CRASSUS.

——— 656. CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS; C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. The kingdom of Cyrene left by will to the Roman people.

——— 657. L. LUCINIUS CRASSUS; Q. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA. Seditions of Norbanus.

——— 658. C. CŒLIUS CALDUS; L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS.

——— 659. C. VALERIUS FLACCUS; M. HERENNIUS. Sylla exhibited a combat of an 100 lions with men in the Circus.

——— 660. C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER; M. PERPENNA. The allies wiſh to be admitted citizens of Rome.

——— 661. L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS; SEX. JULIUS CÆSAR. The allies prepare to revolt.

——— 662. L. JULIUS CÆSAR; P. RUTILIUS RUFUS. Wars with the Marſi.

——— 663. CN. POMPEIUS STRABO; L. PORCIUS CATO. The great valor of Sylla, ſirnamed the Fortunate.

——— 664. L. CORNELIUS SYLLA; Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS. Sylla appointed to conduct the Mithridatic war. Marius is empowered to ſuperſede him; upon which Sylla returns to Rome with his army, and takes it, and has Marius and his adherents judged as enemies.

——— 665. CN. OCTAVIUS; L. CORNELIUS CINNA. Cinna endeavours to recall Marius, and is expelled. Marius returns, and, with Cinna, marches againſt Rome. Civil wars and ſlaughter.

——— 666. C. MARIUS 7; L. CORNELIUS CINNA 2. Marius died, and L. VALERIUS FLACCUS was choſen in his room. The Mithridatic war.

——— 667. L. CORNELIUS CINNA 3; CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO. The Mithridatic war continued by Sylla.

——— 668. L. CORNELIUS CINNA 4; CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO 2. Peace with Mithridates.

A. U. C. 669. L. CORN. SCIPIO ASIATICUS; C. NORBANUS. The capitol burnt. Pompey joins Sylla

——— 670. C. MARIUS; CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO 3. Civil wars at Rome between Marius and Sylla. Murder of the citizens by order of Sylla, who makes himſelf dictator.

——— 671. M. TULLIUS DECULA; CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA. Sylla weakens and circumſcribes the power of the tribunes. Pompey triumphs over Africa.

——— 672. L. CORN. SYLLA FELIX 2; Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS PIUS. War againſt Mithridates.

——— 673. P. SERVILIUS VATIA; AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER. Sylla abdicates the dictatorſhip.

——— 674. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS; Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS. Sylla dies.

——— 675. D. JUNIUS BRUTUS; MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS LEVIANUS. A civil war between Lepidus and Catulus. Pompey goes againſt Sertorius in Spain.

——— 676. CN. OCTAVIUS; M. SCRIBONIUS CURIO. Sertorius defeated.

——— 677. L. OCTAVIUS; C. AURELIUS COTTA. Mithridates and Sertorius make a treaty of alliance together. Sertorius murdered by Perpenna.

——— 678. L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS; M. AURELIUS COTTA. Lucullus conducts the Mithridatic war.

——— 679. M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS; C. CASSIUS VARUS SPARTACUS. The gladiators make head againſt the Romans with much ſucceſs.

——— 680. L. GALLIUS POPLICOLA; CN. CORN. LENTULUS CLODIANUS. Victories of Spartacus over three Roman generals.

——— 681. CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES; P. CORN. LENTULUS SURA. Craſſus defeats and kills Spartacus near Apulia.

——— 682. M. LICINIUS CRASSUS; CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS. Succeſſes of Lucullus againſt Mithridates. The cenſus amounts to above 900,000.

——— 683. Q. HORTENSIUS 2; Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. Lucullus defeats Tigranes king of Armenia, and meditates the invaſion of Parthia.

——— 684. Q. CÆCILIUS REX; L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. Lucullus defeats the united forces of Mithridates and Tigranes.

——— 685. M. ACILIUS GLABRIO; C. CALPURNIUS PISO. Lucullus falls under the diſpleaſure of his troops, who partly

partly desert him. Pompey goes against the pirates.

A. U. C. 686. M. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Volcatus Tullus. Pompey succeeds Lucullus to finish the Mithridatic war, and defeats the enemy.

——— 687. L. Aurelius Cotta; L. Manlius Torquatus. Success of Pompey in Asia.

——— 688. L. Julius Cæsar; C. Martius Figulus. Pompey goes to Syria. His conquests there.

——— 689. M. Tullius Cicero; C. Antonius. Mithridates poisons himself. Catiline conspires against the state. Cicero discovers the conspiracy, and punishes the adherents.

——— 690. D. Junius Silanus; L. Licinius Muræna. Pompey triumphs over the pirates, Mithridates, Tigranes, and Aristobulus.

——— 691. M. Puppius Piso; M. Valerius Messala Niger.

——— 692. L. Afranius; Q. Metellus Celer. A reconciliation between Crassus, Pompey, and Cæsar.

——— 693. C. Jul. Cæsar; M. Calpurnius Bibulus. Cæsar breaks the fasces of his colleague, and is sole consul. He obtains the government of Gaul for five years.

——— 694. C. Calpurnius Piso; A. Gabinius Paulus. Cicero banished by means of Clodius. Cato goes against Ptolemy king of Cyprus. Successes of Cæsar in Gaul.

——— 695. P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos. Cicero recalled. Cæsar's success and victories.

——— 696. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus; L. Marcius Philippus. The triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.

——— 697. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 2; M. Licinius Crassus 2. Crassus goes against Parthia. Cæsar continued for five years more in the administration of Gaul. His conquest of Britain.

——— 698. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Great victories of Cæsar.

——— 699. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; M. Valerius Messala. Crassus defeated and slain in Parthia. Milo kills Clodius.

——— 700. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 3; the only consul. He afterwards took for colleague, Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Revolts of the Gauls crushed by Cæsar.

——— 701. Ser. Sulpicius Rufus; M. Claudius Marcellus. Rise of the jealousy between Cæsar and Pompey.

A. U. C. 702. L. Æmilius Paulus; P. Claudius Marcellus. Cicero pro consul of Cilicia. Encrease of the differences between Cæsar and Pompey.

——— 703. C. Claudius Marcellus; L. Cornelius Lentulus. Cæsar begins the civil war. Pompey flies from Rome. Cæsar made dictator.

——— 704. C. Julius Cæsar 2; P. Servilius Isauricus. Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompey murdered in Egypt. The wars of Cæsar in Egypt.

——— 705. Q. Fusius Calenus; P. Vatinius. Power and influence of Cæsar at Rome. He reduces Pontus.

——— 706. C. Julius Cæsar 3; M. Æmilius Lepidus. Cæsar defeats Pompey's partizans in Africa, and takes Utica.

——— 707. C. Julius Cæsar 4; Consul alone. He conquered the partizans of Pompey in Spain, and was declared perpetual Dictator and Imperator, &c.

——— 708. C. Julius Cæsar 5; M. Antonius. Cæsar meditates a war against Parthia. Above 60 Romans conspire against Cæsar, and murder him in the senate-house. Antony raises himself to power. The rise of Octavius.

——— 709. C. Vibius Pansa; A. Hirtius. Antony judged a public enemy. He is opposed by the consuls, and Augustus. He joins Augustus. Triumvirate of Antony, Augustus, and Lepidus.

——— 710. L. Minutius Plancus; M. Æmilius Lepidus 2. Great honors paid to the memory of J. Cæsar. Brutus and Cassius join their forces against Augustus and Antony.

——— 711. L. Antonius; P. Servilius Isauricus 2. Battle of Philippi, and the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

——— 712. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; C. Asinius Pollio. Antony joins the son of Pompey against Augustus. The alliance of short duration.

——— 713. L. Marcius Censorinus; C. Calvisius Sabinus. Antony marries Octavia the sister of Augustus, to strengthen their mutual alliance.

——— 714. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; C. Norbanus Flaccus; to whom were substituted C. Octavianus, and Q. Pedius. Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great, makes himself powerful by sea, to oppose Augustus.

——— 715. M. Agrippa; L. Caninius Gallus. Agrippa is appointed by

by Auguſtus to oppoſe Sext. Pompey with a fleet. He builds the famous harbour of Miſenum.

A.U.C. 716. L. Gellius Poplicola; M. Cocceius Nerva. Agrippa obtains a naval victory over Pompey, who delivers himſelf to Antony, by whom he is put to death.

——— 717. L. Cornificus Nepos; Sex. Pompeius Nepos. Lentulus removed from power by Auguſtus.

——— 718. L. Scribonius Libo; M. Antonius 2. Auguſtus and Antony being ſole maſters of the Roman empire, make another diviſion of the provinces. Cæſar obtains the weſt, and Antony the eaſt.

——— 719. C. Cæsar Octavianus 2; L. Volcatius Tullus. Octavia divorced by Antony, who marries Cleopatra.

——— 720. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus; C. Sosius. Diſſenſions between Auguſtus and Antony.

——— 721. C. Cæsar Octavianus 3; M. Valer. Meſſala Corvinus. The battle of Actium, which, according to ſome authors, happened not till the year of Rome 724.—The end of the commonwealth.

Consus, a deity at Rome, who preſided over counſels. His temple was covered in the Maximus Circus, to ſhow that counſels ought to be ſecret and inviolable. Some ſuppoſe that it is the ſame as Neptunus Equeſtris. Romulus inſtituted feſtivals to his honor, called *Conſualia*, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1. —*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Consygna, the wife of Nicomedes king of Bithynia, torn in pieces by dogs for her laſcivious deportment. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

Contadesdus, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90.

Contubia, a town in Spain. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.

Coon, the eldeſt ſon of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.*

Coos, Cos, Cea, & Co, an iſland of the Ægean Sea. *Vid.* Co.

Copæ, a place of Greece, near the Cephiſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Copais lacus, now *Limne*, a lake of Bœotia, into which the Cephiſus and other rivers empty themſelves. It is famous for its excellent eels. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

Cophas, a ſon of Artabazus. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.——A river of India. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Cophontis, a burning mountain of Bactriana. *Plin.* 2, c. 106.

Copia, the goddeſs of plenty, among the Romans repreſented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

Copillus, a general of the Tectoſagæ, taken by the Romans. *Plut. in Syll.*

C. Coponius, a commander of the fleet of Rhodes, at Dyracchium, in the intereſt of Pompey. *Cic.* 1, *de Div.* c. 38.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 83.

Coprates, a river of Aſia, falling into the Tigris. *Diod* 19.

Copreus, a ſon of Pelops, who fled to Mycenæ at the death of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Coptus & Coptos, now *Kypt*, a town of Egypt, about 100 leagues from Alexandria, on a canal which communicates with the Nile. *Plin.* 5, c 9, l. 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 16. —*Juv.* 15, v. 28.

Cora, a town of Latium, on the confines of the Volſci, built by a colony of Dardanians before the foundation of Rome. *Lucan.* 7, v. 392.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Coracesium & Coracensium, a maritime town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.

Coraconāsus, a town of Arcadia, where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Coraletæ, a people of Scythia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 81.

Coralli, a ſavage people of Pontus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 2, v. 37.

Coranus, a miſer. *Vid.* Naſica.

Coras, a brother of Catillus and Tyburtus, who fought againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.

Corax, an ancient rhetorician of Sicily, who firſt demanded ſalary of his pupils. *Cic. in Brut.*—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1.——A king of Sicyon.——A mountain of Ætolia. *Liv.* 36, c. 30.

Coraxi, a people of Colchis. *Plin.* 6, c. 5.

Corbeus, a Gaul, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 8, c. 6.

Corbis & Orsua, two brothers, who fought for the dominion of a city, in the preſence of Scipio, in Spain. *Liv.* 28, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

Corbŭlo, (Domitius) a prefect of Belgium, who, when governor of Syria, routed the Parthians, deſtroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. Nero, jealous of his virtues, ordered him to be murdered; and Corbulo hearing this, fell upon his ſword, exclaiming, I have well deſerved this! A. D. 66. His name was given to a place (*Monumentum*) in Germany, which ſome ſuppoſe to be modern *Groningen*. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

Corcȳra, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, about 12 miles from Buthrotum, on the coaſt of Epirus; famous for the ſhipwreck of Ulyſſes, and the gardens of Alcinous. It has been ſucceſſively called *Drepane*, *Scheria*,

Scheria, and *Phæacia*, and now bears the name of *Corfu*. Some Corinthians, with Cherſicrates at their head, came to ſettle there, when baniſhed from their country, 703 years before the chriſtian era. A colony of Colchis had ſettled there 1349 years before Chriſt. The war which was carried on by the Athenians, againſt the Corcyreans, and was called *Corcyrean*, became but a preparation for the Peloponneſian war. The people of Corcyra were once ſo hated by the Cretans, that ſuch as were found on the iſland of Crete were always put to death. *Ovid. Ib.* 512.—*Homer. Od.* 5, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 32.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 6.

CORDŬBA, now *Cordova*, a famous city of Hiſpania Bætica, the native place of both the Senecas, and of Lucan. *Martial.* 1. *ep.* 62.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Cæſ. bell. Alex.* 57.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1.

CORDYLA, a port of Pontus ſuppoſed to give its name to a peculiar ſort of fiſhes caught there *(Cordylæ)*. *Plin.* 9, c. 15. *Martial.* 13 *ep.* 1.

CORE, a daughter of Ceres, the ſame as Proſerpine. Feſtivals called *Coreia*, were inſtituted to her honor in Greece.

CORESSUS, a hill near Epheſus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 100.

CORĔSUS, a prieſt of Bacchus at Calydon in Bœotia, who was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with diſdain. He complained to Bacchus, who viſited the country with a peſtilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle, to appeaſe the god by ſacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. The nymph was led to the altar, and Coreſus, who was to ſacrifice her, forgot his reſentment, and ſtabbed himſelf. Callirhoe, conſcious of her ingratitude to the love of Coreſus, killed herſelf on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.

CORĒTAS, a man who firſt gave oracles at Delphi. *Plut. de orac. def.*

CORFINIUM, now *San Ferino*, the capital of the Peligni, 3 miles from the Aternus which falls into the Adriatic. *Cæſ. Civ.* 1, c. 16.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 478.—*Sil.* 5, v. 522.

CORIA, a ſirname of Minerva, among the Arcadians. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

CORINNA, a celebrated woman of Thebes, diſciple to Myrtis. Her father's name was Archelodorus. It is ſaid, that ſhe obtained five times a poetical prize, in which Pindar was her competitor; but it muſt be acknowledged, that her beauty greatly contributed to defeat her rivals. Some few of her verſes remain. *Propert.* 2, el. 3.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 22.——A woman of Theſpis, celebrated for her beauty.—Ovid's miſtreſs was alſo called Corinna. *Amor.* 2, el. 6.

CORINNUS, an ancient poet in the time of the Trojan war, on which he wrote a poem. Homer, as ſome ſuppoſe, took his ſubject from the poem of Corinnus.

CORINTHIĂCUS SINUS, is now called Gulph of Lepanto.

CORINTHUS, an ancient city of Greece, now called Corito, ſituated on the middle of the Iſthmus of Corinth, at the diſtance of about 60 ſtadia on either ſide from the ſea. It was firſt founded by Siſyphus ſon of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus the ſon of Pelops. Its original name was *Ephyre*; and it is called *Bimaris*, becauſe ſituate between the Saronicus Sinus and Criſſeus Sinus. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian ſtates. They colonized Syracuſe in Sicily, and delivered it from the tyranny of its oppreſſors, by the means of Timoleon. Corinth was totally deſtroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman conſul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B. C. The riches which the Romans found there, were immenſe. During the conflagration, all the metals which were in the city melted and mixed together, and formed that valuable compoſition of metals, which has ſince been known by the name of *Corinthium Æs*. This however, appears improbable, eſpecially when it is remembered that the artiſts of Corinth made a mixture of copper with ſmall quantities of gold and ſilver, and ſo brilliant was the compoſition, that the appellation of *Corinthian braſs* afterwards ſtamped an extraordinary value on pieces of inferior worth. There was there a famous temple of Venus, where laſcivious women reſorted, and ſold their pleaſures ſo dear, that many of their lovers were reduced to poverty; whence the proverb of

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum,

to ſhew that all voluptuous indulgences are attended with much expence. J. Cæſar planted a colony at Corinth, and endeavoured to raiſe it from its ruins, and reſtore it to its former grandeur. The government of Corinth was monarchical, till 779 years B. C. when officers called Prytanes were inſtituted. The war which has received the name of *Corinthian war*, becauſe the battles were fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, was begun B. C. 395, by the combination of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, againſt Lacedæmon. Piſander and Ageſilaus diſtinguiſhed themſelves in that war; the former, on the firſt year of hoſtilities, was defeated with the Lacedæmonian fleet, by Conon, near Cnidus; while a few days after, Ageſilaus

slaughtered 10,000 of the enemy. The most famous battles were fought at Coronea and Leuctra; but Agesilaus refused to besiege Corinth, lamenting that the Greeks, instead of destroying one another, did not turn their arms against the Persian power. *Martial.* 9, ep. 58.—*Sueton. Aug.* 70.—*Liv.* 45, c. 28.—*Flor.* 2, c. 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 17, v. 36.—*Plin.* 34, c. 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 106.—*Paus.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 15.—*Cic. Tusc.* 4, c. 14. *in Verr.* 4, c. 44.——An actor at Rome. *Juv.* 8, v. 197.

CORIŎLĀNUS, the surname of C. Martius, from his victory over Corioli, where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honors. When master of the place, he accepted as the only reward, the surname of Coriolanus, a horse, and prisoners, and his ancient host, to whom he immediately gave his liberty. After a number of military exploits, and many services to his country, he was refused the consulship by the people, when his fears had for a while influenced them in his favor. This raised his resentment; and when the Romans had received a present of corn from Gelo king of Sicily, Coriolanus insisted that it should be sold for money, and not be given gratis. Upon this, the tribunes raised the people against him for his imprudent advice, and even wished him to be put to death. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the influence of the senators, and Coriolanus submitted to a trial. He was banished by a majority of three tribes, and he immediately retired among the Volsci, to Tullus Aufidius, his greatest enemy, from whom he met a most friendly reception. He advised him to make war against Rome, and he marched at the head of the Volsci as general. The approach of Coriolanus greatly alarmed the Romans, who sent him several embassies to reconcile him to his country, and to solicit his return. He was deaf to all proposals, and bade them prepare for war. He pitched his camp only at the distance of five miles from the city; and his enmity against his country would have been fatal, had not his mother Volumnia, and his wife Vergilia been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons, to go and appease his resentment. The meeting of Coriolanus with his family was tender and affecting. He remained long inexorable; but at last the tears and entreaties of a mother and a wife prevailed over the stern and obstinate resolutions of an enemy, and Coriolanus marched the Volsci from the neighbourhood of Rome. To shew their sense of Volumnia's merit and patriotism, the Romans dedicated a temple to *Female Fortune*. The behaviour of Coriolanus, however, displeased the Volsci. He was summoned to appear before the people of Antium; but the clamors which his enemies raised, were so prevalent, that he was murdered on the place appointed for his trial, B. C. 488. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the Volsci, and the Roman matrons put on mourning for his loss. Some historians say that he died in exile, in an advanced old age. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 22.

CORIŎLI & CORIOLLA, a town of Latium on the borders of the Volsci, taken by the Romans under Coriolanus. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Plut.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 33.

CORISSUS, a town of Ionia.

CORITUS. *Vid.* Corytus.

CORMUS, a river near Assyria. *Tacit.* 12. *Ann.* c. 14.

CORMASA, a town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

CORNĒLIA LEX, *de Civitate*, was enacted A. U. C. 670, by L. Corn. Sylla. It confirmed the Sulpician law, and required that the citizens of the eight newly elected tribes, should be divided among the 35 ancient tribes.——Another, *de Judiciis*, A. U. C. 673, by the same. It ordained that the prætor should always observe the same invariable method in judicial proceedings, and that the process should not depend upon his will.——Another, *de Sumptibus*, by the same. It limited the expences which generally attended funerals.——Another, *de Religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 677. It restored to the college of priests, the privilege of chusing the priests, which, by the Domitian law, had been lodged in the hands of the people.——Another, *de Municipiis*, by the same; which revoked all the privileges which had been some time before granted to the several towns that had assisted Marius and Cinna in the civil wars.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same; which gave the power of bearing honors and being promoted before the legal age, to those who had followed the interest of Sylla, while the sons and partizans of his enemies, who had been proscribed, were deprived of the privilege of standing for any office in the state.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U. C. 673. It ordained that no person should exercise the same office within ten years distance, or be invested with two different magistracies in one year.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U. C. 673. It divested the tribunes of the privilege of making laws, interfering, holding assemblies, and receiving appeals. All such as had been tribunes were incapable of holding any other office in the state by that law.——Another, *de Majestate*,

Majeſtate, by the ſame, A. U. C. 670. It made it treaſon to ſend an army out of a province, or engage in a war without orders, to influence the ſoldiers to ſpare or ranſom a captive general of the enemy, to pardon the leaders of robbers or pirates, or for the abſence of a Roman citizen, to a foreign court, without previous leave. The puniſhment was, *aquæ & ignis interdictio*.——Another by the ſame, which gave the power to a man accuſed of murder, either by poiſon, weapons, or falſe accuſations, and the ſetting fire to buildings, to chuſe whether the jury that tried him ſhould give their verdict *clam* or *palam*, *vivâ voce*, or by *ballots*.——Another by the ſame, which made it *aquæ & ignis interdictio* to ſuch as were guilty of forgery, concealing and altering of wills, corruption, falſe accuſations, and the debaſing or counterfeiting of the public coin; all ſuch as were acceſſary to this offence, were deemed as guilty as the offender.——Another, *de pecuniis repetundis*, by which a man convicted of peculation or extortion in the provinces, was condemned to ſuffer the *aquæ & ignis interdictio*.——Another by the ſame, which gave the power to ſuch as were ſent into the provinces with any government, of retaining their command and appointment, without a renewal of it by the ſenate, as was before obſerved.——Another by the ſame, which ordained that the lands of proſcribed perſons ſhould be common, eſpecially thoſe about Volaterræ and Feſulæ in Etruria, which Sylla divided among his ſoldiers.——Another by C. Cornelius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 686; which ordained that no perſon ſhould be exempted from any law, according to the general cuſtom, unleſs 200 ſenators were preſent in the ſenate; and no perſon thus exempted, could hinder the bill of his exemption from being carried to the people for their concurrence.——Another by Naſica, A. U. C. 582, to make war againſt Perſeus, ſon of Philip, king of Macedonia, if he did not give proper ſatisfaction to the Roman people.

Cornēlia, a daughter of Cinna, who was the firſt wife of J. Cæſar. She became mother of Julia, Pompey's wife, and was ſo affectionately loved by her huſband, that, at her death, he pronounced a funeral oration over her body. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A daughter of Metellus Scipio, who married Pompey, after the death of her huſband P. Craſſus. She has been praiſed for her great virtues. When her huſband left her in the bay of Alexandria, to go to ſhore in a ſmall boat, ſhe ſaw him ſtabbed by Achillas, and heard his dying groans without the poſſibility of aiding him. She attributed all his misfortunes to his connection with her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A daughter of Scipio Africanus, who was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. She was courted by a king; but ſhe preferred being the wife of a Roman citizen, to that of a monarch. Her virtues have been deſervedly commended, as well as the wholeſome principles ſhe inculcated in her two ſons. When a Campanian lady made once a ſhew of her jewels at Cornelia's houſe, and entreated her to favor her with a ſight of her own, Cornelia produced her two ſons, ſaying, Theſe are the only jewels of which I can boaſt. In her life-time, a ſtatue was raiſed to her, with this inſcription, *Cornelia mater Gracchorum*. Some of her epiſtles are preſerved. *Plut. in Gracch.*—*Juv.* 6, v. 167.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.—*Cic in Brut.* 58.——A veſtal virgin, buried alive in Domitian's age, as guilty of incontinence. *Sueton. in Dom.*

Cornēlii, an illuſtrious family at Rome, of whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed were, Caius Cornelius, a ſoothſayer of Padua, who foretold the beginning and iſſue of the battle of Pharſalia.——Dolabella, a friend and admirer of Cleopatra. He told her that Auguſtus intended to remove her from the monument, where ſhe had retired.——An officer of Sylla, whom J. Cæſar bribed to eſcape the proſcription which threatened his life.——Cethegus, a prieſt, degraded from his office for want of attention.——Cn. a man choſen by Marcellus to be his colleague in the conſulſhip.——Balbus, a man who hindered J. Cæſar from riſing up at the arrival of the ſenators.——Coſſus, a military tribune during the time that there were no conſuls in the republic. He offered to Jupiter, the ſpoils called *opima*.——Balbus, a man of Gades, intimate with Cicero, by whom he was ably defended when accuſed.——A freed man of Sylla the dictator.——Scipio, a man appointed maſter of the horſe, by Camillus, when dictator.——Gallus, an elegiac poet. *Vid. Gallus*.——Merula, was made conſul by Auguſtus, in the room of Cinna.——Marcellus, a man killed in Spain, by Galba.——C. Nepos, an hiſtorian. *Vid. Nepos*.——Merula, a conſul, ſent againſt the Boii in Gaul. He killed 1400 of them. His grandſon followed the intereſt of Sylla; and when Marius entered the city, he killed himſelf, by opening his veins.——Gallus, a man who died in the act of copulation *Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——Severus an epic poet in the age of Auguſtus, of great genius. He wrote a poem on mount Ætna, and on the death of Cicero.——Thuſcus, a miſchievous perſon.——Lentulus Cethegus, a conſul.——Aur. Celſus, wrote eight books

on medicine, still extant.——Cn. and Publ. Scipio. *Vid. Scipio.*——Lentulus, a high priest, &c. *Liv.—Plut.—Val. Max.—Tacit.—Suet.—Polyb.—C. Nep. &c.*

Cornĭculum, a town of Latium. *Dionys. Hal.*

Cornificius, a poet and general in the age of Augustus, employed to accuse Brutus, &c. His sister Cornificia, was also blessed with a poetical genius. *Plut. in Brut.*——A lieutenant of J. Cæsar. *Id. in Cæs.*——A friend of Cicero, and his colleague in the office of augur.

Cornĭger, a surname of Bacchus.

Cornūtus, a stoic philosopher, of Africa, preceptor to Persius the satyrist. He wrote some treatises on philosophy and rhetoric. *Pers.* 5, v. 36.——A prætor of Rome, in the age of Cicero. *Cic.* 10, ep. 12——A Roman, saved from the proscription of Marius, by his servants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and said it was their master. *Plut. in Mario.*

Corœbus, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximena. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Cassandra for his services. Cassandra advised him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Pencleus. *Paus* 10, c. 27.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341, &c.——A courier of Elis, killed by Neoptolemus. He obtained a prize at Olympia, B. C. 776, in the 28th olympiad from the institution of Iphitus; but this year has generally been called the first olympiad. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.——A hero of Argolis, who killed the serpent sent by Apollo to avenge Argos. His country was afflicted with a plague, and he consulted the oracle of Delphi, which commanded him to build a temple, where a tripod which was given him, should fall from his hand. *Paus.* 1, v. 43.

Corōna, a town of Messenia. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Coronēa, a town of Bœotia, where, in the first year of the Corinthian war, Agesilaus defeated the allied forces of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, B. C. 394 *C. Nep. in Ages.—Diod.* 12.——A town of Peloponnesus—of Corinth—of Cyprus—of Amphracia—of Phthiotis.

Corōnis, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo. She became pregnant by her lover, who killed her on account of her criminal partiality to Ischys the Thessalian According to some, Diana killed her, for her infidelity to her brother; and Mercury saved the child from her womb, as she was on the burning pile. Others say, that she brought forth her son, and exposed him near Epidaurus, to avoid her father's resentment; and they farther mention, that Apollo had set a crow to watch her behaviour. The child was preserved, and called Æsculapius; and the mother, after death, received divine honors, and had a statue at Sicyon, in her son's temple, which was never exposed to public view. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.——The daughter of Coronæus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow by Minerva, when flying before Neptune. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 543.——One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

Coronta, a town of Acarnania. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 102.

Corōnus, a son of Apollo. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.——A son of Phoroneus king of the Lapithæ. *Diod.* 4.

Corrhagium, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Corsi, a people of Sardinia, descended from the Corsicans.

Corsia, a town of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

Corsĭca, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy. Its inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca, who was exiled among them. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey, which was produced in great abundance, though bitter in taste, from the number of yew trees and hemlock which grew there. Corsica was in the possession of the Carthaginians, and conquered by the Romans, B. C. 231. The Greeks called it Cyrnos. *Strab.—Martial.* 9, ep. 27.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6. l. 7, c. 2.—*Ovid.* 1, *Amor. el.* 14, v. 10.—*Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 30.

Corsote, a town of Armenia.

Corsūra, an island in the bay of Carthage.

Cortōna, an ancient town of Etruria, called *Corytum* by Virgil. It was at the mouth of the Thrasymene Lake. *Dionys. H.* 1, c. 20 & 26.—*Liv.* 9, c. 37. l. 22, c. 4.

Corvīnus, a name given to M. Valerius, from a *crow*, which assisted him when he was fighting against a Gaul.——An orator. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.——Messala, an eloquent orator, in the Augustan age, distinguished for integrity and patriotism, yet ridiculed for his frequent quotations of Greek in his actions. In his old age, he became so forgetful as not even to remember his own name.——One of this family became so poor, that he was obliged, to maintain himself, to be a mercenary shepherd. *Juv.* 1, v. 108.

T. Coruncānus, the first plebeian who was made high-priest at Rome.——The family of the *Coruncani* was famous for the number

number of great men which it supplied, for the service and honor of the Roman republic. *Cic. pro domo.*

Corus, a river of Arabia, falling into the Red sea. *Herodot.* 3, c. 9.

Corybantes, the priests of Cybele, called also Galli. In the celebration of their festivals, they beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. They first inhabited on mount Ida, and from thence passed into Crete, and secretly brought up Jupiter. Some suppose that they receive their name from Corybas son of Jasus and Cybele, who first introduced the rites of his mother into Phrygia. There was a festival at Cnossus in Crete, called *Corybantica*, in commemoration of the Corybantes, who there educated Jupiter. *Paus.* 8, c. 37.—*Diod.* 5.—*Horat.* 1. od. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617, l. 10, v. 250.

Corybas, a son of Jasus and Cybele. *Diod.* 5.——A painter, disciple to Nicomachus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Corybassa, a city of Mysia.

Corybus, a promontory of Crete.

Corycia, a nymph, mother of Lycorus, by Apollo. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

Corycides, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus. This name is often applied to the muses. *Ovid. Met.* v. 320.

Corycius, an old man of Tarentum, whose time was happily employed in taking care of his bees. He is represented by *Virgil. G.* 4, v. 127, &c. as a contented old man, whose assiduity and diligence are exemplary. Some suppose that the word *Corycius*, implies not a person of that name, but a native of Corycus, who had settled in Italy.

Corycus, now *Curco*, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name, and also a cave, with a grove which produced excellent saffron. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 4, v. 68.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 809.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 12. *ep.* 13.—*Strab.* 14.——Another of Ionia, long the famous retreat of robbers.——Another at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

Corydon, a fictitious name of a shepherd, often occurring in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

Coryla & Coryleum, a village of Paphlagonia.

Corynа, a town of Ionia. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.

Corymbifer, a surname of Bacchus, from his wearing a crown of *corymbi*, certain berries that grow on the ivy. *Ovid.* 1. *Fast.* v. 393.

Coryneta & Corynetes, a famous robber, son of Vulcan, killed by Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

Coryphasium, a promontory of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 36.

Coryphe, a daughter of Oceanus. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Corythenses, a place of Tegea. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

Corythus, a king of Corinth. *Diod.* 4.

Corytus, a king of Etruria, father to Jasius, whom Dardanus is said to have put to death, to obtain the kingdom. It is also a town and mountain of Etruria, now *Cortona*, near which Dardanus was born. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 170. l. 7, v. 209.—*Sil.* 5. v. 123. l. 4, v. 721.

Cos, an island. *Vid.* Co.

Cosa & Cossa, or Cŏsæ, a town of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 168.—*Liv.* 22, c. 11.—*Cic.* 9. *Att.* 6.—*Cæs. B. C.* 1, c. 34.

Cosconius, a Latin writer. *Varro de L. L.* 5.——A wretched epigram writer. *Martial.* 2, ep. 77.

Cosingas, a Thracian priest of Juno, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 22.

Cosis, a brother to the king of Albania, killed by Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Cosmus, an effeminate Roman. *Juv.* 8.

Cossea, a part of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

Cossus, a surname given to the family of the Cornelii.——A Roman, who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained the *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 318. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 841.

Cossutii, a family at Rome, of which Cossutia, Cæsar's wife, was descended. *Suet. in Cæs.* 1.

Costobœi, robbers in Galatia. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

Cosyra, a barren island in the African sea, near Melita. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 567.

Cotes & Cottes, a promontory of Mauritania.

Cothon, a small island near the citadel of Carthage, with a convenient bay, which served for a dock-yard. *Servius in Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 431.—*Diod.* 3.

Cothonea, the mother of Triptolemus. *Hygin.* fab. 147.

Cotiso, a king of the Daci, whose army invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. It is said that Augustus solicited his daughter in marriage. *Suet. in Aug.* 63.—*Horat.* 3, od. 8, v. 18.

Cotonis, an island near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cotta M. Aurelius, a Roman, who opposed Marius. He was consul with Lucullus; and when in Asia, he was defeated by sea and land, by Mithridates. He was surnamed *Ponticus*, because he took Heraclea of Pontus by treachery. *Plut in Lucull.*—— An orator, greatly commended by *Cicero de Orat.*——A governor of Paphlagonia, very faithful to Sardanapalus *Diod.* 2.——A spendthrift, in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit.*

——An officer of Cæſar, in Gaul.——A poet mentioned by Ovid in *Ep. de Pont.*

COTTIÆ ALPES, a certain part of the Alps, by which Italy is ſeparated from Gaul. *Suet. Tib.* 37. *Ner.* 18.

COTTUS, a giant, ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who had 100 hands, and 50 heads. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 147.——A man among the Ædui, &c. *Cæſ. bell.*

COTYÆUM, a town of Galatia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——of Phrygia.

COTYLÆUS, a ſirname of Æſculapius, worſhipped on the borders of the Eurotas. His temple was raiſed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 19.

COTYLIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, *Pauſ.* 8, c. 41.

COTYORA, a city of Aſia Minor, founded by a colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.

COTYS, the father of Aſia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 45.——A ſon of Manes by Callirhoe, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Mæonia.——A king of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——Another, who favored the intereſt of Pompey. He was of an iraſcible temper. *Lucan.* 5, v. 54.——Another, king of Thrace, who divided the kingdom with his uncle, by whom he was killed. It is the ſame to whom Ovid writes from his baniſhment. *Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 64.—*Ovid.* 2, *de Pont. ep.* 9.——A king of the Odryſæ. *Liv.* 42, c. 29.——A king of Armenia Minor, who fought againſt Mithridates, in the age of Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 11 & 13.——Another, who imagined he ſhould marry Minerva, &c. *Athen.* 12.

COTYTTO, the goddeſs of all debauchery, whoſe feſtivals, called *Cottytia*, were celebrated by the Athenians, Corinthians, Thracians, &c. during the night. Her prieſts were called Baptæ, and nothing but debauchery and wantonneſs prevailed at the celebration. A feſtival of the ſame name was obſerved in Sicily, where the votaries of the goddeſs carried about boughs hung with cakes and fruit, which it was lawful for any perſon to pluck off. It was a capital puniſhment to reveal whatever was ſeen or done at theſe ſacred feſtivals, and it coſt Eupolis his life for an unſeaſonable reflection upon them. The goddeſs Cotytto is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Proſerpine. *Horat.* epod. 17, v. 58.—*Juv.* 2, v. 91.

CRAGUS, a woody mountain of Cilicia, part of Mount Taurus, ſacred to Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 645.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 21.

CRAMBUSA, a town of Lycia.

CRANAI, a ſirname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 44.

CRANAPES, a Perſian, &c. *Herodot.*

CRANAUS, the ſecond king of Athens, who ſucceeded Cecrops, and reigned nine years, B. C. 1497. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2.——A city of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

CRANE, a nymph. *Vid. Carna.*——A town of Arcadia.

CRANEUM, a gymnaſtic ſchool at Corinth. *Diog.*

CRANII, a town of Cephallenia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.

CRANON & CRANNON, a town of Theſſaly, on the borders of Macedonia, where Antipater and Craterus defeated the Athenians after Alexander's death. *Liv.* 26, c. 10. l. 42, c. 64.

CRANTOR, a philoſopher of Soli, among the pupils of Plato, B. C. 310. *Diog.*——An armour-bearer of Peleus, killed by Demoleon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 361.

L. CRASSITIUS, a man who opened a ſchool at Rome. *Suet. de Gram.* 18.

CRASSUS, a grandfather of Craſſus the Rich, who never laughed. *Plin.* 7, c. 19.——Publ. Licinius, a Roman high-prieſt, about 131 years, B. C. who went into Aſia with an army againſt Ariſtonicus, where he was killed, and buried at Smyrna.——M. Licinius, a celebrated Roman, ſirnamed *Rich*, on account of his opulence. At firſt he was very circumſcribed in his circumſtances; but, by educating ſlaves, and ſelling them at a high price, he ſoon enriched himſelf. The cruelties of Cinna obliged him to leave Rome; and he retired to Spain, where he remained concealed for eight months. After Cinna's death he paſſed into Africa, and thence to Italy, where he ſerved Sylla, and ingratiated himſelf in his favor. When the gladiators, with Spartacus at their head, had ſpread an univerſal alarm in Italy, and defeated ſome of the Roman generals, Craſſus was ſent againſt them. A battle was fought, in which Craſſus ſlaughtered 12,000 of the ſlaves, and by this deciſive blow, ſoon put an end to the war, and was honored with an *ovatio* at his return. He was ſoon after made conſul with Pompey; and in this high office he diſplayed his opulence, by entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables. He was afterwards cenſor, and formed the firſt triumvirate with Pompey and Cæſar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, Craſſus never imitated the ambitious conduct of his colleagues, but was ſatisfied with the province of Syria, which ſeemed to promiſe an inexhauſtible ſource of wealth. With hopes of enlarging his poſſeſſions, he ſet off from Rome, though the omens proved unfavorable, and every thing ſeemed to threaten his ruin. He croſſed the Euphrates, and, forgetful of the rich cities of Babylon and Seleucia, he haſtened to make himſelf maſter of Parthia. He was betrayed in his march by the delay of Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, and the perfidy of Ariamnes. He was met in a large plain by Surena, the general of the forces of Orodes, king of Parthia; and a battle was fought, in which

which 20,000 Romans were killed, and 10,000 taken priſoners. The darkneſs of the night favored the eſcape of the reſt, and Craſſus, forced by the mutiny and turbulence of his ſoldiers, and the treachery of his guides, truſted himſelf to the general of the enemy, on pretence of propoſing terms of accommodation, and he was put to death, B. C. 53. His head was cut off, and ſent to Orodes, who poured melted lead down his throat, and inſulted his misfortunes. The firmneſs with which Craſſus received the news of his ſon's death, who periſhed in that expedition, has been deſervedly commended; and the words that he uttered when he ſurrendered himſelf into the hands of Surena, equally claim our admiration. He was wont often to ſay, that no man ought to be accounted rich, if he could not maintain an army. Though he has been called avaricious, yet he ſhowed himſelf always ready to lend money to his friends without intereſt. He was fond of philoſophy, and his knowledge of hiſtory was great and extenſive. *Plutarch* has written his life. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.——Publius, the ſon of the rich Craſſus, went into Parthia with his father. When he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the enemy, and without any hope of eſcape, he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head was cut off, and ſhowed with inſolence to his father by the Parthians. *Plut. in Craſſ.*——L. Licinius, a celebrated Roman orator, commended by Cicero, and introduced in his book *de oratore* as the principal ſpeaker.——A ſon of Craſſus the rich, killed in the civil wars, after Cæſar's death.

Crastīnus, a man in Cæſar's army, killed at the battle of Pharſalia. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3, c. 99.

Cratais, the mother of Scylla.

Cratæus, conſpired againſt Archelaus, &c.—*Ariſtot.*

Crater, a bay of Campania near Miſenus.

Cratĕrus, one of Alexander's generals. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor in the field, and wrote the hiſtory of Alexander's life. He was greatly reſpected and loved by the Macedonian ſoldiers, and Alexander always truſted him with unuſual confidence. After Alexander's death, he ſubdued Greece with Antipater, and paſſed with his colleague into Aſia, where he was killed in a battle againſt Eumenes, B. C. 321. He had received for his ſhare of Alexander's kingdoms, Greece and Epirus. *Nep. in Eumen.* 2.—*Juſtin.* 12 & 13.—*Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*——A phyſician of Aticus, mentioned by *Cic.* 12, *ad Attic.* ep. 13.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 161.——A painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——An Athenian, who collected into one body, all the decrees which had paſſed in the public aſſemblies at Athens.

Crates, a philoſopher of Bœotia, ſon of Aſcondus, and diſciple of Diogenes the Cynic, B. C. 324. He ſold his eſtates, and gave the money to his fellow-citizens. He was naturally deformed, and he rendered himſelf more hideous, by ſewing ſheep's ſkins to his mantle, and by the ſingularity of his manners. He clothed himſelf as warm as poſſible in the ſummer: but in the winter, his garments were uncommonly thin, and incapable to reſiſt the inclemency of the ſeaſon. Hipparchia, the ſiſter of a philoſopher, became enamoured of him; and as he could not cool her paſſion by repreſenting himſelf as poor and deformed, he married her. He had by her two daughters, whom he gave in marriage to his diſciples, after he had permitted them their company for 30 days, by way of trial. Some of his letters are extant. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A ſtoic, ſon of Timocrates, who opened a ſchool at Rome, where he taught grammar. *Sueton.*——A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the moſt ſtriking events of every age, B. C. 165. *Ælian. de Anim.* 17, c. 9.——A philoſopher of Athens, who ſucceeded in the ſchool of his maſter Polemon.——An Athenian comic poet.

Cratesiclēa, the mother of Cleomenes, who went to Egypt, in hopes of ſerving her country, &c. *Plut. in Cleom.*

Cratesipŏlis, a queen of Sicyon, who ſeverely puniſhed ſome of her ſubjects, who had revolted at the death of Alexander, her huſband, &c. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 58.

Cratesippĭdas, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, againſt the Athenians, &c. *Diod.* 13.

Cratēvas, a general of Caſſander. *Diod.* 19.

Crateus, a ſon of Minos.

Crathis, a river of Achaia, falling into the bay of Corinth. *Strab.* 8.——Another in Magna Græcia, whoſe waters were ſuppoſed to give a yellow color to the hair and beard of thoſe that drank them. *Ovid.* 14. *Met.* v. 315.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.—*Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cratīnus, a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondneſs for drinking. He died at the age of 97, B. C. 431 years. Quintilian greatly commends his comedies, which the little remains of his poetry do not ſeem fully to juſtify. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4.—*Quintil.*——A wreſtler, of an uncommon beauty. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 3.——A river of Aſia. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

Cratippus, a philoſopher of Mitylene, who, among others, taught Cicero's ſon at Athens. After the battle of Pharſalia, Pom-

pey viſited the houſe of Cratippus, where their diſcourſe was chiefly turned upon Providence, which the warrior blamed, and the philoſopher defended. *Plut. in Pomp.—Cic. in offic.* 1.——An hiſtorian, contemporary with Thucydides. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

CRATŸLUS, a philoſopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

CRAUSIÆ, two iſlands on the coaſt of Peloponneſus.

CRAUSIS, the father of Philopœmen.

CRAUXĬDAS, a man who obtained an Olympic crown at a horſe race. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.

CRĔMĔRA, a ſmall river of Tuſcany, falling into the Tiber, famous for the death of the 300 Fabii, who were killed there in a battle againſt the Veientes, A. U. C. 277. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 205.—*Juv.* 2, v. 155.

CREMMA, a town of Lycia.

CREMMYON & CROMMYON, a town near Corinth, where Theſeus killed a ſow of uncommon bigneſs. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 435.

CREMNI & CREMNOS, a commercial place on the Palus Mæotis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 2.

CREMŌNA, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua. It was a Roman colony, and ſuffered much when Annibal firſt paſſed into Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 56.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 4 & 19.

CREMŌNIS JUGUM, a part of the Alps, over which, as ſome ſuppoſe, Annibal paſſed to enter Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

CREMIDES, a place of Bithynia. *Diod.* 14.

CREMUTIUS CORDUS, an hiſtorian who wrote an account of Auguſtus, and of the civil wars, and ſtarved himſelf for fear of the reſentment of Tiberius, whom he had offended, by calling Caſſius the laſt of the Romans. *Tacit. An.* 55, c. 34, 35.—*Suet. in Aug.* 35 *in Tib.* 60. *in Calig.* 16.

CREON, king of Corinth, was ſon of Syſiphus. He promiſed his daughter Glauce to Jaſon, who repudiated Medea. To revenge the ſucceſs of her rival, Medea ſent her for a preſent, a gown covered with poiſon. Glauce put it on, and was ſeized with ſudden pains. Her body took fire, and ſhe expired in the greateſt torments. The houſe alſo was conſumed by the fire, and Creon and his family ſhared Glauce's fate. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 7.—*Eurip. in Med.*—*Hygin.* fab. 25.—*Diod.* 4.——A ſon of Menœtius, father to Jocaſta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocaſta, Creon aſcended the vacant throne of Thebes. As the ravages of the Sphinx *(Vid. Sphinx)* were intolerable, Creon offered his crown, and daughter in marriage, to him who could explain the ænigmas which the monſter propoſed. Œdipus was happy in his explanations, and he aſcended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocaſta without knowing that ſhe was his mother, and by her he had two ſons, Polynices and Eteocles. Theſe two ſons mutually agreed, after their father's death, to reign in the kingdom, each alternately. Eteocles firſt aſcended the throne, by right of ſeniority; but when he was once in power, he refuſed to reſign at the appointed time, and his brother led againſt him an army of Argives to ſupport his right. The war was decided by a ſingle combat between the two brothers. They both killed one another, and Creon aſcended the throne, till Leodamas the ſon of Eteocles ſhould be of a ſufficient age to aſſume the reins of government. In his regal capacity, Creon commanded that the Argives, and more particularly Polynices, who was the cauſe of all the bloodſhed, ſhould remain unburied. If this was in any manner diſobeyed, the offenders were to be buried alive. Antigone, the ſiſter of Polynices, tranſgreſſed, and was accordingly puniſhed. Hæmon, the ſon of Creon, who was paſſionately fond of Antigone, killed himſelf on her grave, when his father refuſed to grant her pardon. Creon was afterwards killed by Theſeus, who had made war with him, becauſe he refuſed burial to the Argives. *Vid. Eteocles, Polynices, Adraſtus, Oedipus.—Apollod.* 3, c. 56, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39. l. 9, c. 5, &c.—*Stat. in Theb.—Sophocl. in Antig.—Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.—Hygin.* fab. 67 & 76.—*Diod.* 1 & 4.——The firſt annual archon at Athens, 684 B. C. *Pater.* 1, c. 8.

CREONTIĂDES, a ſon of Hercules by Megara daughter of Creon, killed by his father, becauſe he had ſlain Lycus.

CREOPHĬLUS, a Samian, who hoſpitably entertained Homer, from whom he received a poem in return. Some ſay that he was that poet's maſter, &c. *Strab.* 14.——An hiſtorian. *Athen.* 8.

CREPERIUS POLLIO, a Roman, who ſpent his all in the moſt extravagant debauchery. *Juv.* 9, v. 6.

CRES, an inhabitant of Crete.—The firſt king of Crete. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.

CRESA & CRESSA, a town of Caria.

CRESIUS, a hill of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 44.

CRESPHONTES, a ſon of Ariſtomachus, who, with his brothers Temenus and Ariſtodemus, attempted to recover the Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3, &c.

CRESSIUS, belonging to Crete. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 70. l. 8, 294.

CRESTON, a town of Thrace, capital of a part of the country called *Creſtonia.* The inhabitants had each many wives; and when the huſband died, ſhe who had received the greateſt,

greateſt ſhare of his affection, was chearfully ſlain on his grave. *Herodot.* 5, c. 5.

Cresus & Ephesus, two men who built the temple of Diana at Epheſus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

Creta, one of the largeſt iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea, at the ſouth of all the Cyclades. It was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wiſdom of Minos eſtabliſhed there. The inhabitants have been deteſted for their unnatural loves, their falſehood, their piracies, and robberies. Jupiter, as ſome authors report, was educated in that iſland by the Corybantes, and the Cretans boaſted that they could ſhow his tomb. There were different colonies from Phrygia, Doris, Achaia, &c. that eſtabliſhed themſelves there. The iſland, after groaning under the tyranny of democratical uſurpation, and feeling the ſcourge of frequent ſedition, was made a Roman province, B. C. 66, after a war of three years, in which the inhabitants were ſo diſtreſſed, that they were even compelled to drink the water of their cattle. Chalk was produced there, and thence called *Creta*, and with it the Romans marked their lucky days in their calendar. *Horat.* 1, od. 36, v. 10. *epod.* 9.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 444. *Epiſt.* 10, v. 106.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 184.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 104.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cretæus, a poet, mentioned by *Propertius*, 2, el. 34, v. 29.

Crete, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A daughter of Deucalion. *Id.* 3, c. 3.

Cretea, a country of Arcadia, where Jupiter was educated, according to ſome traditions. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

Cretes, inhabitants of Crete. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

Creteus, a Trojan, diſtinguiſhed as a poet and muſician. He followed Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 774.——Another, killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 538.

Cretheis, the wife of Acaſtus, king of Iolchos, who fell in love with Peleus, ſon of Æacus, and accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue, becauſe he refuſed to comply with her wiſhes, &c. *Pindar. Nem.* 4.

Cretheus, a ſon of Æolus, father of Æſon, by Tyro his brother's daughter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.

Crethon, a ſon of Diocles, engaged in the Trojan war on the ſide of Greece. He was ſlain, with his brother Orſilochus, by Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 540.

Cretĭcus, a certain orator. *Juv.* 2, v. 67.——A ſirname of M. Antony's father.

Cressas, a famous boxer. *Pauſ.* 2.

Creūsa, a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. As ſhe was going to marry Jaſon, who had divorced Medea, ſhe put on a poiſoned garment, which immediately ſet her body on fire, and ſhe expired in the moſt excruciating torments. She had received this gown as a gift from Medea, who wiſhed to take that revenge upon the infidelity of Jaſon. Some call her Glauce. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 1, v. 335.——A daughter of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba. She married Æneas, by whom ſhe had ſome children, among which was Aſcanius. When Troy was taken, ſhe fled in the night, with her huſband; but they were ſeparated in the midſt of the confuſion, and Æneas could not recover her, nor hear where ſhe was. Cybele ſaved her, and carried her to her temple, of which ſhe became prieſteſs; according to the relation of Virgil, who makes Creuſa appear to her huſband in a viſion, while he was ſeeking her in the tumult of war. She predicted to Æneas the calamities that attended him, the fame he ſhould acquire when he came to Italy, and his conſequent marriage with a princeſs of the country. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 562, &c.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was mother of Janus by Apollo.——A town of Bœotia.

Creūsis, a naval ſtation of the Theſpians. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.

Criăsus, a ſon of Argos, king in Peloponneſus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Crinippus, a general of Dionyſius the elder.

Crinis, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Laert.*——A prieſt of Apollo.

Crinīsus & Crimisus, now *Caltabellota*, a river on the weſtern parts of Sicily near Segeſta, where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginian forces. *C. Nep. in Tim.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 38.——The word in the various editions of Virgil, is ſpelt Cremiſſus, Crimiſſus, Crimiſus, Crimeſus, Criniſus, Crimniſus.——The Criniſus was a Trojan prince, who expoſed his daughter on the ſea, rather than ſuffer her to be devoured by the ſea-monſter which Neptune ſent to puniſh the infidelity of Laomedon. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] The daughter came ſafe to the ſhores of Sicily. Criniſus ſome time after went in queſt of his daughter, and was ſo diſconſolate for her loſs, that the gods changed him into a river in Sicily, and granted him the power of metamorphoſing himſelf into whatever ſhape he pleaſed. He made uſe of this privilege to ſeduce the neighbouring nymphs.

Crino, a daughter of Antenor. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Crissæus sinus, a bay on the coaſts of Peloponneſus,

Peloponnesus, near Corinth, now the bay of *Salona*. It received its name from *Crissa*, a town of Phocis, situate on the bay and near Delphi.

Crison, a man of Himera, who obtained a prize at Olympia, &c. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Crispīna, a Roman matron, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* 47.

Crispīnus, a prætorian, who, though originally a slave in Egypt, was, after the acquisition of riches, raised to the honors of Roman knighthood by Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 26.——A stoic philosopher, as remarkable for his loquacity as for the foolish and tedious poem he wrote, to explain the tenets of his own sect, to which *Horace* alludes in the last verses of 1, *Sat.* 1.

Crispus Sallustius. *Vid.* Sallustius. ——Virio, a famous orator. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——The second husband of Agrippina. ——Flav. Jul. a son of the Great Constantine, made Cæsar by his father, and distinguished for valor and extensive knowledge. Fausta, his step-mother, wished to seduce him; and when he refused, she accused him before Constantine, who believed the crime, and caused his son to be poisoned, A. D. 326.

Crităla, a town of Cappadocia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.

Crithēis, a daughter of Melanippus, who became pregnant by an unknown person, and afterwards married Phemicis of Smyrna, and brought forth the poet Homer, according to *Herodot. in vitâ.*

Crithote, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus. *C. Nep.*

Critias, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He was eloquent and well-bred, but of dangerous principles, and cruelly persecuted his enemies, and put them to death. He was killed in a battle against those citizens whom his oppression had banished. He had been among the disciples of Socrates, and had written elegies and other compositions, of which some fragments remain. *Cic.* 2, *de Orat.*——A philosopher.——A man who wrote on republics.——Another, who addressed an elegy to Alcibiades.

Crito, one of the disciples of Socrates, who attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and composed some dialogues now lost. *Diog.*——A physician in the age of Artaxerxes Longimanus.——An historian of Naxus, who wrote an account of all that had happened during eight particular years of his life.——A Macedonian historian, who wrote an account of Pallene, of Persia, of the foundation of Syracuse, of the Getæ, &c.

Critorŭlus, a general of Phocis, at the battle of Thermopylæ, between Antiochus and the Romans. *Paus.* 10, c. 20.——A physician in the age of Philip king of Macedonia. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.——A son of Crito, disciple to Socrates. *Diog. in Crit.*

Critodēmus, an ancient [illegible]. *Plin.* 5, c. 76.

Critōgnatus, a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.*

Critolāus, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia, who, with two brothers, fought against the two sons of Demostratus of Pheneus, to put an end to a long war between their respective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withstand his three bold antagonists. He conquered them; and when, at his return, his sister deplored the death of one of his antagonists, to whom she was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of resentment. The offence deserved capital punishment; but he was pardoned, on account of the services he had rendered his country. He was afterwards general of the Achæans, and it is said that he poisoned himself, because he had been conquered at Thermopylæ by the Romans. *Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.* ——A peripatetic philosopher of Athens, sent ambassador to Rome, &c. 140 B. C. *Cic.* 2, *de Orat.*——An historian who wrote about Epirus.

Crius, a soothsayer, son of Theocles. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.——A man of Ægina, &c. —*Herodot.* 6, c. 50.——A river of Achaia, called after a giant of the same name. *Paus.* 7, c. 27.

Crobialus, a town of Paphlagonia.

Crobyzi, a people of Thrace.

Crŏcăle, one of Diana's attendants. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Croceæ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, v. 21.

Crocodilopŏlis, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis. The crocodiles were held there in the greatest veneration; and they were so tame, that they came to take food from the hand of their feeders. It was afterwards called Arsinoe. *Herodot.* 2, c. 69.—*Strab.* 17.

Crocus, a beautiful youth enamoured of the nymph Smilax. He was changed into a flower of the same name, on account of the impatience of his love, and Smilax was metamorphosed into a yew-tree. *Ovid.* 4, *Met.* v. 283.

Crœsus, the fifth and last of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia, was son of Alyattes, and passed for the richest of mankind. He was the first who made the Greeks of Asia tributary to the Lydians. His court was the asylum of learning; and Æsop, the famous fable-writer, among others, lived under his patronage. In a conversation with Solon, Crœsus wished to be thought the happiest of mankind; but the philosopher

philoſopher appriſed him of his miſtake, and gave the preference to poverty and domeſtic virtue. Crœſus undertook a war againſt Cyrus the king of Perſia, and marched to meet him with an army of 420,000 men, and 60,000 horſe. After a reign of 14 years, he was defeated, B. C. 548; his capital was beſieged, and he fell into the conqueror's hands, who ordered him to be burnt alive. The pile was already on fire, when Cyrus heard the conquered monarch three times exclaim, Solon! with lamentable energy. He aſked him the reaſon of his exclamation, and Crœſus repeated the converſation he had once had with Solon on human happineſs. Cyrus was moved at the recital, and at the recollection of the inconſtancy of human affairs, he ordered Crœſus to be taken from the burning pile, and he became one of his moſt intimate friends. The kingdom of Lydia became extinct in his perſon, and the power was transferred to Perſia. Crœſus ſurvived Cyrus. The manner of his death is unknown. He is celebrated for the immenſely rich preſents which he made to the temple of Delphi, from which he received an obſcure and ambiguous oracle, which he interpreted in his favor, and which was fulfilled in the deſtruction of his empire. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Plut. in Solon.* 8, c. 24.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 7.

CROMI, a people of Arcadia.

CROMĪTIS, a country of Arcadia.

CROMMYON & CROMYON, a place of Attica, where Hercules killed a large ſow that laid waſte the neighbouring country. *Ovid. Met.* 7.—*Xen.*——A town near Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.

CROMNA, a town of Bithynia.

CROMUS, a ſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Id.* 8. c. 3.

CRONIA, a feſtival at Athens, in honor of Saturn. The Rhodians obſerved the ſame feſtival, and generally ſacrificed to the god a condemned malefactor.

CRONIUM, a town of Elis—of Sicily.

CROPHI, a mountain of Egypt, near which were the ſources of the Nile, according to ſome traditions, in the city of Sais. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28.

CROSSÆA, a country ſituate partly in Thrace, and partly in Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

CROTĂLUS, a navigable river of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.

CROTON, a man killed by Hercules, by whom he was afterwards greatly honored. *Diod.* 4.

CRŎTŌNA, a town of Italy, ſtill known by the ſame name, in the bay of Tarentum, founded 759 years before the Auguſtan age, by a colony from Achaia. The inhabitants were excellent warriors, and great wreſtlers. Democedes, Alcmæon, Milo, &c. were natives of this place. It was ſurrounded with a wall twelve miles in circumference, before the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy. Crotona ſtruggled in vain againſt the attacks of Dionyſius of Sicily who took it. It ſuffered likewiſe in the wars of Pyrrhus and Annibal. *Herodot.* 8, c. 47.—*Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 2, c. 96.—*Liv.* 1, c. 18. l. 24, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 2.

CROTONIATÆ, the inhabitants of Crotona. *Cic. de inv.* 2, c. 1.

CROTONIATIS, a part of Italy, of which Crotona is the capital. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 35.

CROTOPIĂDES, a patronymic of Linus, as grandſon of Crotopus.

CROTŌPIAS, the patronymic of Linus, grandſon of Crotopus. *Ovid. in Ib.* 480.

CROTŌPUS, a king of Argos, ſon of Agenor, and father to Pſamathe the mother of Linus by Apollo. *Ovid. in Ib.* 480.

CRUNOS, a town of Peloponneſus. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

CRUSIS, a place near Olynthos.

CRUSTŬMĔRIUM & CRUSTUMERIA, a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* 4, c. 9. l. 42. c. 34.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.

CRUSTŪMĪNUM, a town of Etruria, near Veii, famous for pears; whence the adjective *Cruſtumia*. *Virg. G.* 2. v. 88.

CRUSTŬMIUM, CRUSTUNUS & CRUSTURNENIUS, now *Conca*, a river flowing from the Apennines, by Ariminum. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

CRYNIS, a river of Bithynia.

CRYPTA, a paſſage through mount Pauſilypus. *Vid.* Pauſilypus.

CTEĂTUS, one of the Grecian chiefs before Troy. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 4.

CTEMĔNE, a town of Theſſaly.

CTENOS, a harbour of Cherſoneſus Taurica.

CTESIAS a Greek hiſtorian and phyſician of Cnidos, taken priſoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa. He cured the king's wounds, and was his phyſician for 17 years. He wrote an hiſtory of the Aſſyrians and Perſians, which Juſtin and Diodorus have partially preferred to that of Herodotus. Some fragments of his compoſitions have been preſerved by Photius, and are to be found in Weſſeling's edition of Herodotus. *Strab.* 1.—*Athen.* 12.—*Plut. in Artax.*——A ſycophant of Athens.——An hiſtorian of Epheſus.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who floriſhed 135 years B. C. He was the inventor of the pump, and other hydraulic inſtruments. He alſo invented a *clepſydra*, or a water clock. This invention of meaſuring time by water was wonderful and ingenious. Water was made to drop upon wheels, which it turned. The wheels communicated

municated their regular motion to a ſmall wooden image, which, by a gradual riſe, pointed with a ſtick to the proper hours and months, which were engraved on a column near the machine. This artful invention gave riſe to many improvements; and the modern manner of meaſuring time with an hour-glaſs is in imitation of the clepſydra of Cteſibius. *Vitruv. de Archit.* 9, c. 9.——A cynic philoſopher.——An hiſtorian, who flouriſhed 254 years B. C. and died in his 104th year. *Plut. in Dem.*

Cteſĭcles, a general of Zacynthos, &c.

Cteſidēmus, a painter who had Antiphilus for pupil. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Cteſilŏchus, a noble painter, who repreſented Jupiter as bringing forth Bacchus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Cteſĭphon, an Athenian, who adviſed his fellow citizens publicly to preſent Demoſthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. This was oppoſed by the orator Æſchines, the rival of Demoſthenes, who accuſed Cteſiphon of ſeditious views. Demoſthenes undertook the defence of his friend, in a celebrated oration ſtill extant, and Æſchines was baniſhed.——A Greek architect, who made the plan of Diana's temple at Epheſus.——An elegiac poet, whom king Attalus ſet over his poſſeſſions in Æolia. *Athen.* 13.——A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote an hiſtory of Bœotia, beſides a treatiſe on trees and plants. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A large village of Aſſyria, now *Elwodain*, on the banks of the Tigris, where the kings of Parthia generally reſided in winter on account of the mildneſs of the climate. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Cteſippus, a ſon of Chabrias. After his father's death he was received into the houſe of Phocion, the friend of Chabrias. Phocion attempted in vain to correct his natural foibles and extravagances. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Scythia.——One of the deſcendants of Hercules.

Ctimĕne, the youngeſt daughter of Laertes by Anticlea. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 334.

Cularo, a town of the Allobroges in Gaul, called afterwards *Gratianopolis*, and now *Grenoble*. *Cic. ep.*

Cuma & Cumæ, a town of Æolia, in Aſia Minor. The inhabitants have been accuſed of ſtupidity for not laying a tax upon all the goods which entered their harbour during 300 years. They were called *Cumani*, *Strab.* 13.—*Patere.* 1, c. 4.——A city of Campania, near Puteoli, founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ, of Æolia, before the Trojan war. The inhabitants were called *Cumæi* and *Cumani*. There was one of the Sibyls that fixed her reſidence in a cave in the neighbourhood, and was called the *Cumæan* Sibyl. *Vid. Sibyllæ.*—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 712. *Faſt.* 4, v. 158. *Pont.* 2, el. 8, v. 41.—*Cic. Rull.* 2, c. 26.—*Patere.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 441.—*Liv.* 4.—*Ptol.* 3.—*Strab.* 5.

Cumānum, a country houſe of Pompey near Cumæ. *Cic. ad Attic.* 4, ep. 10.——Another of Varro. *Id. Acad.* 1, c. 1.

Cunaxa, a place of Aſſyria, 500 ſtadia from Babylon, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger, B. C. 401. The latter entered the field of battle with 113,000 men, and the former's forces amounted to 900,000 men. The valor and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, who were among the troops of Cyrus, are well known, and have been celebrated by the pen of Xenophon, who was preſent at the battle, and who had the principal care of the retreat. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Cteſias.*

Cuneus, a cape of Spain, now *Algarve*, extending into the ſea in the form of a wedge. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 22.

Cupāvo, a ſon of Cycnus who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

Cupentus, a friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 539.

Cupīdo, a celebrated deity among the ancients, god of love, and love itſelf. There are different traditions concerning his parents. Cicero mentions three Cupids; one, ſon of Mercury and Diana; another, ſon of Mercury and Venus; and the third, of Mars and Venus. Plato mentions two. Heſiod, the moſt ancient theogoniſt, ſpeaks only of one, who, as he ſays, was produced at the ſame time as Chaos and the Earth. There are, according to the more received opinions, two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, ſon of Jupiter and Venus; whilſt the other, ſon of Nox and Erebus, is diſtinguiſhed by his debauchery and riotous diſpoſition. Cupid is repreſented as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. On gems, and all other pieces of antiquity, he is repreſented as amuſing himſelf with ſome childiſh diverſion. Sometimes he appears driving a hoop, throwing a quoit, playing with a nymph, catching a butterfly, or trying to burn with a torch; at other times he plays upon a horn before his mother, or cloſely embraces a ſwan, or with one foot raiſed in the air, he, in a muſing poſture, ſeems to meditate ſome trick. Sometimes, like a conqueror, he marches triumphantly with a helmet on his head, a ſpear on his ſhoulder, and a buckler on his arm, intimating, that even Mars himſelf owns the ſuperiority of love. His power was generally known by his riding

on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin, or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Among the ancients he was worshiped with the same solemnity as his mother Venus, and as his influence was extended over the heavens, the sea, and the earth, and even the empire of the dead, his divinity was universally acknowledged, and vows, prayers, and sacrifices were daily offered to him. According to some accounts, the union of Cupid with Chaos gave birth to men, and all the animals which inhabit the earth, and even the gods themselves were the offspring of love before the foundation of the world. Cupid, like the rest of the gods, assumed different shapes; and we find him in the Æneid putting on, at the request of his mother, the form of Ascanius, and going to Dido's court where he inspired the queen with love. *Virg Æn.* 1, v. 693, &c.—*Cic. de Nat D.* 3.—*Ovid.* 1, *Met.* fab. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 121, &c.—*Oppian. Hali.* 4. *Cyneg.* 2.—*Bion. Idyll.* 3.—*Moschus.*—*Eurip. in Hippol.*—*Theocrit. Idyll.* 3, 11, &c.

Cupiennius, a friend of Augustus, who made himself ridiculous for the nicety and effeminacy of his dress. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 36.

Cures, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants, called *Quirites*, were carried to Rome, of which they became citizens. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 292, 8, v. 638.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Macrob.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 477, & 480, l. 3, v. 94.

Curētes, a people of Crete, called also *Corybantes*, who, according to Ovid, were produced from rain. Their knowledge of all the arts was extensive, and they communicated it to many parts of ancient Greece. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and to prevent his being discovered by his father, they invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries in the harsh sounds of their shields and cymbals. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 151.—*Strab.*—*Paus.* 4, c. 33.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 282. *Fast.* 4, v. 210.

Curētis, a name given to Crete, as being the residence of the Curetes. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 136.

Curia, a division of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Over each Curia was appointed a priest, who officiated at the sacrifices of his respective assembly. The sacrifices were called *Curionia*, and the priest *Curio*. He was to be above the age of fifty. His morals were to be pure and unexceptionable, and his body free from all defects. The *Curiones* were elected by their respective Curiæ, and above them was a superior priest called *Curio maximus*, chosen by all the Curiæ in a public assembly.——The word *Curia* was also applied to public edifices among the Romans. These were generally of two sorts, divine and civil. In the former were held the assemblies of the priests, and of every religious order, for the regulation of religious sacrifices and ceremonies. The other was appointed for the senate, where they assembled for the dispatch of public business. The Curia was solemnly consecrated by the Augurs, before a lawful assembly could be convened there. There were three at Rome which more particularly claim our attention; *Curia Hostilia*, built by king Tullus Hostilius; *Curia Pompeii*, where Julius Cæsar was murdered; and *Curia Augusti*, the palace and court of the emperor Augustus.——A town of the Rhœti, now *Coire*, the capital of the Grisons.

Curia lex, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by M. Curius Dentatus the tribune. It forbade the convening of the *Comitia*, for the election of magistrates, without a previous permission from the senate.

Curias. *Vid.* Curium.

Curiatii, a family of Alba, which was carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and entered among the Patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii, and lost the victory, were of this family. *Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Dionys. Hal.* 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 24.

Q. Curio, an excellent orator, who called Cæsar in full senate, *Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem. Tacit. 21. ann.* c. 7.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 49.—*Cic. in Brut.*——His son, C. Scribonius, was tribune of the people, and an intimate friend of Cæsar. He saved Cæsar's life as he returned from the senate-house, after the debates concerning the punishments which ought to be inflicted on the adherents of Catiline. He killed himself in Africa. *Flor.* 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pomp. & Cæs.* 49.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 1.—*Lucan.* v. 268.

Curiosolitæ, a people among the Celtæ who inhabited the country which now forms Lower Britanny. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2, c. 34. l. 3, c. 11.

Curium, a town of Cyprus, at a small distance from which, on the south of the island, there is a cape which bears the name of *Curias*. *Herodot.* 5, c. 113.

Curius Dentātus Marcus Annius, a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He was three times consul, and was twice honored with a triumph. He obtained decisive victories over the Samnites, the Sabines, and the Lucanians, and defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum. The ambassadors of the Samnites visited his cottage, while he was boiling some vegetables in an earthern

earthern pot, and they attempted to bribe him by the offer of large preſents. He refuſed their offers with contempt, and ſaid, I prefer my earthern pots to all your veſſels of gold and ſilver, and it is my wiſh to command thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of money, while I am deprived of it, and live in poverty. *Plut. in Cat. Cenſ.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 12, v. 41.—*Flor.* 1, c. 15.——A lieutenant of Cæſar's cavalry, to whom ſix cohorts of Pompey revolted, &c. *Cæſ.* 1 *bell. Civ.* 24.

CURTIA, a patrician family, which migrated with Tatius to Rome.

CURTILLUS, a celebrated epicure, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 8, v. 52.

M. CURTIUS, a Roman youth who devoted himſelf to the gods Manes for the ſafety of his country, about 360 years B. C. A wide gap called afterwards *Curtius lacus*, had ſuddenly opened in the forum, and the oracle had ſaid that it never would cloſe before Rome threw into it whatever it had moſt precious. Curtius immediately perceived that no leſs than a human ſacrifice was required. He armed himſelf, mounted his horſe, and ſolemnly threw himſelf into the gulf, which inſtantly cloſed over his head. *Liv.* 7, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6. ——Q. Rufus. *Vid. Quintus.*——Nicias, a grammarian intimate with Pompey, &c. *Suet. de Gr.*——Montanus, an orator and poet under Veſpaſian. *Tacit.* 4 *Ann.*——Atticus, a Roman knight, who accompanied Tiberius in his retreat into Campania. *Tacit. An.* 4.——Lacus, the gulf into which Curtius leaped. *Vid. M. Curtius.*——Fons, a ſtream which conveyed water to Rome from the diſtance of 40 miles, by an aqueduct ſo elevated as to be diſtributed through all the hills of the city. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.

CURŪLIS MAGISTRATUS, a ſtate officer at Rome, who had the privilege of ſitting in an ivory chair in public aſſemblies. The dictator, the conſuls, the cenſors, the prætors, and ediles, claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curules magiſtratus*. The ſenators who had paſſed through the above mentioned offices were generally carried to the ſenate-houſe in ivory chairs, as all generals in their triumphant proceſſion to the capitol. When names of diſtinction began to be known among the Romans, the deſcendants of curule magiſtrates were called *nobles*, the firſt of a family who diſcharged that office were known by the name of *noti*, and thoſe that had never been in office were called *ignobiles*.

CUSSÆI, a nation of Aſia, deſtroyed by Alexander to appeaſe the manes of Hephæſtion. *Plut. in Alex.*

CUSUS, a river of Hungary falling into the Danube, now the *Vag*.

CUTIIA, a town of the Sabines, near a lake which contained a floating iſland, and of which the water was of an unuſually cold quality. *Plin.* 3, c. 12. l. 31, c. 2.—*Seneca. Q. N.* 3, c. 25.—*Liv.* 26, c. 11.

CYAMOSŌRUS, a river of Sicily.

CYĂNE, a nymph of Syracuſe, to whom her father offered violence in a fit of drunkenneſs. She dragged her raviſher to the altar, where ſhe ſacrificed him, and killed herſelf to ſtop a peſtilence, which, from that circumſtance, had already begun to afflict the country. *Plut. in Parall.*——A nymph of Sicily, who endeavoured to aſſiſt Proſerpine when ſhe was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain now called *Piſme*, a few miles from Syracuſe. *Ovid.* 5, *Met.* v. 112.——A town of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——An innkeeper, &c. *Juv.* 8, v. 162.

CYĂNEÆ, now *the Pavorane*, two rugged iſlands at the entrance of the Euxine ſea, about 20 ſtadia from the mouth of the Thracian Boſporus. One of them is on the ſide of Aſia, and the other on the European coaſt, and, according to Strabo, there is only a ſpace of 20 furlongs between them. The waves of the ſea, which continually break againſt them with a violent noiſe, fill the air with a darkening foam, and render the paſſage extremely dangerous. The ancients ſuppoſed that theſe iſlands floated, and even ſometimes united to cruſh veſſels into pieces when they paſſed through the ſtraits. This tradition aroſe from their appearing, like all other objects, to draw nearer when navigators approached them. They were ſometimes called *Symplegades* and *Planetæ*. Their true ſituation and form was firſt explored and aſcertained by the Argonauts. *Plin.* 6, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 85.—*Apollon.* 2.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 34.

CYANEE & CYANEA, a daughter of the Mæander, mother of Byblis and Caunus, by Miletus, Apollo's ſon. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 451.

CYANEUS, a large river of Colchis.

CYANIPPE, a daughter of Adraſtus.

CYANIPPUS, a Syracuſan, who derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god ſo inebriated him, that he offered violence to his daughter Cyane, who ſacrificed him on the altar. *Plut. in Parall.*——A Theſſalian, whoſe wife met with the ſame fate as Procris. *Plut. in Parall.*

CYARAXES, or CYAXARES, ſon of Phraortes, was king of Media and Perſia. He bravely defended his kingdom, which the Scythians had invaded. He made war againſt Alyattes, king of Lydia, and ſubjected to his power all Aſia beyond the river Halys. He died after a reign of 40 years,

years, B.C. 585. *Diod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73. & 103.——Another prince, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame as Darius the Mede. He was ſon of Aſtyages, king of Media. He added ſeven provinces to his father's dominions, and made war againſt the Aſſyrians, whom Cyrus favored. *Xen. Cyrop.* 1.

CYBĒBE, a name of Cybele, from κυβεβαν, becauſe in the celebration of her feſtivals men were driven to madneſs.

CYBĔLE, a goddeſs, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Veſta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Pereſynthia, Dindymene, &c. According to Diodorus, ſhe was the daughter of a Lydian prince; and as ſoon as ſhe was born ſhe was expoſed on a mountain. She was preſerved and ſuckled by ſome of the wild beaſts of the foreſt, and received the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preſerved. When ſhe returned to her father's court, ſhe had an intrigue with Atys, a beautiful youth, whom her father mutilated, &c. All the mythologiſts are unanimous in mentioning the amours of Atys and Cybele. The partiality of the goddeſs for Atys ſeems to ariſe from his having firſt introduced her worſhip in Phrygia. She enjoined him perpetual celibacy, and the violation of his promiſe was expiated by voluntary mutilation. In Phrygia the feſtivals of Cybele were obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity. Her prieſts, called Corybantes, Galli, &c. were not admitted in the ſervice of the goddeſs without a previous mutilation. In the celebration of the feſtivals, they imitated the manners of madmen, and filled the air with dreadful ſhrieks and howlings, mixed with the confuſed noiſe of drums, tabrets, bucklers and ſpears. This was in commemoration of the ſorrow of Cybele for the loſs of her favorite Atys. Cybele was generally repreſented as a robuſt woman, far advanced in her pregnancy, to intimate the fecundity of the earth. She held keys in her hand, and her head was crowned with riſing turrets, and ſometimes with the leaves of an oak. She ſometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions; Atys follows by her ſide, carrying a ball in his hand, and ſupporting himſelf upon a fir-tree, which is ſacred to the goddeſs. Sometimes Cybele is repreſented with a ſceptre in her hand, with her head covered with a tower. She is alſo ſeen with many breaſts, to ſhew that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures; and ſhe generally carries two lions under her arms. From Phrygia the worſhip of Cybele paſſed into Greece, and was ſolemnly eſtabliſhed at Eleuſis, under the name of the Eleuſinian myſteries of Ceres. The Romans, by order of the Sibylline books, brought the ſtatue of the goddeſs from Peſſinus into Italy; and when the ſhip which carried it had run on a ſhallow bank of the Tiber, the virtue and innocence of Claudia were vindicated in removing it with her girdle. It is ſuppoſed that the myſteries of Cybele were firſt known about 1580 years B. C. The Romans were particularly ſuperſtitious in waſhing every year, on the 6th of the calends of April, the ſhrine of this goddeſs, in the waters of the river Almon. There prevailed many obſcenities in the obſervation of the feſtivals, and the prieſts themſelves were the moſt eager to uſe indecent expreſſions, and to ſhew their unbounded licentiouſneſs by the impurity of their actions. *Vid. Atys, Eleuſis, Rhea, Coryhantes, Galli, &c.—Auguſtin de Civit. D. &c.—Lactant.—Lucian in Deâ Syr.—Diod.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617. l. 10, v. 252.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 566.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, v. 210 & 361.—*Plut. de Loquac. Cic. ad Attic.—Cœl. Rhod.* 8, c. 17, &c.

CYBĔLE & CYBELA, a town of Phrygia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

CYBĔLUS, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele was worſhipped.

CŸBŸRA, a town of Phrygia, whence Cybiraticus. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 33.

CYBISTRIA, a town of Cappadocia. *Cic. Div.* 15.

CYCESIUM, a town of Peloponneſus, near Piſa.

CYCHREUS, a ſon of Neptune and Salamis. After death he was honored as a god in Salamis and Attica. *Plut. in Theſ.—Apolled.* 3, c. 12.

CYCLĂDES, a name given to certain iſlands of the Ægean ſea, thoſe particularly that ſurround Delos as with a circle; whence the name (κυκλος *circulus*). They were about 53 in number, the principal of which were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seriphos, Gyarus, Tenedos, &c. The Cyclades were reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades; but during the invaſion of Greece by the Perſians, they revolted from their ancient and natural allies. *C. Nep. in Mil.* 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 10.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.—Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 64.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 127. l. 8, v. 692. —*Sil.* 4, v. 247.

CYCLŌPES, a certain race of men of gigantic ſtature, ſuppoſed to be the ſons of Cœlus and Terra. They had but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name, (κυκλος *circulus* ωψ *oculus*). They were three in number, according to Heſiod, called Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Their number was greater according to other mythologiſts, and in the age of Ulyſſes, Polyphemus was their king. [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] They inhabited the weſtern parts of the iſland

ſland of Sicily; and becauſe they were uncivilized in their manners, the poets ſpeak of them as men-eaters. The tradition of their having only one eye, originates from their cuſtom of wearing ſmall bucklers of ſteel which covered their faces, and had a ſmall aperture in the middle, which correſponded exactly to the eye. From their vicinity to mount Ætna, they have been ſuppoſed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The moſt ſolid walls and impregnable fortreſſes were ſaid, among the ancients, to be the work of the Cyclops, to render them more reſpectable, and we find that Jupiter was armed with what they had fabricated, and that the ſhield of Pluto, and the trident of Neptune, were the produce of their labor. The Cyclops were reckoned among the gods, and we find a temple dedicated to their ſervice at Corinth, where ſacrifices were ſolemnly offered. Apollo deſtroyed them all, becauſe they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his ſon Æſculapius had been killed. From the different accounts given of the Cyclops by the ancients, it may be concluded that they were all the ſame people, to whom various functions have been attributed, which cannot be reconciled one to the other, without drawing the pencil of fiction or mythology. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2.—*Homer. Od.* 1 & 9.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 140.—*Theocrit. Id.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 170. *Æn.* 6, v. 630. l. 8, v. 418, &c. l. 11, v. 263.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 780. l. 14, v. 249.——A people of Aſia.

Cycnus, a ſon of Mars, killed by Hercules. The manner of his death provoked Mars to ſuch a degree, that he reſolved ſeverely to puniſh his murderer, but he was prevented by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Herc.*——A ſon of Neptune, invulnerable in every part of his body. Achilles fought againſt him; but when he ſaw that his darts where of no effect, he threw him on the ground, and ſmothered him. He ſtripped him of his armour, and ſaw him ſuddenly changed into a bird of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3.——A ſon of Hyrie, changed into a ſwan.——A ſon of Sthenelus, king of Liguria. He was deeply afflicted at the death of his friend and relation Phaeton, and in the midſt of his lamentations he was metamorphoſed into a ſwan. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 367.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 189.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30.——A horſe's name. *Stat.* 6, *Theb.* v. 524.

Cydas, a profligate Cretan, made judge at Rome by Antony. *Cic. in Phil.* 5 & 8.

Cydias, an Athenian of great valor, &c. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 21.——A painter who made a painting of the Argonauts. This celebrated piece was bought by the orator Hortenſius, for 164 talents. *Plin.* 34.

Cydippe, the wife of Anaxilaus, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165.—The mother of Cleobis and Biton. *Vid. Cleobis.*——A girl beloved by Acontius. *Vid. Acontius.*——One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 339.

Cydnus, a river of Cilicia, near Tarſus, where Alexander bathed when covered with ſweat. The conſequences proved almoſt fatal to the monarch. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 8.

Cydon, a friend of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 335.

Cydon & Cydonia, now *Canea*, a town of Crete, built by a colony from Samos. It was ſuppoſed that Minos generally reſided there. Hence *Cydoneus. Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 858.—*Sil.* 2, v. 109.—*Liv.* 37, c. 60.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 229.

Cydonia, an iſland oppoſite Leſbos. *Plin.* 2 & 4.

Cydrara, a city of Phrygia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 30.

Cydrolāus, a man who led a colony to Samos. *Diod.* 5.

Cygnus. *Vid.* Cycnus.

Cylabus, a place near Argos in Peloponneſus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Cylbiani, mountains of Phrygia where the Cayſter takes its riſe. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Cylices, a people among the Illyrians. There was in their country a monument in honor of Cadmus. *Athen.*

Cylindus, a ſon of Phryxus and Calliope.

Cyllabaris, a public place for exerciſes at Argos, where was a ſtatue of Minerva. *Pauſ. in Cor.*

Cyllabārus, a gallant of the wife of Diomedes, &c.

Cyllārus, one of the Centaurs, paſſionately fond of Hylonome. They periſhed both at the ſame time. *Ovid.* 12. *Met.* v. 408.——A celebrated horſe of Pollux, or of Caſtor, according to Seneca. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 90.

Cyllen, a ſon of Elatus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.

Cyllēne, the mother or Lycaon, by Pelaſgus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——A naval ſtation of Elis in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.——A mountain of Arcadia, which received its name from Cyllen. Mercury was born there; hence his ſirname of *Cylleneius*, which is indiſcriminately applied to any thing he invented, or over which he preſided. *Lucan.* 1, v. 663.—*Horat.* ep. 13, v. 13.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 139.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 146. *A. A.* 3, v. 147.

Cyllēnēius, a ſirname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyllene.

CYLLYRII, certain ſlaves at Syracuſe. *Herodot.* 7, c. 155.

CYLON, an Athenian, who aſpired to tyranny. *Herodot.* 5, c. 71.

CYMA or CYMÆ, the largeſt and moſt beautiful town of Æolia, called alſo *Phricotis* and *Phricontis*, and *Cumæ*. Vid. *Cumæ*. *Liv.* 37, c. 11.—*Cic. Flacc.* 20.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 149.

CYMODŎCE, CYME, and CYMO, one of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 255.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 338.

CYMŎLUS & CIMŎLUS, an iſland of the Cretan ſea. *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 463.

CYMŎTHOË, one of the Nereides, repreſented by *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148, as aſſiſting the Trojans with Triton after the ſtorm with which Æolus, at the requeſt of Juno, had afflicted the fleet.

CYNARA, one of Horace's favorites. 4 *Od.* 1, v. 4.

CYNÆGĪRUS, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æſchylus. After the battle of Marathon, he purſued the flying Perſians to their ſhips, and ſeized one of their veſſels with his right hand, which was immediately ſevered by the enemy. Upon this he ſeized the veſſel with his left hand, and when he had loſt that alſo, he ſtill kept his hold with his teeth. *Herodot.* 6, c. 114.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 9.

CYNÆTHIUM, a town of Arcadia founded by one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

CYNĀNE, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, who married Amyntas, ſon of Perdiccas, by whom ſhe had Eurydice. *Polyæn.* 8.

CYNĀPES, a river falling into the Euxine. *Ovid.* 4, *Pont. el.* 10, v. 49.

CYNAXA. *Vid.* Cunaxa.

CYNEAS. *Vid.* Cineas.

CYNESII & CYNETÆ, a nation of the remoteſt ſhores of Europe, towards the ocean. *Herodot.* 2, c. 33.

CYNETHUSSA, an iſland in the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CYNIA, a lake of Acarnania. *Strab.* 16.

CYNĬCI, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Antiſthenes the Athenian. They received this name *a caninâ mordacitate*, from their canine propenſity to criticiſe the lives and actions of men, or becauſe, like dogs, they were not aſhamed to gratify their criminal deſires publicly. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dreſs, and the length of their beards. Diogenes was one of their ſect. They generally ſlept on the ground.

CYNISCA, a daughter of Archidamus king of Sparta, who obtained the firſt prize in the chariot races at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.

CYNO, a woman who preſerved the life of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 110.

CYNOCEPHĂLE, a town of Theſſaly, where the proconſul Quintius conquered Philip of Macedon, and put an end to the firſt Macedonian war, B. C. 197. *Liv.* 33, c. 7.

CYNOCEPHĂLI, a nation in India, who have the head of a dog, according to ſome traditions. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

CYNOPHONTIS, a feſtival at Argos, obſerved during the dog-days. It received its name απο του κυνας φονευειν, *killing dogs*, becauſe they uſed to kill all the dogs they met.

CYNORTAS, one of the ancient kings of Sparta, ſon of Amyclas and Diomede. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.

CYNORTION, a mountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 27.

CYNOS, a town of Locris.——Another in Theſſaly, where Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, was buried.

CYNOSARGES, a ſirname of Hercules.——A ſmall village of Attica of the ſame name, where the Cynic philoſophers had eſtabliſhed their ſchool. *Herodot.* 5 & 6.

CYNOSSĒMA, (*a dog's tomb*), a promontory of the Thracian Cherſoneſus, where Hecuba was changed into a dog, and buried. *Ovid.* 13. *Met.* 569.

CYNOSŪRA, a nymph of Ida in Crete. She nurſed Jupiter, who changed her into a ſtar which bears the ſame name. It is the ſame as the Urſa Minor. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 107.

CYNTHIA, a beautiful woman, who was miſtreſs to *Propertius*.——A ſirname of Diana, from mount Cynthus, where ſhe was born.

CYNTHIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.

CYNTHUS, a mountain of Delos, ſo high that it is ſaid to overſhadow the whole iſland. Apollo was ſirnamed *Cynthius*, and Diana *Cynthia*, as they were born on the mountain, which was ſacred to them. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 36.—*Ovid.* 6. *Met.* v. 304. *Faſt.* 3, v. 346.

CYNŪRENSES, a people of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

CYNUS, a naval ſtation of Opuns. *Id.* 10, c. 1.

CYPĂRISSI & CYPARISSIA, a town of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia. *Liv.* 32, c. 31.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.

CYPĂRISSUS, a youth, ſon of Telephus of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He killed a favorite ſtag of Apollo's, for which he was ſo ſorry that he pined away and was changed by the god into a cypreſs tree. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 121.——A town near Delphi. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Cyphăra, a fortified place of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

Cypriānus, a native of Carthage, who, though born of heathen parents, became a convert to chriſtianity, and the biſhop of his country. To be more devoted to purity and ſtudy, he abandoned his wife; and as proof of his charity he diſtributed his goods to the poor. He wrote 81 letters, beſides ſeveral treatiſes, *de Dei gratiâ, de virginum habitu*, &c. and rendered his compoſitions valuable by the information he conveys of the diſcipline of the ancient church, and by the ſoundneſs and purity of his theology. He died a martyr A. D. 258. The beſt editions of Cyprian are, that of Fell, fol. Oxon. 1682, and that reprinted Amſt. 1700.

Cyprus, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, who married Agrippa.——A large iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, at the ſouth of Cilicia, and at the weſt of Syria, formerly joined to the continent near Syria, according to Pliny. It has been anciently called *Acamantis, Amathuſia, Aſpelia, Ceraſtis, Colonia* or *Colinia, Macaria*, and *Spechia*. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, ſirnamed *Cypris*, who was the chief deity of the place, and to whoſe ſervice many places and temples were conſecrated. It was anciently divided into nine kingdoms, and was for ſome time under the power of Egypt, and afterwards of the Perſians. The Greeks made themſelves maſters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. Its length, according to Strabo, is 1400 ſtadia. There were three celebrated temples there, two ſacred to Venus, and the other to Jupiter. The inhabitants were given much to pleaſure and diſſipation. *Strab.* 15.—*Flor.* 3, c. 9.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 5.—*Plin.* 12, c. 24. l. 33, c. 5. l. 36, c. 26.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Cypsĕlides, the name of three princes as deſcendants of Cypſelus, who reigned at Corinth during 73 years. Cypſelus was ſucceeded by his ſon Periander, who left his kingdom, after a reign of 40 years, to Cypſelus II.

Cypsĕlus, a king of Arcadia, who married the daughter of Cteſiphon, to ſtrengthen himſelf againſt the Heraclidæ. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.——A man of Corinth, ſon of Eetion, and father of Periander. He deſtroyed the Bacchiadæ, and ſeized upon the ſovereign power, about 659 years before Chriſt. He reigned 30 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon. Periander had two ſons, Lycophron, and Cypſelus who was inſane. Cypſelus received his name from the Greek word κυψέλη *a coffer*, becauſe when the Bacchiadæ attempted to kill him, his mother ſaved his life by concealing him in a coffer. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 37.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 114. l. 5, c. 92, &c.—*Ariſtot. Polit.*——The father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 35.

Cyraunis, an iſland of Libya. *Id.* 4, c. 195.

Cyrbiāna, a province of the Elymæans.

Cyre, a fountain near Cyrene.

Cyrēnaĭca, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital. *Vid.* Cyrene.

Cyrēnaĭci, a ſect of philoſophers who followed the doctrine of Ariſtippus. They placed their *ſummum bonum* in pleaſure, and ſaid that virtue ought to be commended becauſe it gave pleaſure. *Laert. in Ariſt.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Cyrēne, the daughter of the river Peneus, of whom Apollo became enamoured. He carried her to that part of Africa which is called *Cyrenaica*, where ſhe brought forth Ariſtæus. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 321.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 7.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 9.——A celebrated city of Libya, to which Ariſtæus, who was the chief of the coloniſts ſettled there, gave his mother's name. Cyrene was ſituate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean ſea, and it became the capital of the country, which was called *Pentapolis*, on account of the five cities which it contained. It gave birth to many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratoſthenes, Carneades, Ariſtippus, &c. The town of Cyrene was built by Battus, B. C. 630, and the kingdom was bequeathed to the Romans B. C. 97, by king Ptolemy Appion. *Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 5.—*Tacit. A.* 3, c. 70.

Cyriades, one of the 30 tyrants who harraſſed the Roman empire, in the reign of Gallienus. He died A. D. 259.

Cyrillus, a biſhop of Jeruſalem, who died A. D. 386. Of his writings, compoſed in Greek, there remain 23 *catacheſes*, and a letter to the emperor Conſtantine, the beſt edition of which is, Milles, fol. Oxon. 1703.——A biſhop of Alexandria, who died A. D. 444. The beſt edition of his writings, which are moſtly controverſial, in Greek, is that of Paris, fol. 7 vols. 1638.

Cyrne, a place of Eubœa.

Cyrnus, a driver in the games which Scipio exhibited in Africa, &c. *Ital.* 16, v. 342.——A man of Argos, who founded a city in Cherſoneſus. *Diod.* 5.——A river that falls into the Caſpian ſea. *Plut. in Pomp.*——An iſland on the coaſt of Liguria, the ſame as Corſica; and called after Cyrnus, the ſon of Hercules. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 30.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.

Cyrræi, a people of Æthiopia.

Cyrrhadæ, an Indian nation.

Cyrrhes, a people of Macedonia, near Pella.

CYRRHESTĬCA, a country of Syria near Cilicia, of which the capital was called *Cyrrhum*. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.—*Cic. Att.* 5, ep. 18.

CYRRHUS & CYRUS, a river of Iberia, in Asia.

CYRSĪLUS, an Athenian, stoned to death for his ill advice to the state. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.* c. 11.

CYRUS, a king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His father was of an ignoble family, whose marriage with Mandane had been consummated on account of the apprehensions of Astyages. (*Vid. Astyages.*) Cyrus was exposed as soon as born; but he was preserved by a shepherdess, who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected king in a certain diversion, and he exercised his power with such an independent spirit, that he ordered one of his play companions to be severely whipped for disobedience. The father of the youth, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's son. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Mandane's son, from whom he had so much to apprehend. He treated him with great coldness; and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny, escaped from his confinement, and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He was assisted and encouraged by the ministers of Astyages, who were displeased with the king's oppression. He marched against him, and Astyages was defeated in a battle, and taken prisoner, B. C. 559. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Crœsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, B. C. 548. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river, while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle, B. C. 530. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti.* Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic. In the character of Cyrus, he delineates a brave and virtuous prince, and often puts in his mouth many of the sayings of Socrates. The chronology is false; and Xenophon, in his narration, has given existence to persons whom no other historian ever mentioned. The *Cyropædia*, therefore, is not to be looked upon as an authentic history of Cyrus the Great, but we must consider it as showing what every good and virtuous prince ought to be. *Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 75, &c.—*Justin.* 1, c. 5, & 7.——The younger Cyrus, was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. He was sent by his father, at the age of sixteen, to assist the Lacedæmonians against Athens. Artaxerxes succeeded to the throne at the death of Nothus; and Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him. He was discovered and would have been punished with death, had not his mother, Parysatis, saved him from the hands of the executioner by her tears and entreaties. This circumstance did not in the least check the ambition of Cyrus; he was appointed over Lydia and the sea-coasts, where he secretly fomented rebellion, and levied troops under various pretences. At last he took the field with an army of 100,000 barbarians, and 13,000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa. The battle was long and bloody, and Cyrus might have perhaps obtained the victory, had not his uncommon rashness proved his ruin. It is said that the two royal brothers met in person, and engaged with the most inveterate fury, and their engagement ended in the death of Cyrus, 401 years B. C. Artaxerxes was so anxious of its being universally reported that his brother had fallen by his hand, that he put to death two of his subjects, for boasting that they had killed Cyrus. The Greeks, who were engaged in the expedition, obtained much glory in the battle; and after the death of Cyrus, they remained victorious in the field without a commander. They were not, however, discouraged, though at a great distance from their country, and surrounded on every side by a powerful enemy. They unanimously united in the election of commanders, and traversed all Asia, in spite of the continual attacks of the Persians; and nothing is more truly celebrated in ancient history than the bold retreat of the ten thousand. The journey that they made from the place of their first embarkation, till their return, has been calculated at 1155 leagues performed in the space of 15 months, including all the time which was devoted to take rest and refreshment. This retreat has been celebrated by Xenophon, who was one of their leaders, and among the friends and supporters of Cyrus. It is said, that in the letter he wrote to Lacedæmon, to solicit auxiliaries, Cyrus boasted his philosophy, his royal blood, and his ability to drink more wine than his brother without being intoxi-

cated. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Juſtin.* 5, c. 11.——A rival of Horace, in the affections of one of his miſtreſſes, 1. od. 17, v. 24.——A poet of Panopolis, in the age of Theodoſius.

CYRUS & CYROPŎLIS, a city of Syria, built by the Jews in honor of Cyrus, whoſe humanity in relieving them from their captivity they wiſhed thus to commemorate.

CYRUS, a river of Perſia, now *Kur*.

CYTA, a town of Colchis, famous for the poiſonous herbs which it produces, and for the birth of Medea. *Flacc.* 6, v. 693.—*Propert.* 2, el. 1, v. 73.

CYTÆIS, a ſirname of Medea, from her being an inhabitant of Cyta. *Propert.* 2, el. 4, v. 7.

CYTHĒRA, now *Cerigo*, an iſland on the coaſt of Laconia in Peloponneſus. It was particularly ſacred to the goddeſs Venus, who was from thence ſirnamed *Cytheræa*, and who roſe, as ſome ſuppoſe, from the ſea, near its coaſts. It was under the power of the Argives. The Phœnicians had built there a famous temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 262. l. 10, v. 5.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 33.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 288. l. 15, v. 386. *Faſt.* 4, v. 15.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29.

CYTHĔRÆA, a ſirname of Venus.

CYTHĒRIS, a certain courtezan, much reſpected by the poet Gallus.

CYTHĒRON. *Vid.* Cithæron.

CYTHĒRUN, a place of Attica.

CYTHERUS, a river of Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 22.

CYTHNOS, now *Thermia*, an iſland near Attica, famous for its cheeſe. It has been called *Ophiouſa* and *Dryopis*. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 252.

CYTINEUM, one of the four cities called Tetrapolis, in Doris. *Strab.* 9.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 107.

CYTISSORUS, a ſon of Phryxus, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 197.

CYTŌRUS, now *Kudros*, a mountain and town of Galatia, built by Cytorus, ſon of Phryxus and abounding in box wood. *Catull.* 4, v. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 311.—*Strab.* 12.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 437.

CYZĬCUM, or Cyzicus, an iſland of the Propontis, about 530 ſtadia in circumference, with a town called Cyzicus. Alexander joined it to the continent by two bridges, and from that time it was called a peninſula. It had two harbours called Panormus and Chytus, the firſt natural, and the other artificial. It became one of the moſt conſiderable cities of Aſia. It was beſieged by Mithridates, and relieved by Lucullus. *Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Diod.* 18.

CYZĬCUS, a ſon of Œneus and Stilba, who reigned in Cyzicus. He hoſpitably received the Argonauts, in their expedition againſt Colchis. After their departure from the court of Cyzicus, they were driven back in the night, by a ſtorm, upon the coaſt; and the inhabitants ſeeing ſuch an unexpected number of men, furiouſly attacked them, ſuppoſing them to be the Pelaſgi, their ancient enemies. In this nocturnal engagement, many were killed on both ſides, and Cyzicus periſhed by the hand of Jaſon himſelf, who honored him with a ſplendid funeral, and raiſed a ſtately monument over his grave. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Flacc.*—*Apollon.*—*Orpheus.*——The chief town of the iſland of Cyzicum, built where the iſland is joined by the bridges to the continent. It has two excellent harbours called Panormus and Chytus. The former is naturally large and beautiful, and the other owes all its conveniencies to the hand of art. The town is ſituate partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain. The Argonauts built a temple to Cybele, in the neighbourhood. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jaſon. The Athenians defeated, near this place, their enemies of Lacedæmon, aſſiſted by Pharnabazus, B. C. 410. *Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Strab.*—*Apollon.* 1.—*Propert.* 3, el. 22.—*Flacc.* 2, v. 636.

DAÆ, DAHÆ or DAI, now the *Dahiſtan*, a people of Scythia, who dwelt on the borders of the Caſpian ſea. *Sil.* 13. v. 764.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 429.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 728.

DĀCI & DACÆ, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whoſe country, called *Dacia*, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of 15 years, A. D. 103. The emperor joined the country to Mœſia, by erecting a magnificent bridge acroſs the Danube, conſidered as the beſt of his works, which however the envy of his ſucceſſor Adrian demoliſhed. Dacia now forms the modern countries of *Walachia*, *Tranſylvania*, and *Moldavia*. *Lucan.* 2, v. 53.

DACĬCUS, a ſirname aſſumed by Domitian on his pretended victory over the Dacians. *Juv.* 6, v. 204.

DACTŸLI, a name given to the prieſts of Cybele, which ſome derive from δακτυλος *finger*, becauſe they were ten, the ſame number as the fingers of the hand. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.

DADICÆ, a people of Aſiatic Scythia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 91.

DÆDĂLA,

DÆDĂLA, a mountain and city of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried according to *Pliny*. 5, c. 27.——A name given to Circe, from her being *cunning*, (δαιδαλος,) and like Dædalus addicted to deceit and artifice. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 282.——Two feſtivals in Bœotia. One of theſe was obſerved at Alalcomenos by the Platæans, in a large grove, where they expoſed, in the open air, pieces of boiled fleſh, and carefully obſerved whither the crows that came to prey upon them directed their flight. All the trees, upon which any of theſe birds alighted, were immediately cut down, and with them ſtatues were made, called *Dædala*, in honor of Dædalus.——The other feſtival was of a more ſolemn kind. It was celebrated every ſixty years, by all the cities of Bœotia, as a compenſation for the intermiſſion of the ſmaller feſtivals, for that number of years, during the exile of the Platæans. Fourteen of the ſtatues, called Dædala, were diſtributed by lot among the Platæans, Lebadæans, Coroneans, Orchomenians, Theſpians, Thebans, Tanagræans, and Chæroneans, becauſe they had effected a reconciliation among the Platæans, and cauſed them to be recalled from exile, about the time that Thebes was reſtored by Caſſander, the ſon of Antipater. During this feſtival, a woman in the habit of a bride-maid accompanied a ſtatue, which was dreſſed in female garments, on the banks of the Eurotas. This proceſſion was attended to the top of mount Cithæron, by many of the Bœotians, who had places aſſigned them by lot. Here an altar of ſquare pieces of wood, cemented together like ſtones, was erected, and upon it were thrown large quantities of combuſtible materials. Afterwards a bull was ſacrificed to Jupiter, and an ox or heifer to Juno, by every one of the cities of Bœotia, and by the moſt opulent that attended. The pooreſt citizens offered ſmall cattle; and all theſe oblations, together with the Dædala, were thrown in the common heap and ſet on fire, and totally reduced to aſhes. They originated in this: When Juno, after a quarrel with Jupiter, had retired to Eubœa, and refuſed to return to his bed, the god, anxious for her return, went to conſult Cithæron king of Platæa, to find ſome effectual meaſure to break her obſtinacy. Cithæron adviſed him to dreſs a ſtatue in woman's apparel, and carry it in a chariot, and publicly to report it was Platæa, the daughter of Aſopus, whom he was going to marry. The advice was followed, and Juno, informed of her huſband's future marriage, repaired in haſte to meet the chariot, and was eaſily united to him, when ſhe diſcovered the artful meaſures he made uſe of to effect a reconciliation. *Pauſan. & Plut.*

DÆDĂLION, a ſon of Lucifer, brother to Ceyx, and father of Philonis. He was ſo afflicted at the death of Philonis, whom Diana had put to death, that he threw himſelf down from the top of mount Parnaſſus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 295.

DÆDĂLUS, an Athenian, ſon of Eupalamus, deſcended from Erechtheus, king of Athens. He was the moſt ingenious artiſt of his age, and to him we are indebted for the invention of the wedge, and many other mechanical inſtruments, and the ſails of ſhips. He made ſtatues, which moved of themſelves, and ſeemed to be endowed with life. Talus, his ſiſter's ſon, promiſed to be as great as himſelf, by the ingenuity of his inventions; and therefore, from envy, he threw him down from a window and killed him. After the murder of this youth, Dædalus, with his ſon Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos, king of the country, gave him a cordial reception. Dædalus made a famous labyrinth for Minos, and aſſiſted Paſiphae, the queen, to gratify her unnatural paſſion for a bull. For this action, Dædalus incurred the diſpleaſure of Minos, who ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth which he had conſtructed. Here he made himſelf wings with feathers and wax, and carefully fitted them to his body, and to that of his ſon, who was the companion of his confinement. They took their flight in the air from Crete; but the heat of the ſun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, whoſe flight was too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean, which from him has been called the Icarian ſea. The father, by a proper management of his wings, alighted at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his courſe to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He left many monuments of his ingenuity in Sicily, which ſtill exiſted in the age of Diodorus Siculus. He was diſpatched by Cocalus, who was afraid of the power of Minos, who had declared war againſt him, becauſe he had given an aſylum to Dædalus. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by obſerving that he was the inventor of ſails, which in his age might paſs at a diſtance for wings. *Pauſ.* 1, 7 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. fab. 3. *Heroid.* 4. *De Art. Am.* 2. *Triſt.* 3, el. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.——There were two ſtatuaries of the ſame name, one of Sicyon, ſon of Patroclus, the other a native of Bithynia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 14.—*Arrian.*

DÆMON, a kind of ſpirit which, as the ancients ſuppoſed, preſided over the actions of mankind, gave them their private coun-

fels, and carefully watched over their moſt ſecret intentions. Some of the ancient philoſophers maintained that every man had two of theſe Dæmons; the one bad, and the other good. Theſe Dæmons had the power of changing themſelves into whatever they pleaſed, and of aſſuming whatever ſhapes were moſt ſubſervient to their intentions. At the moment of death, the Dæmon delivered up to judgment the perſon with whoſe care he had been entruſted; and according to the evidence he delivered, ſentence was paſſed over the body. The Dæmon of Socrates is famous in hiſtory. That great philoſopher aſſerted that the genius informed him when any of his friends was going to engage in ſome unfortunate enterprize, and ſtopped him from the commiſſion of all crimes and impiety. Theſe Genii or Dæmons, though at firſt reckoned only as the ſubordinate miniſters of the ſuperior deities, received divine honor in length of time, and we find altars and ſtatues erected to a *Genio loci*, *Genio Auguſti*. *Junonibus*, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1.—*Plut. de Gen. Socr.*

DAHÆ. *Vid.* Daæ.

DAI, a nation of Perſia, all ſhepherds. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

DAICLES, a victor at Olympia, B. C. 753.

DAĬDIS, a ſolemnity obſerved by the Greeks. It laſted three days. The firſt was in commemoration of Latona's labor. The ſecond in memory of Apollo's birth; and the third in honor of the marriage of Podalirius, and the mother of Alexander. Torches were always carried at the celebration; whence the name.

DAIMĂCHUS, a maſter of horſe at Syracuſe, &c. *Polyæn.* 1.

DAIMĔNES, a general of the Achæans. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.——An officer expoſed on a croſs, by Dionyſius of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 14.

DAĬPHRON, a ſon of Ægyptus, killed by his wife, &c. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

DAĪRA, one of the Oceanides, mother of Eleuſis by Mercury. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.

DALDIA, a town of Lydia.

DALMATIUS, one of the Cæſars, in the age of Conſtantine, who died A. D. 337.

DALMĂTIA, a part of Illyricum, at the eaſt of the Adriatic, near Liburnia on the weſt, whoſe inhabitants, called *Dalmatæ*, were conquered by Metellus, B. C. 118. They chiefly lived upon plunder, and from their rebellious ſpirit were troubleſome to the Roman empire. They wore a peculiar garment called *Dalmatica*, afterwards introduced at Rome. *Horat.* 2, od. 1, v. 16.—*Lamprid. in Commod.* 8.—*Strab.* 7.—*Ptol.* 2.

DALMIUM, the chief town of Dalmatia. *Strab.* 7.

DAMAGETUS, a man of Rhodes, who enquired of the oracle what wife he ought to marry? and received for anſwer the daughter of the braveſt of the Greeks. He applied to Ariſtomenes and obtained his daughter in marriage, B. C. 670. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 24.

DAMALIS, a courtezan at Rome, in the age of Horace, 1 od. 36, v. 13.

DAMAS, a Syracuſan in the intereſt of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DAMASCĒNA, a part of Syria near mount Libanus.

DAMASCIUS, a ſtoic of Damaſcus, who wrote a philoſophical hiſtory, the life of Iſidorus, and four books on extraordinary events, in the age of Juſtinian. His works, which are now loſt, were greatly eſteemed according to Photius.

DAMASCUS, a rich and ancient city of *Damaſcene* in Syria, where Demetrius Nicanor was defeated by Alexander Zebina. It is the modern *Damas* or *Sham*. *Lucan.* 3, v 215.—*Juſtin.* 36, c. 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11.

DAMASIA, a town called alſo *Auguſta*, now *Auſburg*, in Swabia on the Leck.

DAMASICHTHON, a king of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

DAMASIPPUS, a captain in Philip's army.——A ſenator who accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. *Cæſ. bell. C.* 2.——A great enemy of Sylla. *Paterc.* 2, c. 22.——An orator. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.——A merchant of old ſeals and veſſels, who, after loſing his all in unfortunate ſchemes in commerce, aſſumed the name and habit of a ſtoic philoſopher. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3.——One of Niobe's ſons.

DAMASISTRĂTUS, a king of Platæa, who buried Laius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

DAMASITHYNUS, a ſon of Candaules, general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 98.——A king of Calyndæ, ſunk in his ſhip by Artemiſia. *Id.* 8, c. 87.

DAMASTES, a man of Sigæum, diſciple of Hellanicus, about the age of Herodotus, &c. *Dionyſ.*——A famous robber. *Vid.* Procraſtes.

DAMIA, a ſirname of Cybele.——A woman to whom the Epidaurians raiſed a ſtatue. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.

DAMIPPUS, a Spartan taken by Marcellus as he ſailed out of the port of Syracuſe. He diſcovered to the enemy that a certain part of the city was negligently guarded, and in conſequence of this diſcovery Syracuſe was taken. *Polyæn.*

DAMIS, a man who diſputed with Ariſtodemus the right of reigning over the Meſſenians. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 10.

DAMNII, a people at the north of Britain.

DAMNONII, a people of Britain, now ſuppoſed Devonſhire.

DAMNŌRIX, a celebrated Gaul, in the intereſt of Julius Cæſar, &c.

DAMO, a daughter of Pythagoras, who, by order of her father, devoted her life to perpetual celibacy, and induced others to follow her example. Pythagoras at his death entrusted her with all the secrets of his philosophy, and gave her the unlimited care of his compositions, under the promise that she never would part with them. She faithfully obeyed his injunctions; and though in the extremest poverty, she refused to obtain money by the violation of her father's commands. *Laert. in Pythag.*

DAMŎCLES, one of the flatterers of Dionysius the elder, of Sicily. He admired the tyrant's wealth, and pronounced him the happiest man on earth. Dionysius prevailed upon him to undertake for a while the charge of royalty, and be convinced of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed. Damocles ascended the throne, and while he gazed upon the wealth and splendor that surrounded him, he perceived a sword hanging over his head by a horse-hair. This so terrified him that all his imaginary felicity vanished at once, and he begged Dionysius to remove him from a situation which exposed his life to such fears and dangers. *Cic. in Tuscul.* 5, c. 21.

DAMOCRĂTES, a hero, &c. *Plut. in Arist.*

DAMOCRĬTA, a Spartan matron, wife of Alcippus, who severely punished her enemies who had banished her husband, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*

DAMOCRĬTUS, a timid general of the Achæans, &c. *Paus.* 7, c. 13.——A Greek writer, who composed two treatises, one upon the art of drawing an army in battle array, and the other concerning the Jews. ——A man who wrote a poetical treatise upon medicine.

DAMON, a victor at Olympia, Olymp. 102.—*Paus.* 4, c. 27.——A poet and musician of Athens, intimate with Pericles, and distinguished for his knowledge of government and fondness of discipline. He was banished for his intrigues about 430 years before Christ. *C. Nep.* 15, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pericl.*——A Pythagorean philosopher, very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionysius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and settle his domestic affairs, on promise of returning at a stated hour to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himself to undergo the punishment which was to be inflicted on Damon, should he not return in time, and he consequently delivered himself into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of those two friends, that he remitted the punishment, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, and enjoy their confidence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 7.—— A man of Cheronea, who killed a Roman officer, and was murdered by his fellow-citizens. *Plut. in Cim.*——A Cyrenean, who wrote an history of philosophy. *Laert.*

DAMOPHANTUS, a general of Elis, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*

DAMOPHĬLA, a poetess of Lesbos, wife of Pamphilus. She was intimate with Sappho. *Philostr.*

DAMOPHĬLUS, an historian. *Diod.*—— A Rhodian general against the fleet of Demetrius. *Diod.* 20.

DAMŎPHON, a sculptor of Messenia. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

DAMOSTRĂTUS, a philosopher who wrote a treatise concerning fishes. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 21.

DAMOXĔNUS, a comic writer of Athens. *Athen.* 3.——A boxer of Syracuse, banished for killing his adversary. *Paus.* 8, c. 40.

DAMYRIAS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

DANA, a large town of Cappadocia.

DĂNAE, the daughter of Acrisius king of Argos, by Eurydice. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father, who had been told by an oracle, that his daughter's son would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danae from becoming a mother proved fruitless; and Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, introduced himself to her bed, by changing himself into a golden shower. From his embraces Danae had a son, with whom she was exposed on the sea by her father. The wind drove the bark which carried her, to the coasts of the island of Seriphus, where she was saved by some fishermen, and carried to Polydectes king of the place, whose brother, called Dictys, educated the child called Perseus, and tenderly treated the mother. Polydectes fell in love with her; but as he was afraid of her son, he sent him to conquer the Gorgons, pretending that he wished Medusa's head to adorn the nuptials which he was going to celebrate with Hippodamia, the daughter of Œnomaus. When Perseus had victoriously finished his expedition, he retired to Argos with Danae, to the house of Acrisius, whom he inadvertently killed. Some suppose that it was Prœtus the brother of Acrisius, who introduced himself to Danae in the brazen tower; and instead of a golden shower, it was maintained, that the keepers of Danae were bribed by the gold of her seducer. Virgil mentions that Danae came to Italy with some fugitives of Argos, and that she founded a city called Ardea. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 611. *Art. Am.* 3, v. 415. *Amor.* 2, el. 19, v. 27.—*Horat.*

3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2 & 4—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 255.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.—— A daughter of Leontium, miſtreſs to Sophron, governor of Epheſus.——A daughter of Danaus, to whom Neptune offered violence.

DĂNAI, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiſcuouſly to all the Greeks, from Danaus their king. *Virg.* & *Ovid. paſſim.*

DĂNAĬDES, the fifty daughters of Danaus king of Argos When their uncle Ægyptus came from Egypt with his fifty ſons, they were promiſed in marriage to their couſins; but before the celebration of their nuptials, Danaus, who had been informed by an oracle that he was to be killed by the hands of one of his ſons-in-law, made his daughters ſolemnly promiſe that they would deſtroy their huſbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all, except Hypermneſtra, ſtained their hands with the blood of their couſins, the firſt night of their nuptials; and, as a pledge of their obedience to their father's injunctions, they preſented him each with the head of the murdered ſons of Ægyptus. Hypermneſtra was ſummoned to appear before her father, and anſwer for her diſobedience in ſuffering her huſband, Lynceus, to eſcape; but the unanimous voice of the people declared her innocent, and in conſequence of her honorable acquittal, ſhe dedicated a temple to the goddeſs of Perſuaſion. The ſiſters were purified of this murder by Mercury and Minerva, by order of Jupiter; but according to the more received opinion, they were condemned to ſevere puniſhment in hell, and were compelled to fill with water a veſſel full of holes, ſo that the water ran out as ſoon as poured into it, and therefore their labor was infinite, and their puniſhment eternal. The names of the Danaides and their huſbands, were as follows, according to Apollodorus: Amymone married Enceladus; Automate, Buſiris; Agave, Lycus; Scea, Dayphron; Hippodamia, Iſter; Rhodia, Chalcedon; Calyce, another Lynceus; Gorgophone, Proteus; Cleopatra, Agenor; Aſteria, Chætus; Glauce, Aleis; Hippodamia, Diacorytes; Hippomeduſa, Alcmenon; Gorge, Hippothous; Iphimeduſa, Euchenor; Rhode, Hippolitus; Pirea, Agoptolemus; Cerceſtis, Dorion; Pharte, Eurydamas; Mneſtra, Ægius; Evippe, Arigius; Anaxibia, Archelaus; Nelo, Melachus; Clite, Clitus; Stencle, Stenelus; Chryſippe, Chryſippus; Antonoe, Eurylochus; Theano, Phantes; Electra, Periſtenes; Eurydice, Dryas; Glaucippe, Potamon; Autholea, Cliſſeus; Cleodora, Lixus; Evippe, Imbrus; Erata, Bromius; Stygne, Polyctor; Bryce, Chtonius; Actea, Periphas; Podarce, Œneus; Dioxippe, Ægyptus; Adyte, Menalces; Ocipete, Lampus; Pilarge, Idmon; Hippodice, Idas; Adiante, Daiphron; Callidia, Pandion; Œme, Arbelus; Celena, Hixbius; Hyperia, Hippocoriſtes. The heads of the ſons of Ægyptus were buried at Argos; but their bodies were left at Lerna, where the murder had been committed. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Hygin.* fab. 168, &c.

DANĂLA, a caſtle of Galatia.

DANAPRIS, now the *Nieper*, a name given in the middle ages to the Boryſthenes, as *Danaſter* the *Nieſter*, was applied to the Tyras.

DĂNAUS, a ſon of Belus and Anchinoe, who, after his father's death, reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Some time after, a difference aroſe between the brothers, and Danaus ſet ſail with his fifty daughters in queſt of a ſettlement. He viſited Rhodes, where he conſecrated a ſtatue to Minerva, and arrived ſafe on the coaſt of Peloponneſus, where he was hoſpitably received by Gelanor, king of Argos. Gelanor had lately aſcended the throne, and the firſt years of his reign were marked with diſſenſions with his ſubjects. Danaus took advantage of Gelanor's unpopularity, and obliged him to abdicate the crown. In Gelanor, the race of the *Inachidæ* was extinguiſhed, and the *Belides* began to reign at Argos in Danaus. Some authors ſay, that Gelanor voluntarily reſigned the crown to Danaus, on account of the wrath of Neptune, who had dried up all the waters of Argolis, to puniſh the impiety of Inachus. The ſucceſs of Danaus, invited the fifty ſons of Ægyptus to embark for Greece. They were kindly received by their uncle, who, either apprehenſive of their number, or terrified by an oracle which threatened his ruin by one of his ſons-in-law, cauſed his daughters, to whom they were promiſed in marriage, to murder them the firſt night of their nuptials. His fatal orders were executed, but Hypermneſtra alone ſpared the life of Lynceus. (*Vid. Danaides.*) Danaus, at firſt, perſecuted Lynceus with unremitted fury, but he was afterwards reconciled to him, and he acknowledged him for his ſon-in-law, and ſucceſſor, after a reign of 50 years. He died about 1425 years before the Chriſtian era, and after death, he was honored with a ſplendid monument in the town of Argos, which ſtill exiſted in the age of Pauſanias. According to Æſchylus, Danaus left Egypt, not to be preſent at the marriage of his daughters, with the ſons of his brother, a connection which he deemed unlawful and impious. The ſhip in which Danaus came to Greece, was called *Armais*, and was the firſt that had ever appeared

appeared there. It is said that the use of pumps was first introduced into Greece by Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 168, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 91, &c. 7, c. 94.

DANDĂRI & DANDARĬDÆ, certain inhabitants near mount Caucasus. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 18.

DANDON, a man of Illyricum, who, as *Pliny* 7, c. 48, reports, lived 500 years.

DĀNŬBIUS, a celebrated river, the greatest in Europe, which rises, according to Herodotus, near the town of Pyrene, in the country of the Celtæ, and after flowing through the greatest part of Europe, falls into the Euxine sea. The Greeks called it *Ister*; but the Romans distinguished it by the appellation of the *Danube*, from its source till the middle of its course, and from thence to its mouths, they called it *Ister*, like the Greeks. It falls into the Euxine through seven mouths, or six according to others. Herodotus mentions five, and modern travellers discover only two. The Danube was generally supposed to be the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe; and therefore, several castles were erected on its banks, to check the incursions of the barbarians. It was worshipped as a deity by the Scythians. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 33. l. 4, c. 48, &c.—*Strab.* 4—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Ammian.* 23.

DAŎCHUS, an officer of Philip, &c. *Plut. in Demosth.*.

DAPHNÆ, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, 16 miles from Pelusium. *Herodot.* 2, c. 30.

DAPHNÆUS, a general of Syracuse, against Carthage. *Polyæn.* 5.

DAPHNE, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra, of whom Apollo became enamoured. This passion had been raised by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conquest over the serpent Python, had disputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addresses of the god, and endeavoured to remove herself from his importunities by flight. Apollo pursued her; and Daphne, fearful of being caught, intreated the assistance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree should be sacred to his divinity. Some say that Daphne was admired by Leucippus, son of Œnomaus king of Pisa, who, to be in her company, disguised his sex, and attended her in the woods, in the habit of a huntress. Leucippus gained Daphne's esteem and love; but Apollo, who was his powerful rival, discovered his sex, and Leucippus was killed by the companions of Diana. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c.—*Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.——A daughter of Tiresias, priestess in the temple of Delphi. She was consecrated to the service of Apollo by the Epigoni, or according to others, by the goddess Tellus. She was called Sibyl, on account of the wildness of her looks and expressions, when she delivered oracles. Her oracles were generally in verse, and Homer, according to some accounts, has introduced much of her poetry in his compositions. *Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 5.——A famous grove near Antioch, consecrated to voluptuousness and luxury.

DAPHNĒPHŎRIA, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year by the Bœotians. It was then usual to adorn an olive bough with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and place on the top a brazen globe, on which were suspended smaller ones. In the middle was placed a number of crowns, and a globe of inferior size, and the bottom was adorned with a saffron colored garment. The globe on the top represented the Sun, or Apollo; that in the middle was an emblem of the moon, and the others of the stars. The crowns, which were 65 in number, represented the sun's annual revolutions. This bough was carried in solemn procession by a beautiful youth of an illustrious family, and whose parents were both living. The youth was dressed in rich garments which reached to the ground, his hair hung loose and dishevelled, his head was covered with a golden crown, and he wore on his feet shoes called *Iphicratidæ*, from Iphicrates an Athenian, who first invented them. He was called Δαφνηφόρος, *laurel-bearer*, and at that time he executed the office of priest of Apollo. He was preceded by one of his nearest relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and behind him followed a train of virgins with branches in their hands. In this order the procession advanced as far as the temple of Apollo, surnamed Ismenius, where supplicatory hymns were sung to the god.—This festival owed its origin to the following circumstance; when an oracle advised the Ætolians, who inhabited Arne and the adjacent country, to abandon their ancient possessions, and go in quest of a settlement, they invaded the Theban territories, which at that time were pillaged by an army of Pelasgians. As the celebration of Apollo's festivals was near, both nations, who religiously observed it, laid aside all hostilities, and, according to custom, cut down laurel boughs from mount Helicon, and in the neighbourhood of the river Melas, and walked in procession in honor of the divinity. The day that this solemnity was observed, Polemates, the general of the Bœotian army, saw a youth in a dream that presented him with a complete suit of armour, and commanded the Bœotians to offer solemn prayers to Apollo, and walk in procession with

with laurel boughs in their hands every ninth year. Three days after this dream, the Bœotian general made a ſally, and cut off the greateſt part of the beſiegers, who were compelled by this blow to relinquiſh their enterpriſe. Polemates immediately inſtituted a novennial feſtival to the god, who ſeemed to be the patron of the Bœotians. *Pauſ. Bœotic. &c.*

Daphnis, a ſhepherd of Sicily, ſon of Mercury by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs, Pan taught him to ſing and play upon the pipe, and the muſes inſpired him with the love of poetry. It is ſuppoſed he was the firſt who wrote paſtoral poetry, in which his ſucceſſor Theocritus ſo happily excelled. He was extremely fond of hunting; and at his death, five of his dogs, from their attachment to him, refuſed all aliments, and pined away. From the celebrity of this ſhepherd, the name of *Daphnis* has been appropriated by the poets, ancient and modern, to expreſs a perſon fond of rural employments, and of the peaceful innocence which accompanies the tending of flocks. *Ælian. V. H.* 10, c. 18.—*Diod.* 4. ——There was another ſhepherd on mount Ida of the ſame name changed into a rock, according to *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 275.——A ſervant of Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——A grammarian. *Suet. de Gr.* ——A ſon of Paris and Œnone.

Daphnus, a river of Locris, into which the body of Heſiod was thrown after his murder. *Plut. de Symp.*——A phyſician who preferred a ſupper to a dinner, becauſe he ſuppoſed that the moon aſſiſted digeſtion. *Athen.* 7.

Daræba, a town of Arabia.

Darantasia, a town of Belgic Gaul, called alſo *Forum Claudii*, and now *Motier.*

Daraps, a king of the Gangaridæ, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 67.

Dardăni, the inhabitants of Dardania. ——Alſo a people of Mœſia very inimical to the neighbouring power of Macedonia. *Liv.* 26, c. 25. l. 27, c. 33. l. 31, c. 28. l. 40, c. 57.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Dardănia, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called *Dardani* and *Dardanidæ*. There is alſo a country of the ſame name near Illyricum. This appellation is alſo applied to Samothrace. *Virg.* & *Ovid. paſſim.*—*Strab.* 7.

Dardănides, a name given to Æneas, as deſcended from Dardanus. The word, in the plural number, is applied to the Trojan women. *Virg. Æn.*

Dardanium, a promontory of Troas, called from the ſmall town of *Dardanus*, about ſeven miles from Abydos. The two caſtles built on each ſide of the ſtrait by the emperor Mahomet IV. A. D. 1659, gave the name of *Dardanelles* to the place. *Strab.* 13.

Dardănus, a ſon of Jupiter and Electra, who killed his brother Jaſius to obtain the kingdom of Etruria after the death of his reputed father Corytus, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Aſia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he aſcended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. He was ſucceeded by Erichthonius. According to ſome, Corybas, his nephew, accompanied him to Teucria, where he introduced the worſhip of Cybele. Dardanus taught his ſubjects to worſhip Minerva; and he gave them two ſtatues of the goddeſs, one of which is well known by the name of Palladium. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 167.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 275.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Homer. Il.* 20.——A Trojan killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 460.

Dardării, a nation near the Palus Mæotis. *Plut. in Lucull.*

Dares, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which he wrote the hiſtory in Greek. This hiſtory was extant in the age of Ælian; the Latin tranſlation, now extant, is univerſally believed to be ſpurious, though it is attributed by ſome to Cornelius Nepos. The beſt edition is that of Smids cum not. var. 4to. & 8vo. Amſt. 1702.—*Homer. Il.* 5, v. 10, & 27.——One of the companions of Æneas, celebrated as a pugiliſt, and deſcended from Amycus. He was killed by Turnus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 369. l. 12, v. 363.

Darētis, a country of Macedonia.

Daria, a town of Meſopotamia.

Dariaves, the name of Darius in Perſian. *Strab.* 16.

Dariobrigum, a town of Gaul, now *Vennes* in Britanny.

Darītæ, a people of Perſia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92.

Darius, a noble ſatrap of Perſia, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, who conſpired with ſix other noblemen to deſtroy Smerdis, who uſurped the crown of Perſia after the death of Cambyſes. On the murder of the uſurper, the ſeven conſpirators univerſally agreed, that he whoſe horſe neighed firſt ſhould be appointed king. In conſequence of this reſolution, the groom of Darius previouſly led his maſter's horſe to a mare, at a place near which the ſeven noblemen were to paſs. On the morrow before ſun-riſe, when they proceeded all together, the horſe recollecting the mare, ſuddenly neighed; and at the ſame time a clap of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. The noblemen diſ-

mounted

mounted from their horſes, and ſaluted Darius king; and a reſolution was made among them, that the king's wives and concubines ſhould be taken from no other family but that of the conſpirators, and that they ſhould for ever enjoy the unlimited privilege of being admitted into the king's preſence without previous introduction. Darius was 29 years old when he aſcended the throne, and he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity and military accompliſhments. He beſieged Babylon; which he took, after a ſiege of 20 months, by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched againſt the Scythians, and in his way conquered Thrace. This expedition was unſucceſsful; and, after ſeveral loſſes and diſaſters in the wilds of Scythia, the king retired with ſhame, and ſoon after turned his arms againſt the Indians, whom he ſubdued. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incenſed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Perſia. Darius was ſo exaſperated againſt the Greeks, that a ſervant every evening, by his order, repeated theſe words: "Remember, O king, to puniſh the Athenians." Mardonius, the king's ſon-in-law, was entruſted with the care of the war, but his army was deſtroyed by the Thracians; and Darius, more animated by his loſs, ſent a more conſiderable force, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by 10,000 Athenians; and the Perſians loſt in that expedition no leſs than 206,000 men. Darius was not diſheartened by this ſevere blow, but he reſolved to carry on the war in perſon, and immediately ordered a ſtill larger army to be levied. He died in the midſt of his preparations, B. C. 485, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9.—*Plut. in Ariſt.*—*C. Nep. in Miltiad.*——The ſecond king of Perſia of that name, was alſo called *Ochus*, or *Nothus*, becauſe he was the illegitimate ſon of Artaxerxes by a concubine. Soon after the murder of Xerxes he aſcended the throne of Perſia, and married Paryſatis his ſiſter, a cruel and ambitious woman, by whom he had Artaxerxes Memnon, Ameſtris, and Cyrus the younger. He carried on many wars with ſucceſs, under the conduct of his generals and of his ſon Cyrus. He died B. C. 404, after a reign of 19 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Artaxerxes, who aſked him on his death bed, what had been the guide of his conduct in the management of the empire that he might imitate him? *The dictates of juſtice and of religion*, replied the expiring monarch. *Juſtin.* 5, c. 11.—*Diod.* 12.——The third of that name was the laſt king of Perſia, ſirnamed *Codomanus*. He was ſon of Arſanes and Syſigambis, and deſcended from Darius Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raiſed him to the throne, though not nearly allied to the royal family, in hopes that he would be ſubſervient to his will; but he prepared to poiſon him, when he ſaw him deſpiſe his advice, and aim at independence. Darius diſcovered his perfidy, and made him drink the poiſon which he had prepared againſt his life. The peace of Darius was early diſturbed, and Alexander invaded Perſia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had ſuffered from the predeceſſors of Darius. The king of Perſia met his adverſary in perſon, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, more for its opulence and luxury, than for the military courage of its ſoldiers; and Athenæus mentions, that the camp of Darius was crowded with 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 87 cup-bearers, 40 ſervants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the diſhes and meats which appeared on the royal table. With theſe forces Darius met Alexander. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Perſians were eaſily defeated. Another was ſoon after fought near Iſſus; and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and took among the priſoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkneſs of the night favored the retreat of Darius, and he ſaved himſelf by flying in diſguiſe, on the horſe of his arm-bearer. Theſe loſſes weakened, but diſcouraged not Darius: he aſſembled another more powerful army, and the laſt deciſive battle was fought at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander, and the ſuperior valor of the Macedonians, prevailed over the effeminate Perſians; and Darius, ſenſible of his diſgrace and ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now completed. Beſſus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life, in hopes of ſucceeding him on the throne; and Darius was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almoſt expiring, B. C. 331. He aſked for water, and exclaimed, when he received it from the hand of a Macedonian, "It is the greateſt of my misfortunes that I cannot reward thy humanity. Beg Alexander to accept my warmeſt thanks, for the tenderneſs with which he has treated my wretched family, whilſt I am doomed to periſh by the hand of a man, whom I have loaded with kindneſs." Theſe words of the dying monarch, were reported to Alexander, who covered the dead body with his own mantle, and honored it with a moſt magnificent funeral. The traitor Beſſus met with a due puniſhment from the conqueror, who continued his

his kindneſs to the unfortunate family of Darius. Darius has been accuſed of imprudence, for the imperious and arrogant manner in which he wrote his letters to Alexander, in the midſt of his misfortunes. In him the empire of Perſia was extinguiſhed 228 years after it had been firſt founded by Cyrus the Great. *Diod.* 17. —*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 10, 11, &c.—*Curtius.*——A ſon of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 108.—*Diod.* 11.——A ſon of Artaxerxes declared ſucceſſor to the throne, as being the eldeſt prince. He conſpired againſt his father's life, and was capitally puniſhed. *Plut. in Artax.*

DASCON, a man who founded Camarina. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

DASCYLITIS, a province of Perſia. *Id.* 1, c. 129.

DASCŸLUS, the father of Gyges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8.

DASEA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

DASIUS, a chief of Salapia, who favored Annibal. *Liv.* 26, c. 38

DASSARĔTÆ, DASSARĪTÆ, DASSARĒNI, or DASSARITII, a people of Illyricum, or Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*

DATĂMES, a ſon of Camiſſares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes. The influence of his enemies at court obliged him to fly for ſafety, after he had greatly ſignalized himſelf by his military exploits. He took up arms in his own defence, and the king made war againſt him. He was treacherouſly killed by Mithridates, who had invited him under pretence of entering into the moſt inviolable connection and friendſhip, 362 B. C. *C. Nep. in Datam.*

DATAPHERNES, one of the friends of Beſſus. After the murder of Darius, he betrayed Beſſus into Alexander's hands. He alſo revolted from the conqueror, and was delivered up by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 5 & 8.

DATIS, a general of Darius 1ſt, ſent with an army of 200,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe, againſt the Greeks, in conjunction with Artaphernes. He was defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by Miltiades and ſome time after put to death by the Spartans. *C. Nep. in Milt.*

DATOS, or DATON, a town of Thrace, on a ſmall eminence, near the Strymon. There is in the neighbourhood a fruitful plain, from which Proſerpine, according to ſome, was carried away by Pluto. That city was ſo rich, that the ancients generally made uſe of the word *Datos*, to expreſs abundance. When the king of Macedonia conquered it he called it *Philippi*, after his own name. *Appian. de Civ.*

DAVARA, a hill near mount Taurus, in Aſia Minor.

DAULIS, a nymph, from whom the city of Daulis in Phocis, antiently called *Anacris*, received its name. It was there that Philomela and Procne made Tereus eat the fleſh of his ſon, and hence the nightingale, into which Philomela was changed, is often called *Daulias avis*. *Ovid. ep.* 15, v. 154.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 15. —*Liv.* 32, c. 18.—*Plin.* 4, c. 3.

DAUNI, a people on the eaſtern part of Italy, conquered by Daunus, from whom they received their name.

DAUNIA, a name given to the northern parts of Apulia, on the coaſt of the Adriatic. It receives its name from Daunus, who ſettled there, and is now called *Capitanata*. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 146.—*Sil.* 9, v. 500. l. 12, v. 429.—*Horat.* 4, od. 6, v. 27. ——Juturna, the ſiſter of Turnus, was called *Daunia*, after ſhe had been made a goddeſs by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 139 & 785.

DAUNUS, a ſon of Pilumnus and Danae. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country, which from him was called Daunia. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.——A river of Apulia, now *Carapelle*. *Horat.* 3, od. 30.

DAURĬFER & DAURISES, a brave general of Darius, treacherouſly killed by the Carians. *Herodot.* 5, c. 116, &c.

DAVUS, a comic character, in the Andria of Terence. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 40.

DEBÆ, a nation of Arabia. *Diod.* 3.

DECAPOLIS, a diſtrict of Judea from its 10 cities. *Plin.* 5, c. 18.

DECEBĂLUS, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a ſucceſsful war againſt Domitian. He was conquered by Trajan, Domitian's ſucceſſor, and he obtained peace. His active ſpirit again kindled rebellion, and the Roman emperor marched againſt him, and defeated him. He deſtroyed himſelf, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, A. D. 103. *Dio.* 68.

DECELEUM, now *Biala Caſtro*, a ſmall village of Attica, north of Athens; which, when in the hands of the Spartans, proved a very galling garriſon to the Athenians. The Peloponneſian war has occaſionally been called *Decelean*, becauſe for ſome time hoſtilities were carried on in its neighbourhood. *C. Nep.* 7, c. 4.

DECĔLUS, a man who informed Caſtor and Pollux, that their ſiſter, whom Theſeus had carried away, was concealed at Aphidnæ. *Herodot.* 9, c. 73.

DECEMVĬRI, ten magiſtrates of abſolute authority

authority among the Romans. The privileges of the patricians raised dissatisfaction among the plebeians; who, though freed from the power of the Tarquins, still saw that the administration of justice depended upon the will and caprice of their superiors, without any written statute to direct them, and convince them that they were governed with equity and impartiality. The tribunes complained to the senate, and demanded that a code of laws might be framed for the use and benefit of the Roman people. This petition was complied with, and three ambassadors were sent to Athens, and to all the other Grecian states, to collect the laws of Solon; and of the other celebrated legislators of Greece. Upon the return of the commissioners, it was universally agreed, that ten new magistrates called *Decemviri*, should be elected from the senate, to put the project into execution. Their power was absolute; all other offices ceased after their election, and they presided over the city with regal authority. They were invested with the badges of the consul, in the enjoyment of which they succeeded by turns, and only one was preceded by the fasces, and had the power of assembling the senate, and confirming decrees. The first decemvirs were Appius Claudius, T. Genutius, P. Sextus, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser. Sulpitius Pluriatius, T. Romulus, Sp. Posthumius, A. U. C. 303. Under them, the laws, which had been exposed to public view, that every citizen might speak his sentiments, were publicly approved of as constitutional, and ratified by the priests and augurs in the most solemn and religious manner. These laws were ten in number, and were engraved on tables of brass; two were afterwards added, and they were called the laws of the twelve tables, *leges duodecim tabularum*, and *leges decemvirales*. The decemviral power, which was beheld by all ranks of people with the greatest satisfaction, was continued; but in the third year after their creation, the decemvirs became odious, on account of their tyranny; and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, was followed by the total abolition of the office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate, to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity re-established in the state.——There were other officers in Rome, called *decemvirs*, who were originally appointed, in the absence of the prætor, to administer justice. Their appointment became afterwards necessary, and they generally assisted at sales called *subhastationes*, because a spear, *hasta*, was fixed at the door of the place where the goods were exposed to sale. They were called *decemviri litibus judicandis*. The officers whom Tarquin appointed to guard the Sibylline books, were also called decemviri. They were originally two in number, called *duumviri*, till the year of Rome 388, when their number was increased to ten, five of which were chosen from the plebeians, and five from the patricians. Sylla increased their number to fifteen, called *quindecemvirs*.

Decetia, a town of Gaul. *Cæs.*

Decia lex, was enacted by M. Decius the tribune, A. U. C. 442, to impower the people to appoint two proper persons to fit and repair the fleets.

L. Decidius Saxa, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1.

Decineus, a celebrated soothsayer. *Strab.* 16.

Decius Mus, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, 338 years B. C. His son Decius imitated his example, and devoted himself in like manner in his fourth consulship, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites, B. C. 296. His grandson also did the same in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, B. C. 280. This action of devoting oneself, was of infinite service to the state. The soldiers were animated by the example, and induced to follow with intrepidity, a commander who, arrayed in an unusual dress, and addressing himself to the gods with solemn invocation, rushed into the thickest part of the enemy to meet his fate. *Liv.* 8, 9, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 824.——Brutus, conducted Cæsar to the senate-house the day that he was murdered.——(Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, sent by the emperor Philip, to appease a sedition in Mœsia. Instead of obeying his master's command, he assumed the imperial purple, and soon after marched against him, and at his death became the only emperor. He signalized himself against the Persians; and when he marched against the Goths, he pushed his horse in a deep marsh, from which he could not extricate himself, and he perished with all his army by the darts of the barbarians, A. D. 251, after a reign of two years. This monarch enjoyed the character of a brave man, and of a great disciplinarian; and by his justice and exemplary life, merited the title of *Optimus*, which a servile senate lavished upon him.

Decurio, a subaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*; which consisted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horse, which was composed of 300 men. The badge of the Centurions was a vine rod or sapling, and each had a deputy called *optio*. There were certain magistrates

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In the provinces, called *decuriones municipales*, who formed a body to repreſent the Roman ſenate in free and corporate towns. They conſiſted of ten, whence the name; and their duty extended to watch over the intereſt of their fellow-citizens, and to increaſe the revenues of the commonwealth. Their court was called *curia decurionum*, and *minor ſenatus*; and their decrees, called *decreta decurionum*, where marked with two D. D. at the top. They generally ſtyled themſelves *civitatum patres curiales*, and *honorati municipiorum ſenatores*. They were elected with the ſame ceremonies as the Roman ſenators; they were to be at leaſt 25 years of age, and to be poſſeſſed of a certain ſum of money. The election happened on the calends of March.

DECUMATES AGRI, lands in Germany, which paid the 10th part of their value to the Romans. *Tacit. G.* 29.

DEDITAMĔNES, a friend of Alexander, made governor of Babylonia. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

DEGIS, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci. He came as ambaſſador to the court of Domitian. *Martial.* 5. ep. 3.

DĒJĂNĪRA, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promiſed to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the ſtrongeſt of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children, the moſt known of whom is Hyllus. As Dejanira was once travelling with her huſband, they were ſtopped by the ſwollen ſtreams of the Evenus, and the centaur Neſſus offered Hercules to convey her ſafe to the oppoſite ſhore. The hero conſented; but no ſooner had Neſſus gained the bank, than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and to carry her away in the ſight of her huſband. Hercules, upon this, aimed, from the other ſhore, a poiſoned arrow at the ſeducer, and mortally wounded him. Neſſus, as he expired, wiſhed to avenge his death upon his murderer; and he gave Dejanira his tunic, which was covered with blood, poiſoned and infected by the arrow, obſerving, that it had the power of reclaiming a huſband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the preſent; and when Hercules proved faithleſs to her bed, ſhe ſent him the centaur's tunic, which inſtantly cauſed his death. (*Vid. Hercules.*) Dejanira was ſo diſconſolate at the death of her huſband, which ſhe had ignorantly occaſioned, that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Senec. in Hercul.*—*Hygin.* fab. 34.

DEICOON, a Trojan prince, intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 534.——A ſon of Hercules and Megara. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

DĒĬDĂMĪA, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a ſon called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus, to Achilles, who was diſguiſed at her father's court in women's cloaths, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.* 2, el. 9.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epirots. *Polyæn.*——A daughter of Adraſtus, king of Argos, called alſo Hippodamia.

DEILĒON, a companion of Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons. *Flacc.* 5, v. 115.

DEILŎCHUS, a ſon of Hercules.

DEIMĂCHUS, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules, *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——The father of Enarette. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

DEIŎCES, a ſon of Phraortes, by whoſe means the Medes delivered themſelves from the yoke of the Aſſyrians. He preſided as judge among his countrymen, and his great popularity and love of equity raiſed him to the throne, and he made himſelf abſolute, B. C. 700. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Phraortes, after a reign of 53 years. He built Ecbatana according to Herodotus, and ſurrounded it with ſeven different walls, in the middle of which was the royal palace, *Herodot.* 1, c. 96, &c.—*Polyæn.*

DEIŎCHUS, a Greek captain, killed by Paris in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 341.

DĒĬŎNE, the mother of Miletus by Apollo. Miletus is often called *Deionides*, on account of his mother. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 442.

DĒĬŎNEUS, a king of Phocis, who married Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia. He gave his daughter Dia in marriage to Ixion, who promiſed to make a preſent to his father-in-law. Deioneus accordingly viſited the houſe of Ixion, and was thrown into a large hole filled with burning coals, by his ſon-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 48 & 241.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9. l. 2, c. 4.

DĒĬŎPĒIA, a nymph, the faireſt of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno. The goddeſs promiſed her in marriage to Æolus the god of the winds, if he would deſtroy the fleet of Æneas, which was ſailing for Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 76.——One of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

DEIOTĂRUS, a governor of Galatia, made king of that province by the Roman people. In the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, Deiotarus followed the intereſt of the former. After the battle of Pharſalia, Cæſar ſeverely reprimanded Deiotarus for his attachment to Pompey, deprived him of part of his kingdom, and left him only the bare title of royalty. When he was accuſed by his grandſon, of attempts upon Cæſar's life, Cicero ably defended him in the

the Roman ſenate. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully ſupported the republican cauſe. His wife was barren; but fearing that her huſband might die without iſſue, ſhe preſented him with a beautiful ſlave, and tenderly educated, as her own, the children of this union. Deiotarus died in an advanced old age. *Strab.* 12. ——*Lucan.* 5, v. 55.

DEĬPHĬLA. *Vid.* Deipyle.

DĒĬPHŎBE, a ſibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe led Æneas to the infernal regions. (*Vid. Sibyllæ*)—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 36.

DĒĬPHŎBUS, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, who, after the death of his brother Paris, married Helen. His wife unworthily betrayed him, and introduced into his chamber her old huſband Menelaus, to whom ſhe wiſhed to reconcile herſelf. He was ſhamefully mutilated and killed by Menelaus. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 495.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—— A ſon of Hippolytus, who purified Hercules after the murder of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.

DEĬPHON, a brother of Triptolemus, ſon of Celeus and Metanira. When Ceres travelled over the world, ſhe ſtopped at his father's court, and undertook to nurſe him and bring him up. To reward the hoſpitality of Celeus, the goddeſs began to make his ſon immortal; and every evening ſhe placed him on burning coals, to purify him from whatever mortal particles he ſtill poſſeſſed. The uncommon growth of Deiphon aſtoniſhed Metanira, who wiſhed to ſee what Ceres did to make him ſo vigorous. She was frightened to ſee her ſon on burning coals, and the ſhrieks that ſhe uttered, diſturbed the myſterious operations of the goddeſs, and Deiphon periſhed in the flames. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.——The huſband of Hyrnetho, daughter of Temenus, king of Argos. *Id.* 2, c. 7.

DEIPHONTES, a general of Temenus, who took Epidauria, &c. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12. ——A general of the Dorians, &c. *Polyæn.*

DĒĬPŸLE, a daughter of Adraſtus, who married Tydeus, by whom ſhe had Diomedes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

DĒĬPŸLUS, a ſon of Sthenelus, in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

DĒĬPŸRUS, a Grecian chief, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.

DELDON, a king of Myſia, defeated by Craſſus.

DĒLIA, a feſtival celebrated every fifth year in the iſland of Delos, in honor of Apollo. It was firſt inſtituted by Theſeus, who, at his return from Crete, placed a ſtatue there, which he had received from Ariadne. At the celebration, they crowned the ſtatue of the goddeſs with garlands, appointed a choir of muſic, and exhibited horſe races. They afterwards led a dance, in which they imitated, by their motions, the various windings of the Cretan labyrinth, from which Theſeus had extricated himſelf by Ariadne's aſſiſtance.——There was alſo another feſtival of the ſame name, yearly celebrated by the Athenians in Delos. It was alſo inſtituted by Theſeus, who, when he was going to Crete, made a vow, that if he returned victorious, he would yearly viſit, in a ſolemn manner, the temple of Delos. The perſons employed in this annual proceſſion were called *Deliaſtæ* and *Theori*. The ſhip, the ſame which carried Theſeus, and had been carefully preſerved by the Athenians, was called *Theoria* and *Delias*. When the ſhip was ready for the voyage, the prieſt of Apollo ſolemnly adorned the ſtern with garlands, and an univerſal luſtration was made all over the city. The *Theori* were crowned with laurels, and before them preceded men armed with axes, in commemoration of Theſeus, who had cleared the way from Trœzene to Athens, and delivered the country from robbers. When the ſhip arrived at Delos, they offered ſolemn ſacrifices to the god of the iſland, and celebrated a feſtival in his honor. After this, they retired to their ſhip, and ſailed back to Athens, where all the people of the city ran in crowds to meet them. Every appearance of feſtivity prevailed at their approach, and the citizens opened their doors, and proſtrated themſelves before the Deliaſtæ, as they walked in proceſſion. During this feſtival, it was unlawful to put to death any malefactor, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for thirty days. *Xenophon. Memor. & in Conv.*—*Plut. in Phæd.*—*Senec. ep.* 70.

DĒLIA, a ſirname of Diana, becauſe ſhe was born in Delos. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

DĒLIĂDES, a ſon of Glaucus, killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3. ——The prieſteſſes in Apollo's temple. *Homer. Hymn. ad Ap.*

DĒLIUM, a temple of Apollo.——A town of Bœotia oppoſite Chalchis, famous for a battle fought there, B. C. 424, &c. *Liv.* 31, c. 45. l. 35, c. 51.

DĒLIUS, a ſirname of Apollo, becauſe he was born in Delos.——Quint. an officer of Antony, who, when he was ſent to cite Cleopatra before his maſter, adviſed her to make her appearance in the moſt captivating attire. The plan ſucceeded. He afterwards abandoned his friend, and fled to Auguſtus, who received him with great kindneſs. Horace has addreſſed, 2 *od.* 3. to him. *Plut. in Anton.*

DELMATIUS, Fl. Jul. a nephew of Conſtantine the Great, honored with the title of Cæſar, and put in poſſeſſion of Thrace, Macedonia, and Achaia. His great virtues were unable to ſave him from a violent death,

death, and he was assassinated by his own soldiers, &c.

DELMĬNIUM, a town of Dalmatia. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

DĒLOS, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, was severally called Lagia, Ortygia, Asteria, Chlamidia, Pelasgia, Pyrpyle, Cynthus, and Cynæthus, and now bears the name of Sailles. It was called Delos from δηλος, because it suddenly made its *appearance* on the surface of the sea, by the power of Neptune, who, according to the mythologists, permitted Latona to bring forth there, when she was persecuted all over the earth, and could find no safe asylum. (*Vid. Apollo.*) The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo and Diana; and the solemnity with which the festivals of these deities were celebrated there, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, and of the continent, is well known. One of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It had been erected by Apollo when only four years old, and made with the horns of goats, killed by Diana on mount Cynthus. It was unlawful to sacrifice any living creature upon that altar, which was religiously kept pure from blood and every pollution. The whole island of Delos was held in such veneration, that the Persians, who had pillaged and profaned all the temples of Greece, never offered violence to the temple of Apollo, but respected it with the most awful reverence. Apollo, whose image was in the shape of a dragon, delivered there oracles during the summer, in a plain manner, without any ambiguity or obscure meaning. No dogs, as Thucydides mentions, were permitted to enter the island. It was unlawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there; and when the Athenians were ordered to purify the place, they dug up all the dead bodies that had been interred there, and transported them to the neighbouring islands. An edict was also issued, which commanded all persons laboring under any mortal or dangerous disease, to be instantly removed to the adjacent island called Rhane. Some mythologists suppose that Asteria, who changed herself into a quail, to avoid the importuning addresses of Jupiter, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called Ortygia *ab ορτυξ, a quail.* The people of Delos are described by *Cicero Acad.* 2, c. 16 & 18. l. 4, c. 18, as famous for rearing hens. *Strab.* 8 & 10. —*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 329. l. 6, v. 333.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Plut. de Solert. Anim. &c* —*Thucyd.* 3, 4, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 73.—*Callim. ad Del.*—*Claudian. de* 4. *Conf. Hon.*

DELPHI, now *Castri*, a town of Phocis, situate in a valley at the south-west side of mount Parnassus. It was also called *Pytho*, because the serpent Python was killed there; and it received the name of *Delphi*, from Delphus, the son of Apollo. Some have also called it *Parnassia Nape*, the *valley* of Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country. The origin of the oracle, though fabulous, is described as something wonderful. A number of goats that were feeding on mount Parnassus, came near a place which had a deep and long perforation. The steam which issued from the hole, seemed to inspire the goats, and they played and frisked about in such an uncommon manner, that the goatherd was tempted to lean on the hole, and see what mysteries the place contained. He was immediately seized with a fit of enthusiasm, his expressions were wild and extravagant, and passed for prophecies. This circumstance was soon known about the country, and many experienced the same enthusiastic inspiration. The place was revered, and a temple was soon after erected in honor of Apollo, and a city built. According to some accounts, Apollo was not the first who gave oracles there; but Terra, Neptune, Themis, and Phœbe, were in possession of the place before the son of Latona. The oracles were generally given in verse; but when it had been sarcastically observed, that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The oracles were always delivered by a priestess called *Pythia.* (*Vid. Pythia.*) The temple was built and destroyed several times. It was customary for those who consulted the oracle to make rich presents to the god of Delphi; and no monarch distinguished himself more by his donations than Crœsus. This sacred repository of opulence, was often the object of plunder; and the people of Phocis seized 10,000 talents from it, and Nero carried away no less than 500 statues of brass, partly of the gods, and partly of the most illustrious heroes. In another age, Constantine the Great removed its most splendid ornaments to his new capital. It was universally believed, and supported, by the antients, that Delphi was in the middle of the earth; and on that account it was called *terræ umbilicus.* This, according to mythology, was first found out by two doves, which Jupiter had let loose from the two extremities of the earth, and which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built. *Apollon.* 2, v. 706.—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. de defect. orac. &c.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 6, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 168.

DELPHĬCUS, a firname of Apollo, from the worship paid to his divinity at Delphi.

DELPHĪNIA, festivals at Ægina, in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

DELPHĪNIUM, a place in Bœotia, opposite Eubœa.

DELPHIS, the prieſteſs of Delphi. *Martial.* 9, ep. 43.

DELPHUS, a ſon of Apollo and Celæno, who built Delphi, and conſecrated it to his father. *Hygin.* 161.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

DELPHŸNE, a ſerpent which watched over Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

DELTA, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its reſemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Peluſian mouths of the Nile, and begins to be formed where the river divides itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams. It has been formed totally by the mud and ſand, which are waſhed down from the upper parts of Egypt by the Nile, according to antient tradition. *Cæſ. Alex.* c. 27. —*Strab.* 15 & 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 13, &c. *Plin.* 3, c. 16.

DEMĂDES, an Athenian, who, from a ſailor, became an eloquent orator, and obtained much influence in the ſtate. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Cheronæa, by Philip, and ingratiated himſelf into the favor of that prince, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He was put to death, with his ſon, on ſuſpicion of treaſon, B. C. 322. One of his orations is extant. *Diod.* 16 & 17.—*Plut. in Dem.*

DEMÆNETUS, a rhetorician of Syracuſe, enemy to Timoleon. *C. Nep. in Tim.* 5.

DEMAGŎRAS, one of Alexander's flatterers.——An hiſtorian who wrote concerning the foundation of Rome. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

DEMARĀTA, a daughter of Hiero, &c. *Liv.* 24, c. 22.

DEMARĀTUS, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Ariſton on the throne of Sparta, B. C. 526. He was baniſhed by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his royal colleague, as being illegitimate. He retired into Aſia, and was kindly received by Darius ſon of Hyſtaſpes king of Perſia. When the Perſian monarch made preparations to invade Greece, Demaratus, though perſecuted by the Lacedæmonians, informed them of the hoſtilities which hung over their head. *Herodot.* 5, c. 75, &c. l. 6, c. 50, &c.——A rich citizen of Corinth, of the family of the Bacchiadæ. When Cypſelus had uſurped the ſovereign power of Corinth, Demaratus, with all his family, migrated to Italy, and ſettled at Tarquinii, 658 years before Chriſt. His ſon, Lucumon, was king of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priſcus. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A Corinthian exile at the court of Philip king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Alex.*

DEMARCHUS, a Syracuſan, put to death by Dionyſius.

DEMARĒTA, the wife of Gelon. *Diod.* 15.

DEMARISTE, the mother of Timoleon.

DĒMĀTRIA, a Spartan mother, who killed her ſon, becauſe he returned from a battle without glory. *Plut. Lac. inſt.*

DEMETRIA, a feſtival in honor of Ceres, called by the Greeks *Demeter*. It was then cuſtomary for the votaries of the goddeſs to laſh themſelves with whips made with the bark of trees. The Athenians had a ſolemnity of the ſame name, in honor of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

DĒMĒTRIAS, a town of Theſſaly.—The name was common to other places.

DĒMĒTRIUS, a ſon of Antigonus and Stratonice, ſirnamed Poliorcetes, *deſtroyer of towns*. At the age of 22, he was ſent by his father againſt Ptolemy, who invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza; but he ſoon repaired his loſs, by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards ſailed with a fleet of 250 ſhips to Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to liberty, by freeing them from the power of Caſſander and Ptolemy, and expelling the garriſon, which was ſtationed there under Demetrius Phalereus. After this ſucceſsful expedition, he beſieged and took Munychia, and defeated Caſſander at Thermopylæ. His reception at Athens, after theſe victories, was attended with the greateſt ſervility; and the Athenians were not aſhamed to raiſe altars to him as to a god, and to conſult his oracles. This uncommon ſucceſs raiſed the jealouſy of the ſucceſſors of Alexander; and Seleucus, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus, united to deſtroy Antigonus and his ſon. Their hoſtile armies met at Ipſus, B. C. 301. Antigonus was killed in the battle; and Demetrius, after a ſevere loſs, retired to Epheſus. His ill ſucceſs raiſed him many enemies; and the Athenians, who had lately adored him as a god, refuſed to admit him into their city. He ſoon after ravaged the territories of Lyſimachus, and reconciled himſelf to Seleucus, to whom he gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage. Athens now labored under tyranny; and Demetrius relieved it, and pardoned the inhabitants. The loſs of his poſſeſſions in Aſia recalled him from Greece, and he eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne of Macedonia, by the murder of Alexander the ſon of Caſſander. Here he was continually at war with the neighbouring ſtates; and the ſuperior power of his adverſaries obliged him to leave Macedonia, after he had ſat on the throne for ſeven years. He paſſed into Aſia, and attacked ſome of the provinces of Lyſimachus with various ſucceſs; but famine and peſtilence deſtroyed the greateſt part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for ſupport and aſſiſtance. He met with a kind reception, but hoſtilities were

ſoon begun; and after he had gained ſome advantages over his ſon-in-law, Demetrius was totally forſaken by his troops in the field of battle, and became an eaſy prey to the enemy. Though he was kept in confinement by his ſon-in-law, yet he maintained himſelf like a prince, and paſſed his time in hunting and in every laborious exerciſe. His ſon Antigonus offered Seleucus all his poſſeſſions, and even his perſon, to procure his father's liberty; but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 B. C. His remains were given to Antigonus, and honored with a ſplendid funeral pomp at Corinth, and thence conveyed to Demetrias. His poſterity remained in poſſeſſion of the Macedonian throne till the age of Perſeus, who was conquered by the Romans. Demetrius has rendered himſelf famous for his fondneſs of diſſipation when among the diſſolute, and his love of virtue and military glory in the field of battle. He has been commended as a great warrior; and his ingenious inventions, his warlike engines, and ſtupendous machines in his war with the Rhodians, juſtify his claims to that perfect character. He has been blamed for his voluptuous indulgences; and his biographer obſerves, that no Grecian prince had more wives and concubines than Poliorcetes. His obedience and reverence to his father have been juſtly admired; and it has been obſerved, that Antigonus ordered the ambaſſadors of a foreign prince particularly to remark the cordiality and friendſhip which ſubſiſted between him and his ſon. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Diod.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 17, &c.——A prince who ſucceeded his father Antigonus on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned 11 years, and was ſucceeded by Antigonus Doſon. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.——A ſon of Philip king of Macedonia, delivered as an hoſtage to the Romans. His modeſty delivered his father from a heavy accuſation laid before the Roman ſenate. When he returned to Macedonia, he was falſely accuſed by his brother Perſeus, who was jealous of his popularity, and his father too credulouſly conſented to his death, B. C. 180. *Liv.* 40, c. 20.—*Juſtin.* 32, c. 2.——A Magneſian.——A ſervant of Caſſius.——A ſon of Demetrius of Cyrene.——A freed man of Pompey.——A ſon of Demetrius, ſirnamed Slender.——A prince, ſirnamed *Soter*, was ſon of Seleucus Philopater, the ſon of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hoſtage to the Romans. After the death of Seleucus, Antiochus Epiphanes, the deceaſed monarch's brother, uſurped the kingdom of Syria, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Antiochus Eupator. This uſurpation diſpleaſed Demetrius, who was detained at Rome; he procured his liberty on pretence of going to hunt, and fled to Syria, where the troops received him as their lawful ſovereign, B. C. 162. He put to death Eupator and Lyſias, and eſtabliſhed himſelf on his throne by cruelty and oppreſſion. Alexander Bala, the ſon of Antiochus Epiphanes, laid claims upon the crown of Syria, and defeated Demetrius in a battle, in the 12th year of his reign. *Strab.* 16.—*Appian.*—*Juſtin.* 34, c. 3.——The 2d, ſirnamed *Nicanor*, or *Conqueror*, was ſon of Soter, to whom he ſucceeded by the aſſiſtance of Ptolemy Philometor, after he had driven the uſurper Alexander Bala, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy; who was, before, the wife of the expelled monarch. Demetrius gave himſelf up to luxury and voluptuouſneſs, and ſuffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites. At that time a pretended ſon of Bala, called Diodorus Tryphon, ſeized a part of Syria; and Demetrius, to oppoſe his antagoniſt, made an alliance with the Jews, and marched into the eaſt, where he was taken by the Parthians. Phraates, king of Parthia, gave him his daughter Rhodogyne in marriage; and Cleopatra was ſo incenſed at this new connection, that ſhe gave herſelf up to Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law, and married him. Sidetes was killed in a battle againſt the Parthians, and Demetrius regained the poſſeſſion of his kingdom. His pride and oppreſſion rendered him odious, and his ſubjects aſked a king of the houſe of Seleucus, from Ptolemy Phyſcon, king of Egypt; and Demetrius, unable to reſiſt the power of his enemies, fled to Ptolemais, which was then in the hands of his wife Cleopatra. The gates were ſhut up againſt his approach, by Cleopatra; and he was killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection. He was ſucceeded by Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had raiſed to the throne, B. C. 127. *Juſtin.* 36, &c.—*Appian. de bell. Sy.*—*Joſeph.*——The 3d, ſirnamed *Eucerus*, was ſon of Antiochus Gryphus. After the example of his brother Philip, who had ſeized Syria, he made himſelf maſter of Damaſcus, B. C. 93, and ſoon after obtained a victory over his brother. He was taken in a battle againſt the Parthians, and died in captivity. *Joſeph.* 1.——Phalereus, a diſciple of Theophraſtus, who gained ſuch an influence over the Athenians, by his eloquence, and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, B. C. 317. He ſo embelliſhed the city, and rendered himſelf ſo popular by his munificence, that the Athenians raiſed 360 brazen ſtatues to his honor. Yet in the midſt of all this popularity, his enemies raiſed a ſedition againſt him, and he was condemned to death, and all his ſtatues thrown down,

down, after obtaining the sovereign power for 10 years. He fled without concern or mortification to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, where he met with kindness and cordiality. The Egyptian monarch consulted him concerning the succession of his children; and Demetrius advised him to raise to the throne the children of Eurydice, in preference to the offspring of Berenice. This counsel so irritated Philadelphus, the son of Berenice, that after his father's death he sent the philosopher into Upper Egypt, and there detained him in strict confinement. Demetrius, tired with his situation, put an end to his life by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. According to some, Demetrius enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. All the works of Demetrius, on rhetoric, history, and eloquence, are lost; and the treatise on rhetoric, falsely attributed to him, is by some supposed to be the composition of Halicarnassus. The last edition of this treatise is that of Glasgow, 8vo. 1743. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Cic. in Brut. & de offic.* 1.—*Plut. in exil.*——A Cynic philosopher, disciple of Apollonius Thyaneus, in the age of Caligula. The emperor wished to gain the philosopher in his interest by a large present; but Demetrius refused it with indignation, and said, If Caligula wishes to bribe me, let him send me his crown. Vespasian was displeased with his insolence, and banished him to an island. The Cynic derided the punishment, and bitterly inveighed against the emperor. He died in a great old age; and Seneca observes, that *nature had brought him forth, to show mankind, that an exalted genius can live securely without being corrupted by the vice of the surrounding world.* *Senec.*—*Philostr. in Apoll.*——One of Alexander's flatterers.—A native of Byzantium, who wrote on the Greek poets.——An Athenian killed at Mantinea, when fighting against the Thebans. *Polyæn.*——A writer who published an history of the irruptions of the Gauls into Asia.——A philological writer, in the age of Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* 8, *ep.* 11.——A stage player. *Juv.* 3, v. 99.——Syrus, a rhetorician at Athens. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 174.——A geographer, surnamed the Calatian. *Strab.* 1.

DEMO, a Sibyl of Cumæ.

DEMOANASSA, the mother of Ægialeus.

DEMOCĒDES, a celebrated physician of Crotona, son of Calliphon, and intimate with Polycrates. He was carried as a prisoner from Samos to Darius king of Persia, where he acquired great riches and much reputation by curing the king's foot, and the breast of Atossa. He was sent to Greece as a spy by the king, and fled away to Crotona, where he married the daughter of the wrestler Milo. *Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 18.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 124, &c.

DĒMŎCHĂRES, an Athenian sent with some of his countrymen with an embassy to Philip king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience; and when he asked them what he could do to please the people of Athens? Democharcs replied, "Hang yourself." This impudence raised the indignation of all the hearers; but Philip mildly dismissed them, and bade them ask their countrymen, which deserved most the appellation of wise and moderate, either they who gave such ill language, or he who received it without any signs of resentment? *Senec. de Ira.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, 7, 8, 12.—*Cic. in Brut.* 3. *de Orat.* 2.——A poet of Soli, who composed a comedy on Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*——A statuary, who wished to make a statue of mount Athos. *Vitruv.*——A general of Pompey the younger, who died B. C. 36.

DĒMŎCLES, a man accused of disaffection towards Dionysius. &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A beautiful youth, passionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes. He threw himself into a cauldron of boiling water, rather than to submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant. *Plut. in Dem.*

DEMŎCOON, a natural son of Priam killed by Ulysses. *Homer. Il.* 4.

DĒMŎCRĂTES, an architect of Alexandria.——A wrestler. *Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 15.——An Athenian who fought on the side of Darius, against the Macedonians. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.

DĒMŎCRĬTUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple to Leucippus. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. There was a law at Abdera, which deprived of the honor of a funeral the man who had reduced himself to indigence; and Democritus, to avoid ignominy, repeated before his countrymen one of his compositions called *Diacosmus*. It was received with such uncommon applause, that he was presented with 500 talents; statues were erected in his honor; and a decree passed, that the expences of his funeral should be paid from the public treasury. He retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to study and solitude; and he put out his eyes, to apply himself more closely to philosophical enquiries. He was accused of insanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to enquire into the nature of his disorder. The physician had a conference with the philosopher, and declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are

at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He told Darius, who was inconsolable for the loss of his wife, that he would raise her from the dead, if he could find three persons who had gone through life without adversity, whose names he might engrave on the queen's monument. The king's enquiries to find such persons proved unavailing, and the philosopher in some manner soothed the sorrow of his sovereign. He taught his disciples, that the soul died with the body; and therefore, as he gave no credit to the existence of ghosts, some youths, to try his fortitude, dressed themselves in a hideous and deformed habit, and approached his cave in the dead of night, with whatever could create terror and astonishment. The philosopher received them unmoved; and without even looking at them, he desired them to cease making themselves such objects of ridicule and folly. He died in the 109th year of his age, B. C. 361. His father was so rich, that he entertained Xerxes, with all his army, as he was marching against Greece. All the works of Democritus are lost. He was the author of the doctrine of atoms, and first taught that the milky way was occasioned by a confused light from a multitude of stars. He may be considered as the parent of experimental philosophy, in the prosecution of which he showed himself so ardent that he declared he would prefer the discovery of one of the causes of the works of nature, to the diadem of Persia. He made artificial emeralds, and tinged them with various colors, he likewise dissolved stones, and softened ivory. *Euseb.* 14, c. 27.—*Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 20.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1 & 15.——An Ephesian, who wrote a book on Diana's temple, &c. *Diog.*——A powerful man of Naxos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 46.

DĒMŎDĬCE, the wife of Creteus, king of Iolchos. *Hygin.*

DĒMŎDŎCUS, a musician at the court of Alcinous, who sang in the presence of Ulysses the secret amours of Mars and Venus, &c. *Homer. Od.* 8, v. 44.—*Plut. de Mus.*——A Trojan chief, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——An historian. *Plut. de Flum.*

DĒMŎLEUS, a Greek, killed by Æneas in the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 260.

DĒMŎLEON, a centaur, killed by Theseus at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 356.——A son of Antenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 395.

DĒMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demosthenes. He was at the head of the government during the absence of his uncle, and obtained a decree that Demosthenes should be recalled, and that a ship should be sent to bring him back

DĒMŎNASSA, a daughter of Amphiaraus, who married Thersander. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

DĒMŌNAX, a celebrated philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He shewed no concern about the necessaries of life; but when hungry, he entered the first house he met, and there satisfied his appetite. He died in his 100th year.——A man of Mantinea, sent to settle the government of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 161.

DĒMŎNĪCA, a woman who betrayed Ephesus to Brennus. *Plut. in Parall.*

DĒMŎPHANTUS, a general, killed by Antigonus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 49.

DĒMŎPHĬLUS, an Athenian archon.—An officer of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DĒMŎPHON, an Athenian who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea, &c. *Diod.* 15.

DĒMŎPHOON, son of Theseus and Phædra, was king of Athens, B. C. 1182, and reigned 33 years. At his return from the Trojan war, he visited Thrace, where he was tenderly received and treated by Phyllis. He retired to Athens, and forgot the kindness and love of Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 25.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.

DĒMŎPŎLIS, a son of Themistocles. *Plut. in Them.*

DĒMOS, a place of Ithaca.

DĒMOSTHĔNES, a celebrated Athenian, son of a rich black-smith, called Demosthenes, and of Cleobule. He was but seven years of age when his father died. His guardians negligently managed his affairs, and embezzled the greatest part of his possessions. His education was totally neglected; and for whatever advances he made in learning, he was indebted to his industry and application. He became the pupil of Isæus and Plato, and applied himself to study the orations of Isocrates. At the age of 17 he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians, from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents were however impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation, especially of the letter ρ, but these obstacles were soon conquered by unwearied application. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth; and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. That his pronunciation might be loud and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most unevenwalks, wherehis voice

acquired

acquired force and energy; and on the ſea-ſhore, when the waves were violently agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accuſtom himſelf to the noiſe and tumults of a public aſſembly. He alſo confined himſelf in a ſubterraneous cave, to devote himſelf more cloſely to ſtudious purſuits; and to eradicate all curioſity of appearing in public, he ſhaved one half of his head. In this ſolitary retirement, by the help of a glimmering lamp, he compoſed the greateſt part of his orations, which have ever been the admiration of every age, though his cotemporaries and rivals ſeverely inveighed againſt them, and obſerved that they ſmelt of oil. His abilities, as an orator, raiſed him to conſequence at Athens, and he was ſoon placed at the head of the government. In this public capacity he rouſed his countrymen from their indolence, and animated them againſt the encroachments of Philip of Macedonia. In the battle of Cheronæa, however, Demoſthenes betrayed his puſillanimity, and ſaved his life by flight. After the death of Philip, he declared himſelf warmly againſt his ſon and ſucceſſor, Alexander, whom he branded with the appellation of boy; and when the Macedonians demanded of the Athenians their orators, Demoſthenes reminded his countrymen of the fable of the ſheep which delivered their dogs to the wolves. Though he had boaſted that all the gold of Macedonia could not tempt him; yet he ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by a ſmall golden cup from Harpalus. The tumults which this occaſioned, forced him to retire from Athens; and in his baniſhment, which he paſſed at Trœzene and Ægina, he lived with more effeminacy than true heroiſm. When Antipater made war againſt Greece, after the death of Alexander, Demoſthenes was publicly recalled from his exile, and a galley was ſent to fetch him from Ægina. His return was attended with much ſplendor, and all the citizens crowded at the Piræus to ſee him land. His triumph and popularity however were ſhort. Antipater and Craterus were near Athens, and demanded all the orators to be delivered up into their hands. Demoſthenes with all his adherents fled to the temple of Neptune in Calauria; and when he ſaw that all hopes of ſafety were baniſhed, he took a doſe of poiſon, which he always carried in a quill, and expired on the day that the Theſmophoria were celebrated, in the 60th year of his age, A. C. 322. The Athenians raiſed a brazen ſtatue to his honor, with an inſcription tranſcribed into this diſtich:

Si tibi par menti robur, Vir magne, fuiſſet,
Græcia non Macedæ ſuccubuiſſet hero.

Demoſthenes has been deſervedly called the prince of orators; and Cicero, his ſucceſsful rival among the Romans, calls him a perfect model, and ſuch as he wiſhed to be. Theſe two great princes of eloquence have often been compared together; but the judgment heſitates to which to give the preference. They both arrived at perfection; but the meaſures by which they obtained it, were diametrically oppoſite. Demoſthenes has been compared, and with propriety, by his rival Æſchines, to a Siren, from the melody of his expreſſions. No orator can be ſaid to have expreſſed the various paſſions of hatred, reſentment, or indignation, with more energy than he; and as a proof of his uncommon application, it need only be mentioned, that he tranſcribed eight or even 10 times the hiſtory of Thucydides, that he might not only imitate, but poſſeſs the force and energy of the great hiſtorian. The beſt editions of his works are that of Wolfius, fol. Frankof. 1604; that left unfiniſhed by Taylor, Cantab. 4to. and that publiſhed in 12 vols. 8vo. 1720, &c. Lipſ. by Reiſke and his widow. Many of the orations of Demoſthenes have been publiſhed ſeparately. *Plut. in Vitâ.*—*Diod.* 16.—*Cic. in Orat.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c 8. l. 2, c. 33.——An Athenian general, ſent to ſucceed Alcibiades in Sicily. He attacked Syracuſe with Nicias, but his efforts were ineffectual. After many calamities he fell into the enemy's hands, and his army was confined to hard labor. The accounts about the death of Demoſthenes are various; ſome believe that he ſtabbed himſelf, whilſt others ſuppoſe that he was put to death by the Syracuſans, B. C. 413. *Plut. in Nic.*——*Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 12.——The father of the orator Demoſthenes. He was very rich, and employed an immenſe number of ſlaves in the buſineſs of a ſword cutler. *Plut. in Dem.* ——A governor of Cæſarea, under the Roman emperors.

DĒMOSTRĂTUS, an Athenian orator.

DĒMŸLUS, a tyrant who tortured the philoſopher Zeno. *Plut. de Stoic. Rep.*

DENSELETÆ, a people of Thrace. *Cic. Pif.* 34.

DEOBRIGA, a town on the Iberus in Spain, now *Miranda de Ebro.*

DEODĂTUS, an Athenian who oppoſed the cruel reſolutions of Cleon againſt the captive priſoners of Mitylene.

DĒŌIS, a name given to Proſerpine from her mother Ceres, who was called *Deo.* This name Ceres received, becauſe when ſhe ſought her daughter all over the world, all wiſhed her ſucceſs in her purſuits, with the word δρεις, *invenies*; a δραω, *invenio. Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 114.

DERÆ, a place of Meſſenia.

DERBE, a town of Lycaonia, now *Alah-Dag. Cic. Fam.* 13. ep 73.

DERBĬCES, a people near Caucaſus, who killed all thoſe that had reached their 70th year. They buried ſuch as died a natural death. *Strab.*

DERCE, a fountain in Spain, whoſe waters were ſaid to be uncommonly cold.

DERCENNUS, an ancient king in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 850.

DERCĔTO & DERCĔTIS, a goddeſs of Syria, called alſo *Atergatis*, whom ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Aſtarte. She was repreſented as a beautiful woman above the waiſt, and the lower part terminated in a fiſh's tail. According to Diodorus, Venus, whom ſhe had offended, made her paſſionately fond of a young prieſt, remarkable for the beauty of his features. She had a daughter by him, and became ſo aſhamed of her incontinence, that ſhe removed her lover, expoſed the fruit of her amour, and threw herſelf into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fiſh, and her child was preſerved, and called Semiramis. As ſhe was chiefly worſhipped in Syria, and repreſented like a fiſh, the Syrians antiently abſtained from fiſhes. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 44.—*Diod.* 2.

DERCYLLĬDAS, a general of Sparta, celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days, and freed Cherſoneſus from the inroads of the Thracians by building a wall acroſs the country. He lived B. C. 399. *Diod.* 14.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* 1, &c.

DERCYLLUS, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater. *C. Nep. in Phoc.* 2.

DERCŸNUS, a ſon of Neptune, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

DERSÆI, a people of Thrace.

DERTHONA, now *Tortona*, a town of Liguria, between Genoa and Placentia, where a Roman colony was ſettled. *Cic. Div.* 11.

DERTOSE, now *Tortoſa*, a town of Spain near the Iberus.

DERUSIÆI, a people of Perſia.

DĔSUDĂBA, a town of Media. *Liv.* 44, c. 26.

DEVA, a town of Britain, now *Cheſter*, on the Dee.

DEUCĂLION, a ſon of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Theſſaly, and in his age the whole earth was overwhelmed with a deluge. The impiety of mankind had irritated Jupiter, who reſolved to deſtroy mankind, and immediately the earth exhibited a boundleſs ſcene of waters. The higheſt mountains were climbed up by the frightened inhabitants of the country; but this ſeeming place of ſecurity was ſoon overtopped by the riſing waters, and no hope was left of eſcaping the univerſal calamity. Prometheus adviſed his ſon to make himſelf a ſhip, and by this means he ſaved himſelf and his wife Pyrrha. The veſſel was toſſed about during nine ſucceſſive days, and at laſt ſtopped on the top of mount Parnaſſus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had ſubſided. Pindar and Ovid make no mention of a veſſel built by the advice of Prometheus; but, according to their relation, Deucalion ſaved his life by taking refuge on the top of Parnaſſus, or according to Hyginus, of Ætna in Sicily. As ſoon as the waters had retired from the ſurface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to conſult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loſs of mankind, by throwing behind them the bones of their grandmother. This was nothing but the ſtones of the earth; and after ſome heſitation about the meaning of the oracle, they obeyed. The ſtones thrown by Deucalion became men, and thoſe of Pyrrha women. According to Juſtin, Deucalion was not the only one who eſcaped from the univerſal calamity. Many ſaved their lives by aſcending the higheſt mountains, or truſting themſelves in ſmall veſſels to the mercy of the waters. This deluge, which chiefly happened in Theſſaly, according to the relation of ſome writers, was produced by the inundation of the waters of the river Peneus, whoſe regular courſe was ſtopped by an earthquake near mount Oſſa and Olympus. According to Xenophon, there were no leſs than five deluges. The firſt happened under Ogyges, and laſted three months. The ſecond, which was in the age of Hercules and Prometheus, continued but one month. During the third, which happened in the reign of another Ogyges, all Attica was laid waſte by the waters. Theſſaly was totally covered by the waters during the fourth, which happened in the age of Deucalion. The laſt was during the Trojan war, and its effects were ſeverely felt by the inhabitants of Egypt. There prevailed a report in Attica, that the waters of Deucalion's deluge had diſappeared through a ſmall aperture about a cubit wide, near Jupiter Olympius's temple; and Pauſanias, who ſaw it, further adds, that a yearly offering of flour and honey was thrown into it with religious ceremony. The deluge of Deucalion, ſo much celebrated in antient hiſtory, is ſuppoſed to have happened 1503 years B. C. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8. *Heroid.* 45, *v.* 167.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 10. l. 5, c. 8.—*Juv.* 1, v. 81.—*Hygin.* fab. 153.—*Juſtin.* 2. c. 6.—*Diod.* 5.—*Lucian. de deâ Syriâ.*—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 62.——One of the Argonauts.——A ſon of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A ſon of Abas.

DEUCETIUS, a Sicilian general. *Diod.* 11.

DIUDORIX, one of the Cheruſci, led in triumph by Germanicus.

DEXAMĔNE, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

DEXAMĔNUS, a man delivered by Hercules from the hands of his daughter's ſuitors. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A king of Olenus in Achaia, whoſe two daughters married the ſons of Actor. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

DEXIPPUS, a Spartan who aſſiſted the people of Agrigentum, &c. *Diod.* 13.

DEXITHEA, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

DEXIUS, a man killed by Glaucus in the Trojan war, &c. *Homer. Il.* 7.

DIA, a daughter of Deion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion.——An iſland in the Ægean ſea, 17 miles from Delos. It is the ſame as Naxos. *Via.* Naxos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 157. ——Another on the coaſt of Crete, now *Stan Dia.*——A city of Thrace.—— Eubœa.—— Peloponneſus. —— Luſitania. ——Italy, near the Alps.——Scythia, near the Phaſis.—— Caria.—— Bithynia, and Theſſaly.

DIACTORĬDES, one of Agariſta's ſuitors. *Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——The father of Eurydame, the wife of Leutychides. *Id.* 6, c 71.

DIÆUS of Megalopolis, a general of the Achæans, who killed himſelf when his affairs became deſperate. *Pauſ.* 7. c. 16.

DIADUMENIĀNUS, a ſon of Macrinus, who enjoyed the title of Cæſar during his father's life time, &c.

DIĂGON & DIĂGUM, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing into the Alpheus, and ſeparating Piſa from Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

DIAGONDAS, a Theban who aboliſhed all nocturnal ſacrifices. *Cic. de Leg* 2, c. 15.

DIĂGŎRAS, an Athenian philoſopher. His father's name was Teleclytus. From the greateſt ſuperſtition, he became a moſt unconquerable atheiſt; becauſe he ſaw a man who laid a falſe claim to one of his poems, and who perjured himſelf, go unpuniſhed. His great impiety and blaſphemies provoked his countrymen, and the Areopagites promiſed one talent to him who brought his head before their tribunal, and two if he were produced alive. He lived about 416 years before Chriſt. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c 23. l. 3, c. 37, &c.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.——An Athlete of Rhodes, 460 years before the Chriſtian æra. Pindar celebrated his merit in a beautiful ode ſtill extant, which was written in golden letters in a temple of Minerva. He ſaw his three ſons crowned the ſame day at Olympia, and died through exceſs of joy. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5.—*Plut. in Pel.*—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.

DIĀLIS, a prieſt of Jupiter at Rome, firſt inſtituted by Numa. *Dionyſ.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

DIALLUS, an Athenian, who wrote an hiſtory of all the memorable occurrences of his age.

DIAMASTIGŌSIS, a feſtival at Sparta in honor of Diana Orthia, which received that name, απο του μαστιγουν *from whipping*, becauſe boys were whipped before the altar of the goddeſs. Theſe boys, called Bomonicæ, were originally free-born Spartans; but, in the more delicate ages, they were of mean birth, and generally of a ſlaviſh origin. This operation was performed by an officer in a ſevere and unfeeling manner; and that no compaſſion ſhould be raiſed, the prieſt ſtood near the altar with a ſmall light ſtatue of the goddeſs, which ſuddenly became heavy and inſupportable if the laſh of the whip was more lenient or leſs rigorous. The parents of the children attended the ſolemnity, and exhorted them not to commit any thing either by fear or groans, that might be unworthy of Laconian education. Theſe flagellations were ſo ſevere, that the blood guſhed in profuſe torrents, and many expired under the laſh of the whip without uttering a groan, or betraying any marks of fear. Such a death was reckoned very honorable, and the corpſe was buried with much ſolemnity, with a garland of flowers on its head. The origin of this feſtival is unknown. Some ſuppoſe, that Lycurgus firſt inſtituted it to inure the youths of Lacedæmon to bear labor and fatigue, and render them inſenſible to pain and wounds Others maintain, that it was a mitigation of an oracle, which ordered that human blood ſhould be ſhed on Diana's altar; and, according to their opinion, Oreſtes firſt introduced that barbarous cuſtom, after he had brought the ſtatue of Diana Taurica into Greece. There is another tradition which mentions, that Pauſanias, as he was offering prayers and ſacrifices to the gods, before he engaged with Mardonius, was ſuddenly attacked by a number of Lydians who diſturbed the ſacrifice, and were at laſt repelled with ſtaves and ſtones, the only weapons with which the Lacedæmonians were provided at that moment. In commemoration of this, therefore, that whipping of boys was inſtituted at Sparta, and after that the Lydian proceſſion.

DIĀNA was the goddeſs of hunting. According to Cicero, there were three of this name; a daughter of Jupiter and Proſerpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The ſecond is the moſt celebrated, and to her all the antients allude. She was born at the ſame birth as Apollo; and the pains which ſhe ſaw her mother ſuffer during her labor, gave her ſuch an averſion to marriage, that ſhe obtained from her father the permiſſion to

live in perpetual celibacy, and to preſide over the travails of women To ſhun the ſociety of men, ſhe devoted herſelf to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of choſen virgins, who, like herſelf, abjured the uſe of marriage. She is repreſented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and ſometimes drawn in a chariot by two white ſtags. Sometimes ſhe appears with wings, holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with a chariot drawn by two heifers, or two horſes of different colors. She is repreſented taller by the head than her attendant nymphs, her face has ſomething manly, her legs are bare, well ſhaped and ſtrong, and her feet are covered with a buſkin, worn by huntreſſes among the antients. Diana received many ſirnames, particularly from the places where her worſhip was eſtabliſhed, and from the functions over which ſhe preſided. She was called Lucina, Ilythia, or Juno Pronuba, when invoked by women in child-bed, and Trivia when worſhipped in the croſs-ways where her ſtatues were generally erected. She was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the moon, and Proſerpine or Hecate, and from that circumſtance ſhe was called Triformis; and ſome of her ſtatues repreſented her with three heads, that of a horſe, a dog, and a boar. Her power and functions, under theſe three characters, have been beautifully expreſſed in theſe two verſes:

Terret, luſtrat, agit, Proſerpina, Luna, Diana,
Ima, ſuprema, feras, ſceptro, fulgore, ſagittâ.

She was alſo called Agrotera, Orthia, Taurica, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, &c. She was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Iſis of the Egyptians, whoſe worſhip was introduced into Greece with that of Oſiris under the name of Apollo. When Typhon waged war againſt the gods, Diana is ſaid to have metamorphoſed herſelf into a cat, to avoid his fury. The goddeſs is generally known in the figures that repreſent her, by the creſcent on her head, by the dogs which attend her, and by her hunting habit. The moſt famous of her temples was that of Epheſus, which was one of the ſeven wonders of the world. *(Vid. Epheſus.)* She was there repreſented with a great number of breaſts, and other ſymbols which ſignified the earth or Cybele. Though ſhe was the patroneſs of chaſtity, yet ſhe forgot her dignity to enjoy the company of Endymion, and the very familiar favors which ſhe granted to Pan and Orion are well known. *(Vid. Endymion, Pan, Orion.)* The inhabitants of Tauriea were particularly attached to the worſhip of this goddeſs, and they cruelly offered on her altar all the ſtrangers that were ſhipwrecked on their coaſts. Her temple in Aricia was ſerved by a prieſt who had always murdered his predeceſſor, and the Lacedæmonians yearly offered her human victims till the age of Lycurgus, who changed this barbarous cuſtom for the ſacrifice of flagellation. The Athenians generally offered her goats, and others a white kid, and ſometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants the poppy and the ditamy were ſacred to her. She, as well as her brother Apollo, had ſome oracles, among which thoſe of Egypt, Cilicia, and Epheſus, are the moſt known. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 155. *Met.* 3, v. 156. l. 7, v. 94 & 194, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Horat.* 3. od. 22.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 392. *Æn.* 1, v. 505.—*Homer. Od.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 31, & 37. —*Catull.*—*Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 1, v. 57.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4, &c. l. 3, c. 5, &c.

DIANASA, the mother of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

DIANIUM, a town and promontory of Spain now Cape *Martin*, where Diana was worſhipped.

DIASIA, feſtivals in honor of Jupiter at Athens. They received their name απο του διος και της αγης, *from Jupiter and misfortune*, becauſe, by making applications to Jupiter, men obtained relief from their misfortunes, and were delivered from dangers. During this feſtival, things of all kinds were expoſed to ſale.

DIBIO, a town of France, now *Dijon* in Burgundy.

DICÆA & DICŒARCHEA, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 13, v. 385.

DICÆUS, an Athenian, who was ſupernaturally appriſed of the defeat of the Perſians in Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.

DICE, one of the Horæ, daughters of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

DICEARCHUS, a Meſſenian famous for his knowledge of philoſophy, hiſtory, and mathematics. He was one of Ariſtotle's diſciples. Nothing remains of his numerous compoſitions. He had compoſed an hiſtory of the Spartan republic, which was publicly read over every year by order of the magiſtrates, for the improvement and inſtruction of youth.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philoſopher in the age of Auguſtus, who travelled into Scythia, where he ingratiated himſelf with the king of the country, and by his inſtructions ſoftened the wildneſs and ruſticity of his manners. He alſo gained ſuch an influence over the multitude, that they all deſtroyed the vines which grew in their country, to prevent the riot of diſſipation, which the wine occaſioned among them. He wrote all his maxims and his laws in a book, that they might not loſe the benefit of them after his death.

DICOMAS, a king of the Getæ. *Plut. in Anton.*

DICTÆ, & DICTÆUS MONS, a mountain of Crete. The island is often known by the name of *Dictæa arva*. *Virg. Ecl.* 6. *Æn.* 3. v. 171.——Jupiter was called *Dictæus*, because worshipped there, and the same epithet was applied to Minos. *Virg. G.* 2. v. 536.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. v. 43.

DICTAMNUM & DICTYNNA, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 412.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2. c. 50.

DICTĀTOR, a magistrate at Rome invested with regal authority. This officer, whose magistracy seems to have been borrowed from the customs of the Albans or Latins, was first chosen during the Roman wars against the Latins. The consuls being unable to raise forces for the defence of the state, because the plebeians refused to inlist, if they were not discharged from all the debts they had contracted with the patricians, the senate found it necessary to elect a new magistrate with absolute and incontrolable power to take care of the state. The dictator remained in office for six months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate; but if tranquillity was re-established, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subjected to him. He was called dictator, because *dictus*, named by the consul, or *quoniam dictis ejus parebat populus*, because the people implicitly obeyed his command. He was named by the consul in the night, *vivâ voce*, and his election was confirmed by the auguries, though sometimes he was nominated or recommended by the people. As his power was absolute, he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at pleasure. He punished as he pleased; and from his decision there was no appeal, at least till later times. He was preceded by 24 lictors, with the *fasces*; during his administration, all other officers, except the tribunes of the people, were suspended, and he was the master of the republic. But amidst all this independence, he was not permitted to go beyond the borders of Italy, and he was always obliged to march on foot in his expeditions; and he never could ride in difficult and laborious marches, without previously obtaining a formal leave from the people. He was chosen only when the state was in imminent dangers from foreign enemies or inward seditions. In the time of a pestilence, a dictator was sometimes elected, as also to hold the *comitia*, or to celebrate the public festivals, to hold trials, to chuse senators, or drive a nail in the capitol, by which superstitious ceremony the Romans believed that a plague could be averted, or the progress of an enemy stopped. This office, so respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever after forbade a dictator to exist in Rome. The dictator, as soon as elected, chose a subordinate officer, called his master of horse, *magister equitum*. This officer was respectable, but he was totally subservient to the will of the dictator, and could do nothing without his express order, though he enjoyed the privilege of using a horse, and had the same insignia as the prætors. This subordination, however, was some time after removed; and during the second Punic war, the master of the horse was invested with a power equal to that of the dictator. A second dictator was also chosen for the election of magistrates at Rome, after the battle of Cannæ. The dictatorship was originally confined to the patricians, but the plebeians were afterwards admitted to share it. Titus Lartius Flavus was the first dictator, A. U. C. 253. *Dionys. Hal.*—*Cic. de Leg.* 3.—*Dio*—*Plut. in Fab.*—*Appian.* 3.—*Polyb.* 3.—*Paterc.* 2. c. 28.—*Liv.* 1, c. 23. l. 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 57. l. 9, c. 38.

DICTIDIENSES, certain inhabitants of mount Athos. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 82.

DICTYNNA, a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting nets. She was one of Diana's attendants, and for that reason the goddess is often called *Dictinna*. Some have supposed that Minos pursued her, and that to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, δίκτυα, whence her name. There was a festival at Sparta in honor of Diana, called Dictynnia. *Paus.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 12.——A city of Crete.

DICTYS, a Cretan, who went with Idomeneus to the Trojan war. It is supposed that he wrote an history of this celebrated war, and that at his death he ordered it to be laid in his tomb, where it remained till a violent earthquake in the reign of Nero opened the monument where he had been buried. This convulsion of the earth threw out his history of the Trojan war, which was found by some shepherds, and afterwards carried to Rome. This mysterious tradition is deservedly deemed fabulous; and the history of the Trojan war, which is now extant, as the composition of Dictys of Crete, was composed in the 15th century, or according to others, in the age of Constantine, and falsely attributed to one of the followers of Idomeneus. The edition of Dictys is by Masellus Venia, 4to, Mediol. 1477.

1477.——A king of the iſland of Seriphus ſon of Magnes and Nays. He was made king of Seriphus by Perſeus, who depoſed Polydectes, becauſe he behaved with wantonneſs to Danae. *Vid Polydectes. Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 4.——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 334.

Didia lex, *de Sumptibus*, by Didius, A. U. C. 606, to reſtrain the expences that attended public feſtivals and entertainments, and limit the number of gueſts which generally attended them, not only at Rome, but in all the provinces of Italy. By it, not only thoſe who received gueſts in theſe feſtival meetings, but the gueſts themſelves, were liable to be fined. It was an extenſion of the Oppian and Fannian laws.

Didius, a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius. *Plut. in Sert* ——A man who brought Cæſar the head of Pompey's eldeſt ſon. *Plut.*——A governor of Britain, under Claudius.——Julianus, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the Pretorians had expoſed to ſale, A. D. 192. His great luxury and extravagance rendered him odious; and when he refuſed to pay the money which he had promiſed for the imperial purple, the ſoldiers revolted againſt him, and put him to death, after a ſhort reign. Severus was made emperor after him.

Dido, called alſo *Eliſſa*, a daughter of Belus king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, or Sichæbas, her uncle, who was prieſt of Hercules. Pygmalion, who ſucceeded to the throne of Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus, to get poſſeſſion of the immenſe riches which he poſſeſſed; and Dido, diſconſolate for the loſs of a huſband whom ſhe tenderley loved, and by whom ſhe was equally eſteemed, ſet ſail in queſt of a ſettlement, with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. According to ſome accounts, ſhe threw into the ſea the riches of her huſband, which Pygmalion ſo greatly deſired; and by that artifice compelled the ſhips to fly with her, that had come by order of the tyrant to obtain the riches of Sichæus. During her voyage, Dido viſited the coaſt of Cyprus, where ſhe carried away 50 women, who proſtituted themſelves on the ſea ſhore, and gave them as wives to her Tyrian followers. A ſtorm drove her fleet on the African coaſt, and ſhe bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide, cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land ſhe built a citadel, called Byrſa, [*Vid. Byrſa.*] and the increaſe of population, and the riſing commerce among her ſubjects, ſoon obliged her to enlarge her city, and the boundaries of her dominions. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprize, gained her many admirers; and her ſubjects wiſhed to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her deciſive anſwer; and during that time, ſhe erected a funeral pile, as if wiſhing, by a ſolemn ſacrifice, to appeaſe the manes of Sichæus, to which ſhe had promiſed eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, ſhe ſtabbed herſelf on the pile in preſence of her people, and by this uncommon action obtained the name of Dido, *valiant woman*, inſtead of Eliſſa. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was cauſed by the ſudden departure of Æneas, of whom ſhe was deeply enamoured, and whom ſhe could not obtain as a huſband. This poetical fiction repreſents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachroniſm of near 300 years. Dido left Phœnicia 247 years after the Trojan war, or the age of Æneas, that is, about 953 years B. C. This chronological error proceeds not from the ignorance of the poets, but it is ſupported by the authority of Horace,

"*Aut famam ſequere, aut ſibi convenientia finge.*"

While Virgil deſcribes, in a beautiful epiſode, the deſperate love of Dido, and the ſubmiſſion of Æneas to the will of the gods; he at the ſame time gives an explanation of the hatred which exiſted between the republics of Rome and Carthage, and informs his readers that their mutual enmity originated in their very firſt foundation, and was apparently kindled by a more remote cauſe than the jealouſy and rivalſhip of two floriſhing empires. Dido, after her death, was honored as a deity by her ſubjects. *Juſtin.* 18, c 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 2.—*Appian. Alex.*—*Oros.* 4.—*Herodian.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

Dĭdўma, a place of Miletus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 9.——An iſland in the Sicilian ſea. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.

Dĭdўmæus, a ſirname of Apollo.

Dĭdўmāon, an excellent artiſt, famous for making ſuits of armour. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 359.

Dĭdўme, one of the Cyclades. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.——A city of Sicily. *Id. Faſt.* 4, v. 475.——One of the Lipari iſles, now *Saline*.——A place near Miletus, where the Branchidæ had their famous oracle.

Dĭdўmum, a mountain of Aſia Minor.

Dĭdўmus, a freed man of Tiberius, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, c. 24.——A ſcholiaſt on Homer, ſirnamed Χαλκεντερος, floriſhed B. C. 40. He wrote a number of books, which

which are now loſt. The editions of his commentaries are, that in 2 vols. 8vo. Venet. apud Ald. 1528, and that of Paris, 8vo. 1530.

Diēnĕces, a Spartan, who, upon hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Perſians were ſo numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the ſun, obſerved, that it would be a great convenience, for they then ſhould fight in the ſhade. *Herodot.* 7, c. 226.

Diespĭter, a ſirname of Jupiter, as being the father of light.

Digentia, a ſmall river which watered Horace's farm, in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 104.

Digma, a part of the Piræus at Athens.

Dii, the divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth were very numerous. Every object which cauſed terror, inſpired gratitude, or beſtowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Man ſaw a ſuperior agent in the ſtars, the elements, or the trees, and ſuppoſed that the waters which communicated fertility to his fields and poſſeſſions, were under the influence and direction of ſome inviſible power, inclined to favor and to benefit mankind. Thus aroſe a train of divinities, which imagination arrayed in different forms, and armed with different powers. They were endowed with underſtanding, and were actuated by the ſame paſſions which daily afflict the human race, and thoſe children of ſuperſtition were appeaſed or provoked as the imperfect being which gave them birth. Their wrath was mitigated by ſacrifices and incenſe, and ſometimes human victims bled to expiate a crime which ſuperſtition alone ſuppoſed to exiſt. The ſun, from his powerful influence and animating nature, firſt attracted the notice, and claimed the adoration of the uncivilized inhabitants of the earth. The moon alſo was honored with ſacrifices, and addreſſed in prayers; and after immortality had been liberally beſtowed on all the heavenly bodies, mankind claſſed among their deities the brute creation, and the cat and the ſow ſhared equally with Jupiter himſelf, the father of gods and men, the devout veneration of their votaries. This immenſe number of deities have been divided into different claſſes, according to the will and pleaſure of the mythologiſts. The Romans, generally ſpeaking, reckoned two claſſes of the gods, the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii conſulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, ſix males and ſix females. [*Vid. Conſentes.*] In the claſs of the latter, were ranked all the gods which were worſhipped in different parts of the earth. Beſides theſe, there were ſome called *dii ſelecti*, ſometimes claſſed with the twelve greater gods; theſe were Janus, Saturn, the Genius, the Moon, Pluto, and Bacchus. There were alſo ſome called demi-gods, that is, who deſerved immortality by the greatneſs of their exploits, and for their uncommon ſervices to mankind. Among theſe were Priapus, Vertumnus, Hercules, and thoſe whoſe parents were ſome of the immortal gods. Beſides theſe, all the paſſions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities, and temples were raiſed to a goddeſs of concord, peace, &c. According to the authority of Heſiod, there were no leſs than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all ſubſervient to the power of Jupiter. To theſe ſucceeding ages have added an almoſt equal number; and indeed they were ſo numerous, and their functions ſo various, that we find temples erected, and ſacrifices offered to unknown gods. It is obſervable, that all the gods of the ancients have lived upon earth as mere mortals; and even Jupiter, who was the ruler of heaven, is repreſented by the mythologiſts as a helpleſs child; and we are acquainted with all the particulars that attended the birth and education of Juno. In proceſs of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the ſupporters of liberty, but alſo thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the Roman ſenate courteouſly granted immortality to the moſt cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

Dii, a people of Thrace, on mount Rhodope.

Dimassus, an iſland near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Dinarchus, a Greek orator, ſon of Soſtratus, and diſciple to Theophraſtus, at Athens. He acquired much money by his compoſitions, and ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by the enemies of the Athenians, 307 B. C. Of 64 of his orations, only three remain. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, c. 53.——A Corinthian ambaſſador, put to death by Polyperchon. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A native of Delos, who collected ſome fables in Crete, &c. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Dindymus or a *(orum)*, a mountain of Phrygia, from which Cybele is called *Dindymene*, as worſhipped there. *Horat.* 1, od. 16, v. 5.—*Virg. Æn* 9, v. 617.

Dinolŏchus, a Syracuſan, who compoſed 14 comedies. *Ælian. de Anim.* 6, c. 52.

Dinia, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 5.——A town of Gaul, now *Digne* in Provence.

Dinĭche, the wife of Archidamus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.

Dinias,

Dinias, a general of Caſſander. *Diod.* 19.——A man of Pheræ, who ſeized the ſupreme power at Cranon. *Polyæn.* 2.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Argos. *Plut. in Arat.*

Dinŏchăres, an architect, who finiſhed the temple of Diana at Epheſus, after it had been burnt by Eroſtratus.

Dinŏcrătes, an architect of Macedonia, who propoſed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a ſtatue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a baſon, into which all the waters of the mountain ſhould empty themſelves. This project Alexander rejected as too chimerical, but he employed the talents of the artiſt in building and beautifying Alexandria. He began to build a temple in honor of Arſinoe, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in which he intended to ſuſpend a ſtatue of the queen, by means of loadſtones. His death, and that of his royal patron, prevented the execution of a work which would have been the admiration of every age. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A general of Agathocles.——A Meſſenian, who behaved with great effeminacy and wantonneſs. He defeated Philopœmen, and put him to death, B. C. 183. *Plut. in Flam.*

Dinŏdŏchus, a ſwift runner. *Pauſ.* 6. c. 1.

Dinŏmĕnes, a tyrant of Syracuſe. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 42.

Dinon, a governor of Damaſcus, under Ptolemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 4——The father of Clitarchus, who wrote an hiſtory of Perſia, in Alexander's age. He is eſteemed a very authentic hiſtorian by *C. Nep. in Conon.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Diog.*

Dinosthĕnes, a man who made himſelf a ſtatue of an Olympian victor. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.

Dinostrătus, a celebrated geometrician in the age of Plato.

Diŏclea, feſtivals in the ſpring at Megara, in honor of Diocles, who died in the defence of a certain youth, to whom he was tenderly attached. There was a contention on his tomb, and the youth who gave the ſweeteſt kiſs, was publicly rewarded with a garland. Theocritus has deſcribed them in his 12 *Idyll.* v. 27.——A town on the coaſt of Dalmatia. *Plin.* 3. c. 23.

Diocles, a general of Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet of Athens.——An hiſtorian, the firſt Grecian who ever wrote concerning the origin of the Romans, *Plut. in Rom.*——One of the four brothers placed over the citadel of Corinth, by Archelaus, &c. *Polyæn* 6.——A rich man of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.——A general of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 13.

Diocletianopŏlis, a town of Theſſaly, called ſo in honor of Diocletian.

Diocletiānus, (Caius Valerius Jovius) a celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obſcure family in Dalmatia. He was firſt a common ſoldier, and by merit and ſucceſs he gradually roſe to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, he was inveſted with the imperial purple. In his high ſtation, he rewarded the virtues and fidelity of Maximian, who had ſhared with him all the ſubordinate offices in the army, by making him his colleague on the throne. He created two ſubordinate emperors, Conſtantius and Galerius, whom he called *Cæſars*, whilſt he claimed for himſelf and his colleague the ſuperior title of *Auguſtus*. Diocletian has been celebrated for his military virtues; and though he was naturally unpoliſhed by education and ſtudy, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and true genius. He was bold and reſolute, active and diligent, and well acquainted with the arts which endear a ſovereign to his people, and make him reſpectable even in the eyes of his enemies. His cruelty, however, againſt the followers of chriſtianity has been deſervedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny, and inſolent wantonneſs. After he had reigned 21 years in the greateſt proſperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, on the firſt of May A. D. 304, and retired to a private ſtation at Salona. Maximian, his colleague, followed his example, but not from voluntary choice; and when he ſome time after endeavoured to rouſe the ambition of Diocletian, and perſuade him to reaſſume the imperial purple, he received for anſwer, that Diocletian took now more delight in cultivating his little garden, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth. He lived nine years after his abdication, in the greateſt ſecurity and enjoyment at Salona, and died in the 68th year of his age. Diocletian is the firſt ſovereign who voluntarily reſigned his power: a philoſophical reſolution, which, in a later age, was imitated by the emperor Charles the fifth of Germany.

Diŏdōrus, an hiſtorian, ſirnamed *Siculus*, becauſe he was born at Argyra in Sicily. He wrote an hiſtory of Egypt, Perſia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books, of which only 15 are extant, with ſome few fragments. This valuable compoſition was the work of an accurate enquirer, and it is ſaid that he viſited all the places of which

which he has made mention in his history. It was the labor of 30 years, though the greater part may be considered as nothing more than a judicious compilation from Berosus, Timæus, Theopompus, Callisthenes, and others. The author, however, is too credulous in some of his narrations, and often wanders far from the truth. His style is neither elegant, nor too labored; but it contains great simplicity, and unaffected correctness. He often dwells too long upon fabulous reports and trifling incidents, while events of the greatest importance to history are treated with brevity, and sometimes passed over in silence. His manner of reckoning, by the Olympiads and the Roman consuls, will be found very erroneous. The historian flourished about 44 years B. C. He spent much time at Rome to procure information, and authenticate his historical narrations. The best edition of his works, is that of Wesseling, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1746. ——A disciple of Euclid, in the age of Plato. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A comic poet. ——A son of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Anaxagoras, murdered Hegesias the tyrant of Ephesus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——An Ephesian, who wrote an account of the life of Anaximander. *Diog.*—— An orator of Sardes, in the time of the Mithridatic war.——A stoic philosopher, preceptor to Cicero. He lived a d died in the house of his pupil, whom he instructed in the various branches of Greek literature. *Cic. in Brut.*——A general of Demetrius. ——A writer, surnamed *Periegetes*, who wrote a description of the earth. *Plut. in Them.*——An African, &c. *Plut.*

Diobetas, a general of Achaia, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, banished from his country for coining false money. From Sinope, he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics. Antisthenes, at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly bore the rebuke, and said, strike me, Antisthenes, but never shall you find a stick sufficiently hard, to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be learnt, any information to be gained from your conversation and acquaintance. Such firmness recommended him to Antisthenes, and he became his most devoted pupil. He dressed himself in the garment which distinguished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Such singularity joined to the greatest contempt for riches, soon gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub. He asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify or oblige him. Get out of my sun-shine, was the only answer which the philosopher gave. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, *were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes.* He was once sold as a slave, but his magnanimity so pleased his master, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and the guardian of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest misery and indigence, he died B C. 324, in the 96th year of his age. He ordered his body to be carelessly thrown into a ditch, and some dust to be sprinkled over it. His orders were, however, disobeyed in this particular, and his friends honored his remains with a magnificent funeral at Corinth. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb. His biographer has transmitted to posterity a number of sayings, remarkable for their simplicity and moral tendency. The life of Diogenes, however, shrinks from the eye of a strict examination, he boasted of his poverty, and was so arrogant that many have observed that the virtues of Diogenes arose from pride and vanity, not from wisdom or sound philosophy. His morals were corrupted, and he gave way to the most vicious indulgences, and his unbounded wantonness has given occasion to some to observe, that the bottom of his tub would not bear too close an examination. *Diog. in vitâ.—Plut. in Apoph.—Cic. de Nat. D.* 3. c. 36. &c.——A stoic of Babylon, disciple of Chrysippus. He went to Athens, and was sent as ambassador to Rome, with Carneades and Critolaus, 155 years before Christ. He died in the 88th year of his age, after a life of the most exemplary virtue. *Cic. de offic.* ——A native of Apollonia, celebrated for his knowledge of philosophy and physic. He lived in the age of Anaxagoras. *Diog. in vitâ.* ——Laertius, an Epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in ten books still extant. This work contains an accurate account of the antient philosophers, and is replete with all their anecdotes, and particular opinions. It is compiled, however, without any plan, method, or precision, though much neatness and conciseness is observable through the whole. In this multifarious biography the author does not seem particularly partial to any sect, except perhaps it be that of Potamon of Alexandria. Diogenes died A. D. 222. The best editions of his works are that of Meibomius, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1692,

1692, and that of Lipſ. 8vo. 1759.——A Macedonian, who betrayed Salamis to Aratus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.—There was a philoſopher of that name who attended Alexander in his Aſiatic expedition for the purpoſe of marking out and delineating his march, &c.

Diogĕnia, a daughter of Celeus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.——A daughter of the Cephiſus, who married Erechtheus. *Apollod.*

Diogĕnus, a man who conſpired with Dymnus againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Diognetus, a philoſopher, who inſtructed Marcus Aurelius in philoſophy, and in writing dialogues.

Diŏmēda, a daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lemnos, to be his miſtreſs after the loſs of Briſeis. *Homer. Il.* 1.——The wife of Deion of Amyclas.

Diŏmēdes, ſon of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the braveſt of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He engaged Hector and Æneas, and by repeated deeds of valor obtained much military glory. He went with Ulyſſes to ſteal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva at Troy; and aſſiſted in murdering Rheſus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horſes. At his return from the ſiege of Troy, he loſt his way in the darkneſs of the night, and landed in Attica, where his companions plundered the country, and loſt the Trojan Palladium. During his long abſence, his wife Ægiale forgot her marriage vows, and proſtituted herſelf to Cometes, one of her ſervants. This laſciviouſneſs of the queen was attributed by ſome to the reſentment of Venus, whom Diomedes had ſeverely wounded in the arm in a battle before Troy. The infidelity of Ægiale was highly diſpleaſing to Diomedes. He reſolved to abandon his native country which was the ſeat of his diſgrace, and the attempts of his wife to take away his life, according to ſome accounts, did not a little contribute to haſten his departure. He came to that part of Italy which has been called Magna Græcia, where he built a city, called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he periſhed by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who in the exceſs of their grief were changed into birds reſembling ſwans. Theſe birds took flight into a neighbouring iſland in the Adriatic, and became remarkable for the tameneſs with which they approached the Greeks, and for the horror with which they ſhunned all other nations. They are called the birds of Diomedes. Altars were raiſed to Diomedes, as to a god, one of which Strabo mentions at Timavus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 243, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 97, 112, & 113—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.——A king of Thrace ſon of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horſes with human fleſh. It was one of the labors of Hercules to deſtroy him; and accordingly the hero, attended with ſome of his friends, attacked the inhuman tyrant, and gave him to be devoured to his own horſes which he had fed ſo barbarouſly. *Diod.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A friend of Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A grammarian.

Diŏmēdon, an Athenian general, put to death for his negligence at Arginuſæ. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 19.——A man of Cyzicus, in the intereſt of Artaxerxes. *C. Nep. in Ep.*

Dion, a Syracuſan, ſon of Hipparinus, famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionyſius, and often adviſed him, together with the philoſopher Plato, who at his requeſt had come to reſide at the tyrant's court, to lay aſide the ſupreme power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant, who baniſhed him to Greece. There he collected a numerous force, and encouraged by the influence of his name, and the hatred of his enemy, he reſolved to free his country from tyranny. He entered the port of Syracuſe only with two ſhips, and in three days reduced under his power an empire which had already ſubſiſted for 50 years, and which was guarded by 500 ſhips of war, and 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands, fearful of the aſpiring ambition of ſome of the friends of Dionyſius. He was however ſhamefully betrayed and murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus, 354 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 55th year of his age, and four years after his return from Peloponneſus. His death was univerſally lamented by the Syracuſans, and a monument raiſed to his memory. *Diod.* 16.—*C. Nep. in vitâ.*——A town of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.——Caſſius, a native of Nicæa in Bithynia. His father's name was Apronianus. He was raiſed to the greateſt offices of ſtate in the Roman empire by Pertinax and his three ſucceſſors. Naturally fond of ſtudy, he improved himſelf by unwearied application, and was ten years in collecting materials for an hiſtory of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 12 years in compoſing it. This valuable hiſtory began with the arrival of Æneas in Italy, and was continued down to

to the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus. The 34 firſt books are totally loſt, the 20 following are mutilated, and fragments are all that we poſſeſs of the laſt 20 In the compilation of his extenſive hiſtory, Dion propoſed to himſelf Thucydides for a model; but he is not perfectly happy in his imitation. His ſtile is pure and elegant, and his narrations are judiciouſly managed, and his reflections learned; but upon the whole he is credulous, and the bigotted ſlave of partiality, ſatire, and flattery. He inveighs againſt the republican principles of Brutus and Cicero, and extols the cauſe of Cæſar. Seneca is the object of his ſatyr, and he repreſents him as debauched and licentious in his morals. Dion floriſhed about the 230th year of the Chriſtian era. The beſt edition of his works is that of Reimarus, 2 vol. fol. Hamb. 1750. ——A famous Chriſtian writer, ſirnamed *Chryſoſtom*, &c.

DIŌNÆA, a ſirname of Venus, ſuppoſed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

DIŌNE, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was mother of Venus, by Jupiter, according to Homer and others. Heſiod, however, gives Venus a different origin. *(Vid. Venus.)* Venus is herſelf ſometimes called Dione. *Virg.* 3. *Æn.* v. 19 —*Homer. Il.* 5. v. 381.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 1. v. 86.

DIONŸSIA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. Their form and ſolemnity was firſt introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus, and if we admit that Bacchus is the ſame as Iſis, the Dionyſia of the Greeks are the ſame as the feſtivals celebrated by the Egyptians in honor of Iſis. They were obſerved at Athens with more ſplendor and ceremonious ſuperſtition than in any other part of Greece. The years were numbered by their celebration, the Archon aſſiſted at the ſolemnity, and the prieſts that officiated were honored with the moſt dignified ſeats at the public games. At firſt they were celebrated with great ſimplicity, and the time was conſecrated to mirth. It was then uſual to bring a veſſel of wine adorned with a vine branch, after which followed a goat, a baſket of figs, and the φαλλοι. The worſhippers imitated in their dreſs and actions the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They cloathed themſelves in fawns' ſkins, fine linen, and mitres, they carried thyrſi, drums, pipes, and flutes, and crowned themſelves with garlands of ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs by the uncouth manner of their dreſs and their fantaſtical motions. Some rode upon aſſes, and others drove the goats to ſlaughter for the ſacrifice. In this manner both ſexes joined in the ſolemnity, and ran about the hills and country, nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous poſtures, and filling the air with hideous ſhrieks and ſhouts, and crying aloud, Evoe Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe! Iacche! Iobacche! Evohe! With ſuch ſolemnities were the feſtivals of Bacchus celebrated by the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. In one of theſe there followed a number of perſons carrying ſacred veſſels, one of which contained water. After theſe came a ſelect number of noble virgins carrying little baſkets of gold filled with all ſorts of fruits. This was the moſt myſterious part of the ſolemnity. Serpents were ſometimes put in the baſkets, and by their wreathing and crawling out they amuſed and aſtoniſhed the beholders. After the virgins, followed a company of men carrying poles at the end of which were faſtened φαλλοι. The heads of theſe men, who were called φαλλοφοροι, were crowned with ivy and violets, and their faces covered with other herbs. They marched ſinging ſongs upon the occaſion of the feſtivals, called φαλλικα ασματα. Next to the φαλλοφοροι followed the ιθυφαλλοι in womens apparel, with white ſtriped garments reaching to the ground; their heads were decked with garlands, and on their hands they wore gloves compoſed of flowers. Their geſtures and actions were like thoſe of a drunken man. Beſides theſe, there were a number of perſons called λικνοφοροι who carried the λικνον or *muſical van* of Bacchus; without their attendance none of the feſtivals of Bacchus were celebrated with due ſolemnity, and on that account the god is often called λικνιτης. The feſtivals of Bacchus were almoſt innumerable. The name of the moſt celebrated were the Dionyſia αρχαιοτερα at Limnæ in Attica. The chief perſons that officiated were fourteen women called γεραιραι *venerable*. They were appointed by one of the archons, and before their appointment they ſolemnly took an oath before the archon or his wife, that their body was free from all pollution. ——The greater Dionyſia, ſometimes called αστικα or τα κατ' ασυ, as being celebrated *within the city*, were the moſt famous. They were ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the preceding.——The leſs Dionyſia, ſometimes called τα κατ' αγρους, becauſe celebrated *in the country*, or ληναια from ληνος *a wine preſs*, were to all appearance a preparation for the greater feſtivals. They were celebrated in autumn.——The Dionyſia βραυρωνια obſerved at *Brauron* in Attica were a ſcene of lewdneſs, extravagance, and debauchery.——The Dionyſia νυκτηλια were obſerved by the Athenians in honor of Bacchus Nyctelius. It was unlawful to reveal

veal whatever was ſeen or done during the celebration.—The Dionyſia, called ωμοφαγια becauſe human victims were offered to the god, or becauſe the prieſts imitated the *eating of raw fleſh*, were celebrated with much ſolemnity. The prieſts put ſerpents in their hair, and by the wildneſs of their looks and the oddity of their actions they feigned inſanity.——The Dionyſia αρκαδικα were yearly obſerved in Arcadia, and the children who had been inſtructed in the muſic of Philoxenus and Timotheus were introduced in a theatre, where they celebrated the feſtivals of Bacchus by entertaining the ſpectators with ſongs, dances, and different exhibitions. There were beſides theſe, others of inferior note. There was alſo one obſerved every three years called Dionyſia τριετηρικα, and it is ſaid that Bacchus inſtituted it himſelf in commemoration of his Indian expedition, in which he ſpent three years. There is alſo another, celebrated every fifth year, as mentioned by the ſcholiaſt of Ariſtophanes.——All theſe feſtivals in honor of the god of wine were celebrated by the Greeks with great licentiouſneſs, and they contributed much to the corruption of morals among all ranks of people. They were alſo introduced into Tuſcany, and from thence to Rome. Among the Romans both ſexes promiſcuouſly joined in the celebration during the darkneſs of night. The drunkenneſs, the debauchery, and impure actions and indulgences, which ſoon prevailed at the ſolemnity, called aloud for the interference of the ſenate, and the conſuls Sp. Poſthumius Albinus and Q. Martius Philippus made a ſtrict examination concerning the propriety and ſuperſtitious forms of the Bacchanalia. The diſorder and pollution which was practiſed with impunity by no leſs than 7,000 votaries of either ſex, was beheld with horror and aſtoniſhment by the conſuls, and the Bacchanalia were for ever baniſhed from Rome by a decree of the ſenate. They were again reinſtituted there in length of time, but not with ſuch licentiouſneſs as before.

Diŏnȳsides, two ſmall iſlands near Crete ——Feſtivals in honor of Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 13.

Diŏnȳsias, a fountain. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 36.

Diŏnȳsides, a tragic poet of Tarſus.

Diŏnȳsiodōrus, a famous geometer. *Plin.* 2, c. 109.——A Bœotian hiſtorian. *Diod.* 15.——A Tarentine who obtained a prize at Olympia in the 100th Olympiad.

Dionȳsion, a temple of Bacchus in Attica. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Dionȳsipŏlis, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Dionȳsius 1ſt, or the elder, was ſon of Hermocrates. He ſignalized himſelf in the wars which the Syracuſans carried on againſt the Carthagians, and taking advantage of the power lodged in his hands, he made himſelf abſolute at Syracuſe. To ſtrengthen himſelf in his uſurpation and acquire popularity, he encreaſed the pay of the ſoldiers, and recalled thoſe that had been baniſhed. He vowed eternal enmity againſt Carthage, and experienced various ſucceſs in his wars againſt that republic. He was ambitious of being thought a poet, and his brother Theodorus was commiſſioned to go to Olympia, and repeat there ſome verſes in his name, with other competitors, for the poetical prizes. His expectations were fruſtrated, and his poetry was received with groans and hiſſes. He was not however, ſo unſucceſsful at Athens, where a poetical prize was publicly adjudged to one of his compoſitions. This victory gave him more pleaſure than all the victories he had ever obtained in the field of battle. His tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious in the eyes of his ſubjects, and he became ſo ſuſpicious that he never admitted his wife or children to his private appartments without a previous examination of their garments. He never truſted his head to a barber, but always burnt his beard. He made a ſubterraneous cave in a rock, ſaid to be ſtill extant, in the form of a human ear, which meaſured 80 feet in height and 250 in length. It was called the ear of Dionyſius. The ſounds of this ſubterraneous cave were all neceſſarily directed to one common tympanum which had a communication with an adjoining room where Dionyſius ſpent the greateſt part of his time to hear whatever was ſaid by thoſe whom his ſuſpicion and cruelty had confined in the appartments above. The artiſts that had been employed in making this cave were all put to death by order of the tyrant, for fear of their revealing to what purpoſes a work of ſuch uncommon conſtruction was to be appropriated. His impiety and ſacrilege were as conſpicuous as his ſuſpicious credulity. He took a golden mantle from the ſtatue of Jupiter, obſerving that the ſon of Saturn had too warm a covering for the ſummer, and too cold for the winter, and he placed one of wool inſtead. He alſo robbed Æſculapius of his golden beard, and plundered the temple of Proſerpine. He died of an indigeſtion in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of 38 years. Authors however are divided about the manner of his death, and ſome are of opinion that he died a violent death. Some ſuppoſe that this tyrant invented the *catapulta*, an engine which proved of infinite ſervice for the diſcharging of ſhowers of

of darts and ſtones in the time of a ſiege. *Diod.* 13, 14, &c.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 1, &c.—*Xenophon. Hiſt. Græc.*—*C. Nep. Timol.*—*Plut. in Dion.*——The ſecond of that name, ſirnamed the younger, was ſon of Dionyſius the 1ſt, by Doris. He ſucceeded his father as tyrant of Sicily, and by the advice of Dion his brother-in-law, he invited the philoſopher Plato to his court, under whom he ſtudied for a while. The philoſopher adviſed him to lay aſide the ſupreme power, and in his admonitions he was warmly ſeconded by Dion. Dionyſius refuſed to conſent, and ſoon after Plato was ſeized and publicly ſold as a ſlave. Dion likewiſe, on account of his great popularity, was ſeverely abuſed and inſulted in his family, and his wife given in marriage to another. Such a violent behaviour was highly reſented; Dion, who was baniſhed, collected ſome forces in Greece, and in three days rendered himſelf maſter of Syracuſe, and expelled the tyrant B. C. 357. [*Vid. Dion.*] Dionyſius retired to Locri, where he behaved with the greateſt oppreſſion, and was ejected by the citizens. He recovered Syracuſe ten years after his expulſion, but his triumph was ſhort, and the Corinthians under the conduct of Timoleon obliged him to abandon the city. He fled to Corinth, where to ſupport himſelf he kept a ſchool, as Cicero obſerves, that he might ſtill continue to be tyrant; and as he could not command over men, that he might ſtill exerciſe his power over boys. It is ſaid that he died from an exceſs of joy when he heard that a tragedy of his own compoſition had been rewarded with a poetical prize. Dionyſius was as cruel as his father, but he did not like him poſſeſs the art of retaining his power. This was ſeen and remarked by the old man, who, when he ſaw his ſon attempting to debauch the wives of ſome of his ſubjects, aſked him with the greateſt indignation, whether he had ever heard of his having acted ſo brutal a part in his younger days? No, anſwered the ſon, becauſe you were not the ſon of a king. Well, my ſon, replied the old man, never ſhalt thou be the father of a king. *Juſtin.* 21, c. 1, 2, &c.—*Diod.* 15, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 8, c. 6.—*C. Nep. in Dion.*—*Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 2.——An hiſtorian of *Halicarnaſſus*, who left his country and came to reſide at Rome, that he might carefully ſtudy all the Greek and Latin writers, whoſe compoſitions treated of the Roman hiſtory. He formed an acquaintance with all the learned of the age, and derived much information from their company and converſation. After an unremitted application, during 24 years, he gave to the world his Roman antiquities in 20 books, of which only the 11 firſt are now extant, nearly containing the account of 312 years. His compoſition has been greatly valued by the antients as well as the moderns for the eaſineſs of his ſtile, the fidelity of his chronology, and the judiciouſneſs of his remarks and criticiſm. Like a faithful hiſtorian, he never mentioned any thing, but what was authenticated, and totally diſregarded the fabulous traditions which fill and diſgrace the pages of both his predeceſſors and followers. To the merits of the elegant hiſtorian, Dionyſius, as may be ſeen in his treatiſes, has alſo added the equally reſpectable character of the eloquent orator, the critic, and the politician. He lived during the Auguſtan age, and came to Rome about 30 years before the Chriſtian era. The beſt editions of his works are that of Oxford, 2 vols. fol. 1704, and that of Reiſke, 6 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1774.——A tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus in the age of Alexander the Great. After the death of the conqueror and of Perdiccas, he married Ameſtris, the niece of king Darius, and aſſumed the title of king. He was of ſuch an uncommon corpulence that he never expoſed his perſon in public, and when he gave audience to foreign ambaſſadors he always placed himſelf in a chair which was conveniently made to hide his face and perſon from the eyes of the ſpectators. When he was aſleep it was impoſſible to awake him without boring his fleſh with pins. He died in the 55th year of his age. As his reign was remarkable for mildneſs and popularity, his death was ſeverely lamented by his ſubjects. He left two ſons and a daughter, and appointed his widow queen-regent.——A ſirname of Bacchus. A diſciple of Chæremon.——A native of Chalcis, who wrote a book intitled κτισεις or *the origins of cities.*——A commander of the Ionian fleet againſt the Perſians, who went to plunder Phœnicia. *Herodot.* 6, c. 17.——A general of Antiochus Hierax.——A philoſopher of Heraclea, diſciple to Zeno. He ſtarved himſelf to death, B. C. 279, in the 81ſt year of his age. *Diog.*——An epic poet of Mitylene.——A ſophiſt of Pergamus. *Strab.* 13.——A writer in the Auguſtan age called *Periegetes.* He wrote a geographical treatiſe in Greek hexameters, ſtill extant. The beſt edition of his treatiſe is that of Henry Stephens, 4to. 1577, with the ſcholia, and that of Hill, 8vo. Lond. 1688.——A Chriſtian writer A. D. 492, called *Areopagita.* The beſt edition of his works is that of Antwerp, 2 vols. fol. 1634.——The muſic maſter of Epaminondas, *C. Nep.*——A celebrated critic. [*Vid. Longinus.*]——A rhetorician of Magneſia.——

ha.——A Meſſenian madman, &c. *Plut. in Alex.*——A native of Thrace, generally called the Rhodian, becauſe he lived there. He wrote ſome grammatical treatiſes and commentaries, B. C. 64. *Strab.* 14.——A painter of Colophon.

DIŎPHĂNES, a man who joined Peloponneſus to the Achæan league. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 30.——A rhetorician intimate with Tib. Gracchus. *Plut. in Gracch.*

DIŎPHANTUS, an Athenian general of the Greek mercenary troops in the ſervice of Nectanebus, king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16. ——A Greek orator of Mitylene, preceptor to Tib. Gracchus. *Cic. in Brut.*——A native of Alexandria in the fourth century. He wrote 13 books of arithmetical queſtions, of which 6 are ſtill extant, the beſt edition of which is that in folio, Toloſæ, 1670.

DIOPOENUS, a noble ſculptor of Crete. *Plin.* 36, c. 4.

DIOPŎLIS, a name given to Cabira, a town of Paphlagonia, by Pompey. *Strab.* 12.

DIŌRES, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. He had engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas, on his father's tomb in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 297. l. 12, v. 509.

DIORYCTUS, a place of Acarnania, where a canal was cut (δια ορυσσω) to make Leucadia an iſland. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

DIOSCORĪDES, a native of Cilicia, who was phyſician to Antony and Cleopatra, or lived as ſome ſuppoſe in the age of Nero. He was originally a ſoldier, but afterwards he applied himſelf to ſtudy, and wrote a book upon medicinal herbs, of which the beſt edition is that of Saracenus, fol. Francof. 1598.——A man who wrote an account of the republic of Lacedæmon. ——A nephew of Antigonus. *Diod.* 19.——A Cyprian, blind of one eye, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——A diſciple of Iſocrates.——An aſtrologer, ſent ambaſſador by J. Cæſar to Achillas, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 109.

DIOSCORĪDIS INSULA, an iſland ſituate at the ſouth of the entrance of the Arabic Gulph, and now called *Socotara.*

DIOSCŪRI, or *ſons of Jupiter*, a name given to Caſtor and Pollux. There were feſtivals in their honor, called *Dioſcuria*, celebrated by the people of Corcyra, and chiefly by the Lacedæmonians. They were obſerved with much jovial feſtivity. The people made a free uſe of the gifts of Bacchus, and diverted themſelves with ſports, of which wreſtling matches always made a part.

DIOSCURIAS, a town of Colchis. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.

DIOSPĂGE, a town of Meſopotamia. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

DIOSPŎLIS, or THEBÆ, a famous city of Egypt, formerly called Hecatompylos. *Vid.* Thebæ.

DIOTĪME, a woman who gave lectures upon philoſophy, which Socrates attended. *Plut. in Symp.*

DIOTĪMUS, an Athenian ſkilled in maritime affairs, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A ſtoic who floriſhed 85, B. C.

DIOTREPHES, an Athenian officer, &c. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 75.

DIOXIPPE, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

DIOXIPPUS, a ſoldier of Alexander, who killed one of his fellow ſoldiers in a fury, &c. *Ælian.*——An Athenian boxer, &c. *Diod.* 17.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

DIPÆÆ, a place of Peloponneſus, where a battle was fought between the Arcadians and Spartans. *Herodot.* 9, c. 35.

DIPHĬLAS, a man ſent to Rhodes by the Spartans to deſtroy the Athenian faction there. *Diod.* 14.——A governor of Babylon in the intereſt of Antigonus *Id.* 19. ——An hiſtorian.

DIPHĬLUS, an Athenian general, A. U. C. 311.——An architect ſo ſlow in finiſhing his works that *Diphilo tardior* became a proverb. *Cic. ad fratr.* 3.——A tragic writer.

DIPHORĬDAS, one of the Ephori at Sparta. *Plut. in Ageſ.*

DIPOENÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31.

DIPŎLIS, a name given to Lemnos, as having two cities, Hephæſtia and Myrina.

DIPSAS *(antis)*, a river of Cilicia flowing from mount Taurus. *Lucan.* 8, v. 255. ——*(adis)*, a profligate and incontinent woman mentioned by *Ovid. Am.* 1, v. 8. ——A kind of ſerpent. *Lucan.* 9.

DIPYLON, one of the gates of Athens.

DIRÆ, the daughter of Acheron and Nox, who perſecuted the ſouls of the guilty. They are the ſame as the Furies, and ſome ſuppoſe that they are called Furies in hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 473. l. 8, v. 701.

DIRCE, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. When Antiope became pregnant by Jupiter, Dirce ſuſpected her huſband of infidelity to her bed, and impriſoned Antiope, whom ſhe tormented with the greateſt cruelty. Antiope eſcaped from her confinement, and brought forth Amphion and Zethus on mount Cithæron. When theſe children were informed of the cruelties to which their mother had been expoſed, they beſieged Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and

and precipices, and expoſed her to the moſt poignant pains till the gods pitying her fate, changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes. According to ſome accounts Antiope was mother to Amphion and Zethus, before ſhe was confined and expoſed to the tyranny of Dirce. *(Vid. Amphion, Antiope.) Propert.* 3, el. 15, v. 37. —*Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 57. —*Lucan.* 3, v. 175. l. 4, v. 550.

DIRCENNA, a cold fountain of Spain, near Bilbilis. *Martial.* 1, ep. 50, v. 17.

DIRPHYIA, a ſirname of Juno, from *Dirphya*, a mountain of Bœotia, where the goddeſs had a temple.

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the ſame as Pluto the god of hell. The inhabitants of Gaul ſuppoſed themſelves deſcended from that deity. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 6.—*Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* c. 84.

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and ſiſter to Nemeſis, the Parcæ and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, becauſe ſhe ſowed diſſenſions among the gods, and was the cauſe of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, the goddeſs of diſcord was not invited, and this ſeeming neglect ſo irritated her that ſhe threw an apple into the midſt of the aſſembly of the gods with the inſcription of *detur pulchriori*. This apple was the cauſe of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. *(Vid. Paris.)* She is repreſented with a pale ghaſtly look, her garment is torn, her eyes ſparkle with fire, and in her boſom ſhe holds a dagger concealed. Her head is generally entwined with ſerpents, and ſhe is attended by Bellona. She is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of all the diſſenſions which ariſe upon earth, public as well as private. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 702.—*Heſiod. Theogn.* 225. —*Petronius.*

DITHYRAMBUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, whence the hymns ſung in his honor, were called Dithyrambics. *Horat.* 4, od. 2.

DITTANI, a people of Spain.

DIVI, a name chiefly appropriated to thoſe who were made gods after death, ſuch as heroes, and warriors, or the Lares, and Penates, and other domeſtic gods.

DIVITIĂCUS, one of the Ædui, intimate with Cæſar. *Cic.* 1. *de div.*

DIUM, a town of Eubœa, where there were hot baths. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.——A promontory of Crete.——A town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 7.

DIVODURUM, a town of Gaul, now *Metz* in Lorrain.

DIVUS FIDIUS, a god of the Sabines, worſhipped alſo at Rome. *Dionyſ.*

DIYLLUS, an Athenian hiſtorian. *Diod.* 16.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.

DOBERES, a people of Pæonia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16.

DOCĬLIS, a gladiator at Rome mentioned by *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 19.

DOCĬMUS, a man of Tarentum deprived of his military dignity by Philip, ſon of Amyntas, for indulging himſelf with hot baths. *Polyæn.* 4.——An officer of Antigonus. *Diod.* 19.——An officer of Perdiccas, taken by Antigonus. *Id.* 18.

DŌDŌNA, a town of Theſprotia in Epirus, or according to others in Theſſaly. There was in its neighbourhood a celebrated oracle of Jupiter. The town and temple of the god were firſt built by Deucalion, after the univerſal deluge. It was ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient oracle of all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove. Two black doves, as he relates, took their flight from the city of Thebes, in Egypt, one of which flew to the temple of Jupiter Ammon and the other to Dodona, where with a human voice they acquainted the inhabitants of the country that Jupiter had conſecrated the ground, which in future would give oracles. The extenſive grove which ſurrounded Jupiter's temple was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and oracles were frequently delivered by the ſacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves, is explained by Herodotus, who obſerves that ſome Phœnicians carried away two prieſteſſes from Egypt, one of which went to fix her reſidence at Dodona, where the oracle was eſtabliſhed. It may further be obſerved that the fable might have been founded upon the double meaning of the word πελειαι, which ſignifies *doves*, in moſt parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots, it implies *old women*. In ancient times the oracles were delivered by the murmuring of a neighbouring fountain, but the cuſtom was afterwards changed. Large kettles were ſuſpended in the air near a brazen ſtatue, which held a laſh in its hand. When the wind blew ſtrong, the ſtatue was agitated and ſtruck againſt one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to all the reſt, and raiſed that clattering and diſcordant din which continued for a while, and from which the artifice of the prieſts drew their predictions. Some ſuppoſe that the noiſe was occaſioned by the ſhaking of the leaves and boughs of an old oak, which the ſuperſtition of the people frequently conſulted, and from which they pretended to receive oracles. It may be obſerved with more probability that the oracles were delivered by the prieſts, who, by artfully concealing themſelves behind the

oaks, gave occaſion to the ſuperſtitious multitude to believe that the trees were endowed with the power of prophecy. As the ſhip Argo was built with ſome of the oaks of the foreſt of Dodona, there were ſome beams which gave oracles to the Argonauts, and warned them againſt the approach of calamity. Within the foreſt of Dodona there was a ſtream and a fountain of cool water which had the power of lighting a torch as ſoon as it touched it. This fountain was totally dry at noon day, and was reſtored to its full courſe at midnight, from which time till the following noon it began to decreaſe, and at the uſual hour was again deprived of its waters. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. *(Vid. Dodonides.) Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 57.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Homer. Od.* 14. *Il.*—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 427. —*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 8, v. 23.

Dōdōnæus, a ſirname of Jupiter from Dodona.

Dōdōne, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa.——A fountain in the foreſt of Dodona. *Vid.* Dodona.

Dōdōnĭdes, the prieſteſſes who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona. According to ſome traditions the temple was originally inhabited by ſeven daughters of Atlas, who nurſed Bacchus. Their names were Ambroſia, Eudora, Paſithoe, Pytho, Plexaure, Coronis, Tythe or Tyche. In the latter ages the oracles were always delivered by three old women, which cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed when Jupiter enjoyed the company of Dione, whom he permitted to receive divine honor in his temple at Dodona. The Bœotians were the only people of Greece who received their oracles at Dodona from men, for reaſons which *Strabo* l. 9, fully explains.

Doii, a people of Arabia Felix.

Dolabella P. Corn. a Roman who married the daughter of Cicero. During the civil wars he warmly eſpouſed the intereſt of J. Cæſar, whom he accompanied at the famous battles at Pharſalia, Africa, and Munda. He was made conſul by his patron, though M. Antony his colleague oppoſed it. After the death of J. Cæſar, he received the government of Syria, as his province. Caſſius oppoſed his views, and Dolabella, for violence, and for the aſſaſſination of Trebonius, one of Cæſar's murderers, was declared an enemy to the republic of Rome. He was beſieged by Caſſius in Laodicea, and when he ſaw that all was loſt, he killed himſelf, in the 27th year of his age. He was of a ſmall ſtature, which gave occaſion to his father-in-law to aſk him once when he entered his houſe who had tied him ſo cleverly to his ſword. ——A proconſul of Africa.——Another who conquered the Gauls, Etrurians, and Boii at the lake Vadimonis, B. C. 283.—— The family of the Dolabellæ diſtinguiſhed themſelves at Rome, and one of them, L. Corn. conquered Luſitania, B. C. 99.

Dolichaon, the father of the Hebrus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 696.

Dolĭche, an iſland in the Ægean ſea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A town of Syria—— of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

Dolius, a faithful ſervant of Ulyſſes. *Hom. Od.* 4, v. 675.

Dolomēna, a country of Aſſyria. *Strab.* 16.

Dŏlon, a Trojan famous for his ſwiftneſs. Being ſent by Hector to ſpy the Grecian camp by night, he was ſeized by Diomedes and Ulyſſes, to whom he revealed the ſituation, ſchemes, and reſolutions of his countrymen, with the hopes of eſcaping with his life. He was put to death by Diomedes, as a traitor. *Homer. Il.* 10, v. 314.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 349, &c.——A poet. *Vid.* Suſarion.

Dōlonci, a people of Thrace. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

Dŏlŏpes, a people of Theſſaly, near mount Pindus. Peleus reigned there and ſent them to the Trojan war under Phœnix. They became alſo maſters of Scyros, and, like the reſt of the ancient Greeks, were fond of migration. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 7.—*Flacc.* 2, v. 10.—*Liv.* 36, c. 33.—*Strab.* 9. —*Plut. in Cimon.*

Dŏlŏpia, the country of the Dolopes, near Pindus, through which the Achelous flowed.

Dŏlops, a Trojan, killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 525.

Domidūcus, a god who preſided over marriage. Juno alſo was called *Domiduca*, from the power ſhe was ſuppoſed to have in marriages.

Domīnĭca, a daughter of Petronius, who married the emperor Valens.

Domĭtia lex *de Religione*, was enacted by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the tribune, A. U. C. 650. It transferred the right of electing prieſts from the college to the people.

Domitia Longina, a Roman lady who boaſted in her debaucheries. She was the wife of the emperor Domitian.

Domĭtiānus, Titus Flavius, ſon of Veſpaſian and Flavia Domitilla, made himſelf emperor of Rome, at the death of his brother Titus, whom according to ſome accounts he deſtroyed by poiſon. The beginning of his reign promiſed tranquillity to the people, but their expectations were ſoon fruſtrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to inceſtuous and unnatural indulgences. He commanded himſelf to be call-

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ed God and Lord in all the papers which were preſented to him. He paſſed the greateſt part of the day in catching flies and killing them with a bodkin, ſo that it was wittily anſwered by Vibius to a perſon who aſked him who was with the emperor, no body, not even a fly. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became ſuſpicious, and his anxieties were increaſed by the predictions of aſtrologers, but ſtill more poignantly by the ſtings of remorſe. He was ſo diſtruſtful even when alone, that round the terrace, where he uſually walked, he built a wall with ſhining ſtones, that from them he might perceive as in a looking glaſs, whether any body followed him. All theſe precautions were unavailing, he periſhed by the hand of an aſſaſſin the 18th of September A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the laſt of the 12 Cæſars. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his love of learning, and in a little treatiſe, which he wrote upon the great care which ought to be taken of the hair to prevent baldneſs, he diſplayed much taſte and elegance, according to the obſervations of his biographers. After his death he was publicly deprived by the ſenate of all the honors which had been profuſely heaped upon him, and even his body was left in the open air without the honors of a funeral. This diſgrace might proceed from the reſentment of the ſenators, whom he had expoſed to terror as well as to ridicule. He once aſſembled that auguſt body to know in what veſſel a turbot might be more conveniently dreſſed. At another time they received a formal invitation to a feaſt, and when they arrived at the palace, they were introduced into a large gloomy hall hung with black, and lighted with a few glimmering tapers. In the middle was placed a number of coffins, on each of which was inſcribed the name of ſome one of the invited ſenators. On a ſudden a number of men burſt into the room, cloathed in black, with drawn ſwords and flaming torches, and after they had for ſome time terrified the gueſts, they permitted them to retire. Such were the amuſements and cruelties of a man, who in the firſt part of his reign was looked upon as the father of his people, and the reſtorer of learning and liberty. *Suet. in vitâ.—Eutrop.* 7.

Domĭtilla, Flavia, a woman who married Veſpaſian, by whom ſhe had Titus a year after her marriage, and 11 years after Domitian.——A niece of the emperor Domitian, by whom ſhe was baniſhed.

Domĭtius Domitianus, a general of Diocletian in Egypt. He aſſumed the imperial purple at Alexandria A. D. 288, and ſupported the dignity of emperor for about two years. He died a violent death. ——Lucius. *Vid.* Ænobarbus.——Cn. Ænobarbus, a Roman conſul, who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left 20,000 of the enemy on the field of battle, and took 3000 priſoners.——A grammarian in the reign of Adrian. He was remarkable for his virtues, and his melancholy diſpoſition. ——A Roman who revolted from Antony to Auguſtus. He was at the battle of Pharſalia, and forced Pompey to fight by the mere force of his ridicule.——The father of Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries. *Suet. in Ner.*——A tribune of the people who conquered the Allobroges. *Plut.* ——A conſul, during whoſe conſulate peace was concluded with Alexander king of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.——A conſul under Caligula. He wrote ſome few things now loſt.——A Latin poet called alſo Marſus in the age of Horace. He wrote epigrams. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4 el. 16, v. 5.——Afer, an orator, who was preceptor to Quintilian. He diſgraced his talents by his adulation, and by practiſing the arts of an informer under Tiberius and his ſucceſſors. He was made a conſul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.

Ælius Donātus, a grammarian, who floriſhed A. D. 353.

Donilāus, a prince of Gallogræcia, who aſſiſted Pompey with 300 horſemen againſt J. Cæſar.

Donŭca, a mountain of Thrace. *Liv.* 40, c. 57.

Dŏnȳsa, one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean, where green marble is found. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.

Doracte, an iſland in the Perſian gulph.

Dōres, the inhabitants of Doris. *Vid.* Doris.

Dori & Dorica, a part of Achaia near Athens.

Dorĭcus, an epithet applied not only to Doris, but to all the Greeks in general. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 27.

Dorienses, a people of Crete——of Cyrene.

Dorieus, a ſon of Anaxandridas, who went with a colony into Sicily becauſe he could not bear to be under his brother at home. *Herodot.* 5. c. 42, &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 3 & 16, &c.——A ſon of Diagoras of Rhodes. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.

Dorilas, a rich Libyan prince, killed in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 4.

Dorilaus, a general of the great Mithridates.

Dorion, a town of Theſſaly, where Thamyras the muſician challenged the Muſes to a trial of ſkill. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 182.—

Propert. 2, el. 22, v. 19.—*Lucan* 6, v. 352.

Dōris, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Theſſaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus the ſon of Deucalion, who made a ſettlement there. It was called *Tetrapolis*, from the four cities of Pindus or Dryopis, Erineum, Cytinium, Borium, which it contained. To theſe four ſome add Lilæum and Carphia, and therefore call it Hexapolis. The name of Doris has been common to many parts of Greece. The Dorians, in the age of Deucalion, inhabited Phthiotis, which they exchanged for Hiſtiæotis, in the age of Dorus. From thence they were driven by the Cadmeans, and came to ſettle near the town of Pindus. From thence they paſſed into Dryopis, and afterwards into Peloponneſus. Hercules having re-eſtabliſhed Ægimius king of Phthiotis or Doris, who had been driven from his country by the Lapithæ, the grateful king appointed Hyllus, the ſon of his patron, to be his ſucceſſor, and the Heraclidæ marched from that part of the country to go to recover Peloponneſus. The Dorians ſent many colonies into different places, which bore the ſame name as their native country. The moſt famous of theſe is *Doris in Aſia Minor*, of which Halicarnaſſus was once the capital. This part of Aſia Minor was called Hexapolis, and afterwards Pentapolis, after the excluſion of Halicarnaſſus. *Strab.* 9, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 27.—*Plin.* 5, c 29.—*Apollod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 144. l. 8, c. 31.——A goddeſs of the ſea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom ſhe had 50 daughters called Nereides. Her name is often uſed to expreſs the ſea itſelf. *Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 25.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——A woman of Locri, daughter of Xenetus, whom Dionyſius the elder, of Sicily, married the ſame day with Ariſtomache. *Cic. Tuſ.* 5.

Doriscus, a place of Thrace near the ſea, where Xerxes numbered his forces. *Herodot.* 7, c. 59.

Dorium, a town of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Dorius, a mountain of Aſia Minor. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 3.

Dorsennus, a comic poet of great merit in the Auguſtan age. *Plin.* 14, c. 13.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 10. 173.

Dorso, C. Fabius, a Roman, who when Rome was in the poſſeſſion of the Gauls, iſſued from the capitol, which was then beſieged, to go and offer a ſacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis. He dreſſed himſelf in ſacerdotal robes, and carrying on his ſhoulders the ſtatues of his country gods, paſſed through the guards of the enemy, without betraying the leaſt ſigns of fear. When he had finiſhed his ſacrifice, he returned to the capitol unmoleſted by the enemy, who were aſtoniſhed at his boldneſs, and did not obſtruct his paſſage or moleſt his ſacrifice. *Liv.* 5, c. 46.

Dōrus, a ſon of Hellen, or according to others of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis, where his father reigned, and went to make a ſettlement with ſome of his companions near mount Oſſa. The country was called Doris, and the inhabitants Dorians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56, &c.——A city of Phœnicia, whoſe inhabitants are called Dorienſes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

Doryasus, a Spartan, father to Ageſilaus.

Dŏrȳclus, an illegitimate ſon of Priam, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A brother of Phineus king of Thrace, who married Beroe. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.

Dŏrȳlæum & Dorylæus, a city of Phrygia, now *Eſki Shehr. Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Cic. Flacc.* 17.

Dorȳlas, one of the Centaurs killed by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 180.

Dorȳlāus, a warlike perſon, intimate with Mithridates Evergetes, and general of the Cnoſſians, B. C. 125. *Strab.* 10.

Doryssus, a king of Lacædemon, killed in a tumult. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

Dosci, a people near the Euxine.

Dosiadas, a poet who wrote a piece of poetry in the form of an altar (βωμος) which Theocritus has imitated.

Dosiades, a Greek, who wrote an hiſtory of Crete. *Diod.* 5.

Doson, a ſirname of Antigonus, becauſe he promiſed and never performed.

Dossēnus. *Vid.* Dorſennus.

Dotădas, a king of Meſſenia, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

Doto, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 102.

Dotus, a general of the Paphlagonians, in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Doxander, a man mentioned by *Ariſt.* 5 *Polit.*

Dracānus, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh. *Theocrit.*

Draco, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens. When he exerciſed the office of archon, he made a code of laws, B. C. 623, for the uſe of the citizens, which, on account of their ſeverity, were ſaid to be written in letters of blood. By them, idleneſs was puniſhed with as much ſeverity as murder, and death was denounced againſt the one as well as the other. Such a code of rigorous laws gave occaſion to a certain Athenian to aſk of the legiſlator, why he was ſo ſevere in his puniſhments, and Draco gave for anſwer, that

that as the ſmalleſt tranſgreſſion had appeared to him deſerving death, he could not find any puniſhment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes. Theſe laws were at firſt enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme ſeverity, and Solon totally aboliſhed them, except that one which puniſhed a murderer with death. The popularity of Draco was uncommon, but the gratitude of his admirers proved fatal to him. When once he appeared on the theatre, he was received with repeated applauſe, and the people, according to the cuſtom of the Athenians, ſhowed their reſpect to their lawgiver, by throwing garments upon him. This was done in ſuch profuſion, that Draco was ſoon hid under them, and ſmothered by the too great veneration of his citizens. *Plut. in Sol.*——A man who inſtructed Plato in muſic. *Id. de Muſic.*

Dracontides, a wicked citizen of Athens. *Plut. in Soph.*

Dracus, a general of the Achæans, conquered by Mummius.

Drances, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakneſs and eloquence. He ſhowed himſelf an obſtinate opponent to the violent meaſures which Turnus purſued againſt the Trojans, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 122.

Drangina, a province of Perſia. *Diod.* 17.

Drapes, a ſeditious Gaul, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 8, c. 30.

Dravus, a river of Noricum, which falls into the Danube at Murſa.

Drĕpăna & Drĕpănum, now *Trapani*, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a ſcythe, whence its name, (δρεπανον, *falx.*) Anchiſes died there, in his voyage to Italy with his ſon Æneas. The Romans under Cl. Pulcher were defeated near the coaſt, B. C. 249, by the Carthaginian general Adherbal. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 707.—*Cic. Verr.* 2, c. 57.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 474.——A promontory of Peloponneſus.

Drilo, a river of Macedonia, which falls into the Adriatic at Liſſus.

Drimăchus, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was ſet upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon inſtance of generoſity ſo pleaſed the Chians, that they raiſed a temple to his memory, and honored him as a god. *Athen.* 13.

Drinus, a ſmall river falling into the Save and Danube.

Driŏpides, an Athenian ambaſſador ſent to Darius when the peace with Alexander had been violated. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Drios, a mountain of Arcadia.

Droi, a people of Thrace. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 101.

Dromæus, a ſirname of Apollo in Crete.

Dropici, a people of Perſia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Dropion, a king of Pæonia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.

Druentius & Druentia, now *Durance*, a rapid river of Gaul, which falls into the Rhone, between Arles and Avignon. *Sil. Ital.* 3, v. 468.—*Strab.* 4.

Drugĕri, a people of Thrace. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Druĭdæ, the miniſters of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons. They were divided into different claſſes, called the Bardi, Eubages, the Vates, the Semnothei, the Sarronides, and the Samothei. They were held in the greateſt veneration by the people. Their life was auſtere and recluſe from the world, their dreſs was peculiar to themſelves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. As the chief power was lodged in their hands, they puniſhed as they pleaſed, and could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depoſe magiſtrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the ſtate. They had the privilege of naming the magiſtrates which annually preſided over the cities, and the kings were created only with their approbation. They were entruſted with the education of youth, and all religious ceremonies, feſtivals and ſacrifices were under their peculiar care. They taught the doctrine of the metempſychoſis, and believed the immortality of the ſoul. They were profeſſionally acquainted with the art of magic, and from their knowledge of aſtrology, they drew omens and ſaw futurity revealed before their eyes. In their ſacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods, a barbarous cuſtom which continued long among them, and which the Roman emperors attempted to aboliſh to little purpoſe. The power and privileges which they enjoyed were beheld with admiration by their countrymen, and as their office was open to every rank and every ſtation, there were many who daily propoſed themſelves as candidates to enter upon this important function. The rigor, however, and ſeverity of a long noviciate deterred many, and few were willing to attempt a labor, which enjoined them during 15 or 20 years to load their memory with the long and tedious maxims of druidical religion. Their name is derived from the Greek word δρυς *an oak*, becauſe the woods

and ſolitary retreats were the places of their reſidence. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6, c. 13.—*Plin.* 16, c. 44.—*Diod.* 5.

Druna, the *Drome*, a river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone.

Druſilla Livia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, famous for her debaucheries and licentiouſneſs. She committed inceſt with her brother Caligula, who was ſo tenderly attached to her that in a dangerous illneſs he made her heireſs of all his poſſeſſions, and commanded that ſhe ſhould ſucceed him in the Roman empire. She died A. D. 38, in the 23d year of her age, and was deified by her brother Caligula, who ſurvived her for ſome time.——A daughter of Agrippa king of Judea, &c.

Drūso, an unſkilful hiſtorian and mean uſurper, who obliged his debtors, when they could not pay him, to hear him read his compoſitions, to draw from them praiſes and flattery. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 86.

Drūsus, a ſon of Tiberius and Vipſania, who made himſelf famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raiſed to the greateſt honors of the ſtate by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia the wife of Druſus, and in conjunction with her he cauſed him to be poiſoned by an eunuch, A. D. 23.——A ſon of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greateſt truſt under Tiberius. His enemy Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his inſinuations; Druſus was confined by Tiberius and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, A. D. 33.——A ſon of the emperor Claudius, who died by ſwallowing a pear thrown in the air.——An ambitious Roman, grandfather to Cato. He was killed for his ſeditious conduct. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.——Livius, father of Julia Auguſta, was intimate with Brutus, and killed himſelf with him after the battle of Philippi. *Paterc.* 2, c. 71.——M. Livius, a celebrated Roman who renewed the propoſals of the Agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi. He was murdered as he entered his houſe, though he was attended with a number of clients and Latins, to whom he had propoſed the privileges of Roman citizens, B. C. 190. *Cic. ad Her.* 4, c. 12.——Nero Claudius, a ſon of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Auguſtus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly ſignalized himſelf in his wars in Germany and Gaul againſt the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honored with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horſe in the 30th year of his age, B. C. 9. He left three children, Germanicus, Livia, and Claudius, by his wife Antonia. *Dion.*——M. Livius Salinator, a conſul who conquered Aſdrubal with his colleague Claudius Nero. *Horat.* 4, od. 4. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 824.——Caius, an hiſtorian, who being one day miſſed from his cradle, was found the next on the higheſt part of the houſe, with his face turned towards the ſun.——Marcus, a prætor, &c. *Cic. ad Her.* 2, c. 13.——The plebeian family of the Druſi produced eight conſuls, two cenſors, and one dictator. The ſirname of Druſus was given to the family of the Livii, as ſome ſuppoſe, becauſe one of them killed a Gauliſh leader of that name. *Virg. in* 6 *Æn.* v. 824, mentions the Druſi among the illuſtrious Romans, and that perhaps more particularly becauſe the wife of Auguſtus was of that family.

Dryădes, nymphs that preſided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil, and honey, were offered to them, and ſometimes the votaries ſacrificed a goat. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 11.

Dryantiădes, a patronymic of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, ſon of Dryas. He cut his legs as he attempted to deſtroy the vines, that no libations might be made to Bacchus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 345.

Dryas, a ſon of Hippolochus, who was father to Lycurgus. He went with Eteocles to the Theban war, where he periſhed. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 355.——A ſon of Mars, who went to the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A centaur at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 296.——A daughter of Faunus, who ſo hated the ſight of men, that ſhe never appeared in public.——A ſon of Lycurgus, killed by his own father in a fury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A ſon of Ægyptus, murdered by his wife Eurydice. *Id.* 2, c. 1.

Drymæa, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 33.

Drymo, a ſea nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4. v. 536.

Drymus, a town between Attica and Bœotia.

Dryŏpe, a woman of Lemnos, whoſe ſhape Venus aſſumed to perſuade all the females of the iſland to murder the men. *Flacc.* 2, v. 174.——A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after ſhe had been raviſhed by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 331.——A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 551.

Dryŏpeia, an anniverſary day obſerved at Aſine in Argolis, in honor of Dryops, the ſon of Apollo.

Dryŏpes, a people of Greece, near mount Œta. They afterwards paſſed into the Peloponneſus, where they inhabited the towns of Aſine and Hermione, in Argolis. When they were driven from Aſine, by the people

people of Argos, they ſettled among the Meſſenians, and called a town by the name of their ancient habitation *Aſine*. Some of their deſcendants went to make a ſettlement in Aſia Minor together with the Ionians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146. l. 8, c. 31.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.—*Strab.* 7, 8, 13.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 179.

Dryŏpis & Dryŏpĭda, a ſmall country at the foot of mount Œta in Theſſaly. Its true ſituation is not well aſcertained. According to Pliny, it bordered on Epirus. It was for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the Hellenes, after they were driven from Hiſtiæotis by the Cadmeans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56.

Dryops, a ſon of Priam.——A ſon of Apollo. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Clauſus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 346.

Drypĕtis, the younger daughter of Darius, given in marriage to Hephæſtion by Alexander. *Diod.* 18.

Dubis, or Alduadubis, the *Daux*, a river of Gaul, falling into the Saone.

Dubris, a town of Britain, ſuppoſed to be *Dover*.

Ducetius, a Sicilian general, who died B. C. 440.

Duillia Lex, was enacted by M. Duillius, a tribune, A. U. C. 304. It made it a capital crime to leave the Roman people without its tribunes, or to create any new magiſtrate without a ſufficient cauſe. *Liv.* 3, c. 55.——Another A. U. C. 392, to regulate what intereſt ought to be paid for money lent.

C. Duillius Nepos, a Roman conſul, the firſt who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, B. C. 260. He took 50 of the enemy's ſhips, and was honored with a naval triumph, the firſt that ever appeared at Rome. The Senate rewarded his valor by permitting him to have muſic playing and torches lighted, at the public expence, every day while he was at ſupper. There were ſome medals ſtruck in commemoration of this victory, and there ſtill exiſts a column at Rome, which was erected on the occaſion. *Cic. de Senec.*—*Tacit. An.* 1, c. 12.

Dūlĭchium, an iſland of the Ionian ſea, oppoſite the Achelous. It was part of the kingdom of Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 4, c. 67. *Met.* 14, v. 226. *R. A.* 272.—*Martial.* 11. *ep.* 70, v. 8.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 76.

Dumnōrix, a powerful chief among the Ædui. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 9.

Dunax, a mountain of Thrace.

Durātius Picto, a Gaul, who remained in perpetual friendſhip with the Roman people. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 8, c. 26.

Duris, an hiſtorian of Samos, who floriſhed B. C. 257. *Strab.* 1.

Durius, a large river of ancient Spain, now called the *Douro* in Portugal. *Sil.* 1, v. 234.

Durocasses, the chief reſidence of the druids in Gaul, now *Dreux*. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6, c. 13.

Duronia, a town of the Samnites.

Duumvĭri, two noble patricians at Rome, firſt appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were ſuppoſed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. Theſe ſacred books were placed in the capitol, and ſecured in a cheſt under the ground. They were conſulted but ſeldom, and only by an order of the Senate, when the armies had been defeated in war, or when Rome ſeemed to be threatened by an invaſion, or by ſecret ſeditions. Theſe prieſts continued in their original inſtitution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was propoſed by the tribunes to encreaſe the number to ten to be choſen promiſcuouſly from patrician and plebeian families. They were from their number called Decemviri, and ſome time after Sylla encreaſed them to fifteen, known by the name of Quindecimviri.——There were alſo certain magiſtrates at Rome, called *Duumviri perduelliones ſive capitales*. They were firſt created by Tullus Hoſtilius, for trying ſuch as were accuſed of treaſon. This office was aboliſhed as unneceſſary, but Cicero complains of their revival by Labienus the tribune. *Orat. pro Rabir.* Some of the commanders of the Roman veſſels were alſo called Duumviri, eſpecially when there were two together. They were firſt created, A. U. C. 542. There were alſo in the municipal towns in the provinces two magiſtrates called *Duumviri municipales*. They were choſen from the Centurions, and their office was much the ſame as that of the two conſuls at Rome. They were ſometimes preceded by two lictors with the faſces. Their magiſtracy continued for five years, on which account they have been called *Quinquennales magiſtratus*.

Dyagondas, a Theban legiſlator, who aboliſhed all nocturnal ſacrifices. *Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 15.

Dyardenses, a river in the extremities of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.

Dȳmæ, a town of Achaia. *Liv.* 27, c. 31. l. 32, c. 22.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.

Dȳmæi, a people of Ætolia. *Diod.* 19.

Dȳmas, a Trojan, who joined himſelf to Æneas when Troy was taken, and was at laſt killed by his countrymen, who took him to be an enemy becauſe he had dreſſed himſelf in the armour of one of the Greeks he had ſlain. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340.

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and 428.——The father of Hecuba. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761.

Dymnus, one of Alexander's officers. He conſpired with many of his fellow ſoldiers againſt his maſter's life. The conſpiracy was diſcovered and Dymnus ſtabbed himſelf before he was brought before the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Dȳnămĕne, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18, v. 43.

Dynaste, a daughter of Theſpius *Apollod.*

Dyras, a river of Trachinia. It riſes at the foot of mount Œta, and falls into the bay of Malia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.

Dyraspes, a river of Scythia. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 53.

Dyris, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Dyrrăchium, now *Durazzo*, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic ſea, founded by a colony from Corcyra, B. C. 623. It was anciently called *Epidamnus.* Cicero met with a favorable reception there during his exile. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 10.—*Plut.*—*Cic.* 3. *Att.* 22.

Dysaules, a brother of Celeus, who inſtituted the myſteries of Ceres at Celeæ. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 14.

Dyscinētus, an Athenian archon. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 27.

Dysōrum, a mountain of Thrace. *Herodot.* 5, c. 22.

Dyspontii, a people of Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 22.

Eanes, a man ſuppoſed to have killed Patroclus, and to have fled to Peleus in Theſſaly. *Strab.* 9.

Eānus, the name of Janus among the antient Latins.

Eărĭnus, a beautiful boy, eunuch to Domitian. *Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 4.

Easium, a town of Achaia in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.

Ebdŏme, a feſtival in honor of Apollo at Athens on the ſeventh day of every lunar month. It was uſual to ſing hymns in honor of the god and to carry about boughs of laurel.——There was alſo another of the ſame name celebrated by private families the ſeventh day after the birth of every child.

Ebora, a town of Portugal now *Evora.*

Eborăcum, York in England.

Ebudæ, the weſtern iſles of Britain, now *Hebrides.*

Eburōnes, a people of Belgium, now the county of *Liege. Cæſ. B. G.* 2, c. 4. l. 6, c. 5.——The Eburovices Aulerci were the people of Evereux in Normandy. *Cæſ. ib.* 3, c. 17.

Ebŭsus, one of the Baleares, 100 miles in circumference, which produces no hurtful animals. It is near the coaſt of Spain in the Mediterranean, and now bears the name of *Yvica*, and is famous for paſturage and for figs. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.——A man engaged in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 299.

Ecbatăna, (ōrum) now *Hamedan*, the capital of Media, and the palace of Deioces king of Media. It was ſurrounded with ſeven walls, which roſe in gradual aſcent, and were painted in ſeven different colors. The moſt diſtant was the loweſt, and the innermoſt, which was the moſt celebrated, contained the royal palace. Parmenio was put to death there by Alexander's orders, and Hephæſtion died there alſo, and received a moſt magnificent burial. *Herodot.* 1, c. 98.—*Strab.* 11.—*Curt.* 4, c. 5. l. 5, c. 8. l. 7, c. 10.—*Diod.* 17.——A town of Syria, where Cambyſes gave himſelf a mortal wound when mounting on horſeback. *Herodot.* 3.

Ecechiria, the wife of Iphitus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.

Ecetra, a town of the Volſci. *Liv.* 2, c. 25. l. 3, c. 4.

Echecrătes, a Theſſalian, who offered violence to Phœbas the prieſteſs of Apollo's temple of Delphi. From this circumſtance a decree was made by which no woman was admitted to the office of prieſteſs before the age of fifty. *Diod.* 4.

Echedamia, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.

Echelătus, a man who led a colony to Africa. *Strab.* 8.

Echĕlus, a Trojan chief, killed by Patroclus.——Another, ſon of Agenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16 & 20.

Echembrŏtus, an Arcadian, who obtained the prize at the Pythian games. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.

Echĕmon, a ſon of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Echĕmus, an Arcadian, who conquered the Dorians when they endeavoured to recover Peloponneſus under Hyllus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.——A king of Arcadia, who joined Ariſtomenes againſt the Spartans.

Echenēus, a Pheacian. *Homer. Od.* 7.

Echĕphron, one of Neſtor's ſons. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A ſon of Priam. *Id.*——A ſon of Hercules. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

ECHEPŎLUS, a Trojan killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 4.

ECHESTRĂTUS, a ſon of Agis 1ſt, king of Sparta, who ſucceeded his father, B. C. 1058. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

ECHELTA, a fortified town in Sicily.

ECHEVETHENSES, a people of Tegea in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 45.

ECHIDNA, a celebrated monſter ſprung from the union of Chryſaor with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is repreſented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a ſerpent below the waiſt. She was mother of Typhon, of Orthos, Cerberus, the Hydra, &c. According to Herodotus, Hercules had three children by her, Agathyrſus, Gelonus, and Scytha. *Herodot.* 3, c. 108.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 158.

ECHIDORUS, a river of Thrace. *Ptol.* 3.

ECHĪNĂDES or ECHINÆ, five ſmall iſlands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous. They have been formed by the inundations of that river, and by the ſand and mud which its waters carry down, and now bear the name of *Curzolari*. *Plin.* 2, c. 85.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 588.

ECHĪNON, a city of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

ECHĪNUS, an iſland in the Ægean.—A town of Acarnania—of Phthiotis. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.

ECHINUSSA, an iſland near Eubœa, called afterwards *Cimolus*. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

ECHĪON, one of thoſe men who ſprung from the dragon's teeth ſown by Cadmus. He ſurvived the fate of ſome of his brothers, and aſſiſted Cadmus in building the city of Thebes. Cadmus rewarded his ſervices by giving him his daughter Agave in marriage. He was father of Pentheus, by Agave. He ſucceeded his father-in-law on the throne of Thebes, as ſome have imagined, and from that circumſtance Thebes has been called *Echioniæ*, and the inhabitants *Echionidæ*. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 311. *Triſt.* 5, el. 5, v. 53.——A ſon of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 400.——A man who often obtained a prize in running. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 292.——A muſician at Rome in Domitian's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 76.——A ſtatuary.——A painter.

ECHIONIDES, a patronymic given to Pentheus as deſcended from Echion. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

ECHIONIUS, an epithet applied to a perſon born in Thebes, founded with the aſſiſtance of Echion. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 515.

ECHO, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly reſided in the vicinity of the Cephiſus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, and became the confidant of Jupiter's amours. Her loquacity however diſpleaſed Jupiter; and ſhe was deprived of the power of ſpeech by Juno, and only permitted to anſwer to the queſtions which were put to her. Pan had formerly been one of her admirers, but he never enjoyed her favors. Echo, after ſhe had been puniſhed by Juno, fell in love with Narciſſus, and on being deſpiſed by him, ſhe pined away, and was changed into a ſtone, which ſtill retained the power of voice. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 358.

ECNŎMOS, a mountain of Sicily, now *Licata*.

EDESSA & EDESA, a town of Syria.

EDESSÆ PORTUS, a harbour of Sicily, near Pachynus. *Cic. Verr.* 5, c. 34.

EDETA or LERIA, a town of Spain along the river Sucro. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.—*Liv.* 28, c. 24.—*Sil.* 3, v. 371.

EDISSA & ÆDESSA, a town of Macedonia taken by Caranus, and called Ægæ, or Ægeas. *Vid.* Ædeſſa.

EDON, a mountain of Thrace, called alſo Edonus. From this mountain that part of Thrace is often called *Edonia* which lies between the Strymon and the Neſſus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 325.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674.

EDONI or EDONES, a people Thrace, near the Strymon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

EDONĬDES, a name given to the prieſteſſes of Bacchus becauſe they celebrated the feſtivals of the god on mount Edon. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 69.

EDYLIUS, a mountain which Sylla ſeized to attack the people of Cheronæa. *Plut. in Syll.*

EETION, the father of Andromache, was king of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence *Eetioneus* applied to his relations or deſcendants. *Homer. Il.* 12.——The commander of the Athenian fleet conquered by the Macedonians under Clitus, near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.

EGĔLĬDUS, a river of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 610.

EGĔRIA, a nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worſhipped. Egeria was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid ſhe became his wife. This prince frequently viſited her, and that he might more ſucceſsfully introduce his laws and new regulations into the ſtate, he ſolemnly declared before the Roman people, that they were previouſly ſanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria. Ovid ſays that Egeria was ſo diſconſolate at the death of Numa, that ſhe melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. She is reckoned by many as a goddeſs who preſided over the pregnancy of women, and

ſome

ſome maintain that ſhe is the ſame as Lucina, or Diana. *Liv.* 1, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 547.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 775.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 6, v. 16.

EGESARĒTUS, a Theſſalian of Lariſſa, who favored the intereſt of Pompey during the civil wars. *Cæſ.* 3. *Civ.* c. 35.

EGESĪNUS, a philoſopher, pupil to Evander. *Cic. Acad.* 4. c. 6.

EGESTA, a daughter of Hippotes the Trojan. Her father expoſed her on the ſea, for fear of being devoured by a marine monſter which laid waſte the country. She was carried ſafe to Sicily, where ſhe was raviſhed by the river Criniſus.——A town of Sicily. *Vid.* Ægeſta.

EGNĀTIA MAXIMILLA, a woman who accompanied her huſband into baniſhment under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15. c. 71.——A town. *Vid.* Gratia.

P. EGNĀTIUS, a crafty and perfidious Roman in the reign of Nero, who committed the greateſt crimes for the ſake of money. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 10.

EION, a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.

EIONES, a village of Peloponneſus on the ſea coaſt.

EIONEUS, a Greek killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.——A Thracian, father to Rheſus. *Id.* 10.

ELABONTAS, a river near Antioch. *Strab.*

ELÆA, a town of Æolia. *Liv.* 36, c. 43.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.——An iſland in the Propontis.

ELÆUS, a part of Epirus.——A ſirname of Jupiter.——A town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus. *Liv.* 31, c. 16. l. 37, c. 9.

ELAGABĀLUS, the ſirname of the ſun at Emeſſa.

ELĀITES, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.

ELAIUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 41.

ELAPHIÆA, a ſirname of Diana in Elis. *Id* 6, c. 22.

ELĂPHUS, a river of Arcadia. *Id.* 8, c. 36.

ELAPHEBŎLIA, a feſtival in honor of Diana the Huntreſs. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, ἔλαφος, and offered to the goddeſs. It owed its inſtitution to the following circumſtance; when the Phocians had been ſeverely beaten by the Theſſalians, they reſolved, by the perſuaſion of a certain Deiphantus, to raiſe a pile of combuſtible materials, and burn their wives, children, and effects, rather than ſubmit to the enemy. This reſolution was unanimouſly approved by the women, who decreed Deiphantus a crown for his magnanimity. When every thing was prepared, before they fired the pile, they engaged their enemies and fought with ſuch deſperate fury, that they totally routed them, and obtained a complete victory. In commemoration of this unexpected ſucceſs this feſtival was inſtituted to Diana, and obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity.

ELAPTONIUS, a youth who conſpired againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

ELĀRA, the mother of Tiphyus by Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of Orchomenus king of Arcadia. *Strab.* 9.

ELATĒA, the largeſt town of Phocis, near the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 34.

ELATIA, a town of Phocis. *Liv.* 28, c. 7.——Of Theſſaly. *Id.* 42, c. 54.

ELĀTUS, one of the firſt Ephori of Sparta, B. C. 760. *Plut. in Lyc.*——The father of Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 497.——A mountain of Aſia —— of Zacynthus.——The father of Polyphemus the Argonaut, by Hipſeia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The ſon of Arcas king of Arcadia, who retired to Phocis. *Id. ib.*—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——A king in the army of Priam, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 6.——One of Penelope's ſuitors, killed by Eumeus. *Homer. Od.* 22.

ELAVER, a river in Gaul falling into the Loire, now the *Allier.*

ELEA, a town of Campania, whence the followers of Zeno were called the *Eleatic* ſect. *Cic. Acad.* 4, c. 42. *Tuſc.* 2, c. 21 & 22. *N. D.* 3, c. 33.——of Æolia.

ELECTRA, one of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 31.——A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a conſtellation. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 12.——One of the Danaides. *Id.* 2. c. 1.——A daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. She firſt incited her brother Oreſtes to revenge his father's death by aſſaſſinating his mother Clytemneſtra. Oreſtes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and ſhe became mother of two ſons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the intereſting tragedies of the poet Sophocles. *Hygin.* fab. 122.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26, &c.——A ſiſter of Cadmus, *Pauſ.* 9, c. 8.——A city and river of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.——One of Helen's female attendants. *Id.* 10. c. 25.

ELECTRÆ, a gate of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 8.

ELECTRĬDES, iſlands in the Adriatic ſea, which received their name from the quantity of amber, *(electrum)* which they produced. They were at the mouth of the Po, according to Apollonius of Rhodes, but ſome hiſtorians doubt of their exiſtence. *Plin.* 2, c. 26, l. 37, c. 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

ELECTRYON, a king of Argos, ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda. He was brother to Alcæus, and father to Alcmene, &c. He ſent his ſons againſt the Teleboans, who had ravaged his country, and they were all killed except Lycimnius. Upon this Electryon promiſed his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could undertake to puniſh the Teleboans for the death of his ſons. Amphitryon offered himſelf and ſucceeded. Electryon inadvertently periſhed by the hand of his ſon-in-law. [*Vid.* Amphitryon and Alcmena]. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4.—*Pauſ.*

ELĒI, a people of Elis in Peloponneſus. They were formerly called *Epei*. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, where alſo were celebrated the Olympic games, of which they had the ſuperintendance. Their horſes were in great repute, hence *Elei equi* and *Elea palma*. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 18. —*Pauſ.* 5.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 293.

ELĒLĒUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, from the word ελελευ, which the Bacchanals loudly repeated during his feſtivals. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

ELEON, a village of Bœotia.——Another in Phocis.

ELEONTUM, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

ELEPHANTIS, a poeteſs who wrote laſcivious verſes. *Martial.* 12, ep. 43.——A princeſs by whom Danaus had two daughters. *Apollod.* 2.——An iſland in the river Nile, in Upper Egypt; with a town of the ſame name, which is often called *Elephantina*, by ſome authors. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 9, &c.

ELEPHANTOPHĂGI, a people of Æthiopia.

ELEPHĒNOR, one of Helen's ſuitors. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 47.

ELEPŌRUS, a river of Magna Græcia.

ELEUCHIA, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

ELEUS, a city of Thrace.——A river of Media. ——A king of Elis. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

ELEUSĪNIA, a great feſtival obſerved every fourth year by the Celeans, Phliaſians, as alſo by the Pheneatæ, Lacedæmonians, Parrhaſians and Cretans; but more particularly by the people of Athens, every fifth year, at Eleuſis in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus, B. C. 1356. It was the moſt celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called by way of eminence, μυστηρια. *the myſteries*. It was ſo ſuperſtitiouſly obſerved, that if any one ever revealed it, it was ſuppoſed that he had called divine vengeance upon his head, and it was unſafe to live in the ſame houſe with him. Such a wretch was publicly put to an ignominious death. This feſtival was ſacred to Ceres and Proſerpine, every thing contained a myſtery, and Ceres herſelf was known only by the name of αχθεια, from the *ſorrow* and *grief* (αχθος) which ſhe ſuffered for the loſs of her daughter. This myſterious ſecrecy was ſolemnly obſerved, and enjoined to all the votaries of the goddeſs; and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally, or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately puniſhed with death. Perſons of both ſexes and all ages were initiated at this ſolemnity, and it was looked upon as ſo heinous a crime to neglect this ſacred part of religion, that it was one of the heavieſt accuſations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. The initiated were under the more particular care of the deities, and therefore their life was ſuppoſed to be attended with more happineſs and real ſecurity than that of other men. This benefit was not only granted during life, but it extended beyond the grave, and they were honored with the firſt places in the Elyſian fields, while others were left to wallow in perpetual filth and ignominy. As the benefits of expiation were ſo extenſive, particular care was taken in examining the character of ſuch as were preſented for initiation. Such as were guilty of murder, though againſt their will, and ſuch as were convicted of witchcraft, or any heinous crime, were not admitted, and the Athenians ſuffered none to be initiated but ſuch as were members of their city. This regulation, which compelled Hercules, Caſtor, and Pollux, to become citizens of Athens, was ſtrictly obſerved in the firſt ages of the inſtitution, but afterwards all perſons, barbarians excepted, were freely initiated. The feſtivals were divided into great and leſs myſteries. The leſs were inſtituted from the following circumſtance. Hercules paſſed near Eleuſis while the Athenians were celebrating the myſteries, and deſired to be initiated. As this could not be done, becauſe he was a ſtranger; and as Eumolpus was unwilling to diſpleaſe him on account of his great power, and the ſervices which he had done to the Athenians, another feſtival was inſtituted without violating the laws. It was called μικρα, and Hercules was ſolemnly admitted to the celebration and initiated. Theſe leſs myſteries were obſerved at Agræ near the Iliſſus. The greater were celebrated at Eleuſis, from which place Ceres has been called Eleuſinia. In later times the ſmaller feſtivals were preparatory to the greater, and no perſon could be initiated at Eleuſis without a previous purification at Agræ. This purification they performed by keeping themſelves pure, chaſte, and unpolluted during

during nine days, after which they came and offered ſacrifices and prayers, wearing garlands of flowers, called ισμερα, or ιμερα, and having under their feet Διος κωδιον, *Jupiter's ſkin*, which was the ſkin of a victim offered to that god. The perſon who aſſiſted was called υδρανος, from υδωρ, *water*, which was uſed at the purification, and they themſelves were called μυσται, *the initiated*. A year after the initiation at the leſs myſteries they ſacrificed a ſow to Ceres, and were admitted in the greater, and the ſecrets of the feſtivals were ſolemnly revealed to them, from which they were called εφοροι and επoπται *inſpectors*. The inſtitution was performed in the following manner. The candidates, crowned with myrtle, were admitted by night into a place called μυςικος σηκος, *the myſtical temple*, a vaſt and ſtupendous building. As they entered the temple, they purified themſelves by waſhing their hands in holy water, and received for admonition that they were to come with a mind pure and undefiled, without which the cleanneſs of the body would be unacceptable. After this the holy myſteries were read to them, from a large book called πετρωμα, becauſe made of *two ſtones*, πετραι, fitly cemented together. After this the prieſt, called Ιεροφαντης, propoſed to them certain queſtions, to which they readily anſwered. After this, ſtrange and amazing objects preſented themſelves to their ſight, the place often ſeemed to quake, and to appear ſuddenly reſplendent with fire, and immediately covered with gloomy darkneſs and horror. Sometimes thunders were heard, or flaſhes of lightning appeared on every ſide. At other times hideous noiſes and howlings were heard, and the trembling ſpectators were alarmed by ſudden and dreadful apparitions. This was called αυτοψια, *intuition*. After this the initiated were diſmiſſed with the barbarous words of κογξ, ομπαξ. The garments in which they were initiated, were held ſacred, and of no leſs efficacy to avert evils than charms and incantations. From this circumſtance therefore they were never left off before they were totally unfit for wear, after which they were appropriated for children, or dedicated to the goddeſs. The chief perſon that attended at the initiation was called Ιεροφαντης, *the revealer of ſacred things*. He was a citizen of Athens, and held his office during life, though among the Celeans and Phliaſians it was limited to the period of four years. He was obliged to devote himſelf totally to the ſervice of the deities; his life was chaſte and ſingle, and he uſually anointed his body with the juice of hemlock, which is ſaid, by its extreme coldneſs, to extinguiſh in a great degree the natural heat.

The Hierophantes had three attendants; the firſt was called δαδουχος, *torch-bearer*, and was permitted to marry. The ſecond was called κηρυξ, *a cryer*. The third adminiſtered at the altar, and was called ο επι βωμω. The Hierophantes is ſaid to have been a type of the powerful Creator of all things, Δαδουχος of the ſun, Κηρυξ of Mercury, and ο επι βωμω of the moon. There were beſides theſe other inferior officers who took particular care that every thing was performed according to cuſtom. The firſt of theſe, called βασιλευς, was one of the Archons; he offered prayers and ſacrifices, and took care that there was no indecency or irregularity during the celebration. Beſides him there were four others called επιμελητα, *curators*, elected by the people. One of them was choſen from the ſacred family of the Eumolpidæ, the other was one of the Ceryces, and the reſt were from among the citizens. There were alſo ten perſons who aſſiſted at this and every other feſtival, called Ιεροποιοι becauſe they *offered ſacrifices*.—This feſtival was obſerved in the month Boedromion or September, and continued nine days from the 15th till the 23d. During that time it was unlawful to arreſt any man, or preſent any petition on pain of forfeiting a thouſand drachmas, or, according to others, on pain of death. It was alſo unlawful for thoſe who were initiated to ſit upon the cover of a well, to eat beans, mullets, or weazels. If any woman rode to Eleuſis in a chariot, ſhe was obliged by an edict of Lycurgus to pay 6,000 drachmas. The deſign of this law was to deſtroy all diſtinction between the richer and poorer ſort of citizens.—The firſt day of the celebration was called αγυρμος, *aſſembly*, as it might be ſaid that the worſhippers firſt met together. The ſecond day was called αλαδε μυσται, *to the ſea, you that are initiated*, becauſe they were commanded to purify themſelves by bathing in the ſea. On the third day ſacrifices, and chiefly a mullet, were offered; as alſo barley from a field of Eleuſis. Theſe oblations were called Θυα, and held ſo ſacred that the prieſts themſelves were not, as in other ſacrifices, permitted to partake of them. On the fourth day they made a ſolemn proceſſion, in which the καλαθιον, *holy baſket of Ceres*, was carried about in a conſecrated cart, while on every ſide the people ſhouted, χαιρε Δημητερ, *Hail Ceres!*. After theſe followed women, called κιςοφοροι, who *carried baſkets*, in which were ſeſamum, carded wool, grains of ſalt, a ſerpent, pomegranates, reeds, ivy boughs, certain cakes, &c. The fifth was called Η των λαμπαδων ημερα, *the torch day*, becauſe on the following night the people ran about with torches in their hands. It was uſual to dedicate torches to Ceres,

Ceres, and contend which ſhould offer the biggeſt in commemoration of the travels of the goddeſs, and of her lighting a torch in the flames of mount Ætna. The ſixth day was called Ιακχος, from Iacchus, the ſon of Jupiter and Ceres, who accompanied his mother in her ſearch after Proſerpine with a torch in his hand. From that circumſtance his ſtatue had a torch in its hand, and was carried in ſolemn proceſſion from the Ceramicus to Eleuſis. The ſtatue, with thoſe that accompanied it, called Ιακχαγωγει, were crowned with myrtle. In the way, nothing was heard but ſinging and the noiſe of brazen kettles, as the votaries danced along. The way through which they iſſued from the city was called Ιερα οδος, *the ſacred way*; the reſting place, Ιερα συκη, from a *fig-tree* which grew in the neighbourhood. They alſo ſtopped on a bridge over the Cephiſus, where they derided thoſe that paſſed by. After they had paſſed this bridge, they entered Eleuſis by a place called μυστικη εισοδος, *the myſtical entrance*. On the ſeventh day were ſports, in which the victors were rewarded with a meaſure of barley, as that grain had been firſt ſown in Eleuſis. The eighth day was called Επιδαυριων ημερα, becauſe once Æſculapius, at his return from Epidaurus to Athens, was initiated by the repetition of the leſs myſteries. It became cuſtomary, therefore, to celebrate them a ſecond time upon this, that ſuch as had not hitherto been initiated might be lawfully admitted. The 9th and laſt day of the feſtival was called πλημοχοαι, *earthen veſſels*, becauſe it was uſual to fill two ſuch veſſels with wine, one of which being placed towards the eaſt, and the other towards the weſt, which, after the repetition of ſome myſtical words, were both thrown down, and the wine being ſpilt on the ground was offered as a libation. Such was the manner of celebrating the Eleuſinian myſteries, which have been deemed the moſt ſacred and ſolemn of all the feſtivals obſerved by the Greeks. Some have ſuppoſed them to be obſcene and abominable, and that from thence proceeded all the myſterious ſecrecy. They were carried from Eleuſis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were obſerved with the ſame ceremonies as before, though perhaps with more freedom and licentiouſneſs. They laſted about 1800 years, and were at laſt aboliſhed by Theodoſius the Great. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24.—*Cic. de Leg.* 2, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 31, &c.—*Plut.*

ELEUSIS, or ELEUSIN, a town of Attica, equally diſtant from Megara and the Piræus, celebrated for the feſtivals of Ceres. (*Vid. Eleuſinia.*) It was founded by Triptolemus. *Ovid.* 4. *Faſt.* 5, v. 507.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

ELEUTHER, a ſon of Apollo.

ELEUTHĔRÆ, a village of Bœotia, between Megara and Thebes, where Mardonius was defeated with 300,000 men. *Plin.* 4, c. 7. l. 34, c. 8.

ELEUTHĔRIA, a feſtival celebrated at Platæa in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the aſſertor of liberty, by delegates from almoſt all the cities of Greece. Its inſtitution originated in this; after the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pauſanias over Mardonius the Perſian general in the country of Platæa, an altar and ſtatue were erected to Jupiter Eleutherius, who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed upon in a general aſſembly, by the advice of Ariſtides the Athenian, that deputies ſhould be ſent every fifth year from the different cities of Greece to celebrate Eleutheria *feſtivals of liberty*. The Platæans celebrated alſo an anniverſary feſtival in memory of thoſe who had loſt their lives in that famous battle. The celebration was thus: At break of day a proceſſion was made with a trumpeter at the head, ſounding a ſignal for battle. After him followed chariots loaded with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull, and certain free young men, as no ſigns of ſervility were to appear during the ſolemnity, becauſe they in whoſe honor the feſtival was inſtituted had died in the defence of their country. They carried libations of wine and milk in large eared veſſels, with jars of oil and precious ointments. Laſt of all appeared the chief magiſtrate, who though not permitted at other times to touch iron, or wear garments of any color but white, yet appeared clad in purple; and taking a water pot out of the city chamber, proceeded through the middle of the town with a ſword in his hand, towards the ſepulchres. There he drew water from a neighbouring ſpring, and waſhed and anointed the monuments; after which he ſacrificed a bull upon a pile of wood, invoking Jupiter and infernal Mercury, and inviting to the entertainment the ſouls of thoſe happy heroes who had periſhed in the defence of their country. After this he filled a bowl with wine, ſaying, I drink to thoſe who loſt their lives in the defence of the liberties of Greece. There was alſo a feſtival of the ſame name obſerved by the Samians in honor of the god of Love. Slaves alſo, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

ELEUTHO, a ſirname of Juno Lucina. *Pindar.*

ELEUTHEROCILĬCES, a people of Cilicia, never ſubject to kings. *Cic.* 15, *ad Fam.* ep. 4. l. 5, *ad Att.* 20.

ELEUTHĔROS, a river of Syria, falling into the Mediterranean. *Plin.* 9, c. 10.

ELĬCIUS,

ELĬCIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, worſhipped on mount Aventine. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 328.

ELIENSIS & ELIĂCA, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Phædon of Elis, who was originally a ſlave, but reſtored to liberty by Alcibiades. *Diog.*—*Strab.*

ELIMĒA, or ELIMIOTIS, a diſtrict of Macedonia, or of Illyricum according to others. *Liv.* 42, c. 53. l. 45, c. 30.

ELIS, a country of Peloponneſus at the weſt of Arcadia, and north of Meſſenia, extending along the coaſt, and watered by the river Alpheus. The capital of the country is called *Elis*, now *Belvidere*. It was originally governed by kings, and received its name from Eleus, one of its monarchs. Elis was famous for the horſes it produced, whoſe celerity was ſo often known and tried at the Olympic games. *Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 494.—*Cic. Fam.* 13, *ep.* 26. *de Div.* 2, c. 12.—*Liv.* 27, c. 32.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 59. l. 3, v. 202.

ELIPHASII, a people of Peloponneſus. *Polyb.* 11.

ELISSA, a queen of Tyre more commonly known by the name of Dido. *Vid.* Dido.

ELLOPIA, a town of Eubœa.——An ancient name of that iſland.

ELISSUS, a river of Elis.

ELŌRUS, a river of Sicily on the eaſtern coaſts called after a king of the ſame name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 145.

ELOS, a city of Achaia, called after a ſervant maid of Athamas of the ſame name.

ELOTÆ. *Vid.* Helotæ.

ELPĒNOR, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards reſtored to his former ſhape. He fell from the top of a houſe where he was ſleeping, and was killed. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 252.—*Homer. Od.* 10.

ELPINĪCE, a daughter of Miltiades, who married a man that promiſed to releaſe from confinement her brother and huſband, whom the laws of Athens had made reſponſible for the fine impoſed on his father. *C. Nep. in Cim.*

ELUĪNA, a ſirname of Ceres.

ELYCES, a man killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 3.

ELYMĀIS, a country of Perſia, between the Perſian gulf and Media. The capital of the country was called Elymais, and was famous for a rich temple of Diana, which Antiochus Epiphanes attempted to plunder. The Elymeans aſſiſted Antiochus the Great in his wars againſt the Romans. None of their kings are named in hiſtory. *Strabo.*

ELŸMI, a nation deſcended from the Trojans, in alliance with the people of Carthage. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 8.

ELYMUS, a man at the court of Aceſtes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73.

ELYRUS, a town of Crete. *Id.* 10, c. 16.

ELŸSIUM, & ELYSII CAMPI, a place or iſland in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the antients, the ſouls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happineſs was complete, the pleaſures were innocent and refined. Bowers for ever green, delightful meadows with pleaſant ſtreams, were the moſt ſtriking objects. The air was wholeſome, ſerene, and temperate; the birds continually warbled in the groves, and the inhabitants were bleſſed with another ſun and other ſtars. The employments of the heroes who dwelt in theſe regions of bliſs were various; the manes of Achilles are repreſented as waging war with the wild beaſts, while the Trojan chiefs are innocently exerciſing themſelves in managing horſes, or in handling arms. To theſe innocent amuſements ſome poets have added continual feaſting and revelry, and they ſuppoſe that the Elyſian fields were filled with all the incontinence and voluptuouſneſs which could gratify the low deſires of the debauchee. The Elyſian fields were, according to ſome, in the fortunate iſlands on the coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the iſland of Leuce; and, according to the authority of Virgil, they were ſituate in Italy. According to Lucian, they were near the moon; or in the centre of the earth if we believe Plutarch. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 638.—*Homer. Od.* 4.—*Pindar.*—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 57.—*Lucian.*—*Plut. de Conſol.*

EMĂTHIA, a name given anciently, and particularly by the poets, to the countries which formed the empires of Macedonia and Theſſaly. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 492. l. 4, v. 390.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 1. l. 10, v. 50. l. 6, v. 620. l. 7, v. 427.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 314.

EMĂTHION, a ſon of Titan and Aurora, who reigned in Macedonia. The country was called *Emathia* from his name. Some ſuppoſe that he was a famous robber deſtroyed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 313.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.——A man killed at the nuptials of Perſeus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 100.

EMĀTHON, a man killed in the wars of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571.

EMBĂTUM, a place of Aſia, oppoſite Chios.

EMBOLĪMA, a town of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

EMERĬTA, a town of Spain, famous for dying wool. *Plin.* 9, c. 41.

EMESSA & EMISSA, a town of Phœnicia.

EMŌDA, a mountain of India.

EMPĔDŎCLES, a philoſopher, poet, and hiſtorian of Agrigentum in Sicily, who floriſhed 444 B. C. He was the diſciple of Telauges the Pythagorean, and warmly adopted

dopted the doctrine of tranſmigration. He wrote a poem upon the opinions of Pythagoras, very much commended, in which he ſpoke of the various bodies which nature had given him. He was firſt a girl, afterwards a boy, a ſhrub, a bird, a fiſh, and laſtly Empedocles. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verſes were ſo univerſally eſteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with thoſe of Homer and Heſiod. Empedocles was no leſs remarkable for his humanity and ſocial virtues than for his learning. He ſhewed himſelf an inveterate enemy to tyranny, and refuſed to become the ſovereign of his country. He taught rhetoric in Sicily, and often alleviated the anxieties of his mind as well as the pains of his body with muſic. It is reported that his curioſity to viſit the flames of the crater of Ætna, proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wiſhed it to be believed that he was a god, and that his death might be unknown, he threw himſelf into the crater and periſhed in the flames. His expectations, however, were fruſtrated, and the volcano by throwing up one of his ſandals, diſcovered to the world that Empedocles had periſhed by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the ſea. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 12, v. 20.—*Cic de Orat.* 1, c. 50, &c.—*Diog. in vitâ.*

Emperāmus, a Lacedemonian general in the ſecond Meſſenian war.

Empōclus, an hiſtorian.

Empŏria Punĭca, certain places near the Syrtes.

Emporiæ, a town of Spain in Catalonia, now *Ampurias*. *Liv.* 34, c. 9 & 16. l. 26, c. 19.

Encĕlădus, a ſon of Titan and Terra, the moſt powerful of all the giants who conſpired againſt Jupiter. He was ſtruck with Jupiter's thunders, and overwhelmed under mount Ætna. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames of Ætna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus; and as often as he turned his weary ſide, the whole iſland of Sicily felt the motion, and ſhook from its very foundations. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 578, &c.——A ſon of Ægyptus.

Enchĕleæ, a town of Illyricum, where Cadmus was changed into a ſerpent. *Lucan.* 3, v. 189.—*Strab.* 7.

Endeis, a nymph, daughter of Chiron. She married Æacus, king of Ægina, by whom ſhe had Peleus and Telamon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Endēra, a place of Æthiopia.

Endўmion, a ſhepherd, ſon of Æthlius and Calyce. It is ſaid that he required of Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to ſleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis ſommum dormire*, to expreſs a long ſleep. Diana ſaw him naked as he ſlept on mount Latmos, and was ſo ſtruck with his beauty that ſhe came down from heaven every night to enjoy his company. Endymion married Chromia, daughter of Itonus, by whom he had three ſons, Pæon, Epeus, and Æolus, and a daughter called Eurydice. The fable of Endymion's amours with Diana, or the moon, ariſes from his knowledge of aſtronomy, and as he paſſed the night on ſome high mountain, to obſerve the heavenly bodies, it has been reported that he was courted by the moon. Some ſuppoſe that there were two of that name, the ſon of a king of Elis, and the ſhepherd or aſtronomer of Caria. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on mount Latmos, and the Eleans pretended to ſhow his tomb at Olympia in Peloponneſus. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 15.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1.—*Juv.* 10.—*Theocrit.* 3—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1. l. 6, c. 20.

Enĕti, or Henĕti, a people near Paphlagonia.

Engўum, now *Gangi*, a town of Sicily freed from tyranny by Timoleon. *Cic. Ver.* 3, c. 43. l. 4, c. 44.—*Ital.* 14, v. 250.

Enienses, a people of Greece.

Eniopeus, a charioteer of Hector killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 120.

Enīpeus, a river of Theſſaly flowing near Pharſalia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 373.——A river of Elis in Peloponneſus, of which Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus became enamoured. Neptune aſſumed the ſhape of the river god, to enjoy the company of Tyro. *Ovid. Am.* 3, el. 5.—*Strab.*

Enispe, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Enna, now *Caſtro Janni*, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where Proſerpine was carried away by Pluto. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. Ver.* 3, c. 49. l. 4, c. 104.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 522.—*Liv.* 24, c. 37.

Ennia, was wife of Macro, and afterwards of the emperor Caligula. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 45.

Q. Ennius, an antient poet, born at Rudii in Calabria. He obtained the name and privileges of a Roman citizen by his genius and the brilliancy of his learning. His ſtile is rough and unpoliſhed, but his defects, which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived, have been fully compenſated by the energy of his expreſſions and the fire of his poetry. Quintilian warmly commends him, and Virgil has ſhown his merit by introducing many whole lines from his poetry into his own compoſitions, which he calls pearls gathered from the dunghill. Ennius wrote in heroic verſe the annals of the Roman republic, and diſplayed much knowledge of the world in ſome dramatical

and ſatyrical compoſitions. He died of the gout, contracted by frequent intoxication, about 169 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 70th year of his age. Ennius was intimate with the great men of his age; he accompanied Cato in his quæſtorſhip in Sardinia, and was eſteemed by him of greater value than the honors of a triumph; and Scipio, on his death-bed, ordered his body to be buried by the ſide of his poetical friend. This epitaph was ſaid to be written upon him:

Aſpicite, o cives, ſenis Ennii imaginis formam!
Hic veſtrum pinxit maxima facta patrum.
Nemo me lacrymis decoret, neque funera fletu
Faxit: cur? volito vivus per ora virûm.

Conſcious of his merit as the firſt Epic poet of Rome, Ennius beſtowed on himſelf the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of the tragedies, comedies, annals, and ſatires which he wrote, nothing remains but fragments happily collected from the quotations of ancient authors. The beſt edition of theſe is by Heſſelius, 4to. Amſt. 1707. *Ovid.* 2, *Triſt.* v. 424.—*Cic. de Finib.* 1, c. 4, *de Offic.* 2, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Lucret.* 1, v. 117, &c.—*C. Nep. in Catone.*

Ennŏmus, a Trojan prince killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Ennosigæus, *terræ concuſſor*, a ſirname of Neptune.

Enŏpe, a town of Peloponneſus, near Pylos. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

Enops, a ſhepherd loved by the nymph Neis, by whom he had Satnius. *Homer. Il.* 14.——The father of Theſtos.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Il.* 16.

Enos, a maritime town of Thrace.

Enosichthon, a ſirname of Neptune.

Enotocœtæ, a nation whoſe ears are deſcribed as hanging down to their heels. *Strab.*

Entella, a town of Sicily inhabited by Campanians. *Ital.* 14, v. 205.—*Cic. Ver.* 3, c. 43.

Entellus, a famous athlete among the friends of Æneas. He was intimate with Eryx, and entered the liſts againſt Dares in the funeral games of Anchiſes, in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 387, &c.

Enyalius, a ſirname of Mars.

Enÿo, a ſiſter of Mars, called by the Latins Bellona.——A daughter of Phorcis.

Eone, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Eordæa, a diſtrict at the weſt of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39. l. 33, c. 8. l. 42, c. 53.

Eos, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the epithet Eous is applied to all the eaſtern parts of the world. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 406. *A. A.* 3, v. 537. l. 6, v. 478.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 288. l. 2, v. 115.

Eous, one of the horſes of the ſun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153, &c.

Epagris, one of the Cyclades, called by Ariſtotle *Hydruſſa*. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Epaminondas, a famous Theban deſcended from the antient kings of Bœotia. His father's name was Polymnus. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accompliſhments. His love of truth was ſo great that he never diſgraced himſelf by falſehood. He formed a moſt ſacred and inviolable friendſhip with Pelopidas, whoſe life he ſaved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the ſignal of war. Epaminondas was ſet at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years B. C. Epaminondas made a proper uſe of this victorious campaign, and entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men. Here he gained many friends and partizans; but at his return to Thebes he was ſeized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. While he was making the Theban arms victorious on every ſide, he neglected the law which forbad any citizen to retain in his hands the ſupreme power more than one month, and all his eminent ſervices ſeemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws of his country, and only begged of his judges that it might be inſcribed on his tomb that he had ſuffered death for ſaving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt; he was pardoned, and inveſted again with the ſovereign power. He was ſucceſsful in a war in Theſſaly, and aſſiſted the Eleans againſt the Lacedæmonians. The hoſtile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting in the thickeſt of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breaſt, and expired exclaiming, that he died unconquered, when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory, in the 48th year of his age, 363 years before Chriſt. The Thebans ſeverely lamented his death; in him their power was extinguiſhed, for only during his life they had enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian ſtates. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous, and he refuſed with indignation the rich preſents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes the king of Perſia. He is repreſented by his biographer as an elegant dancer and a ſkilful muſician, accompliſhments highly eſteemed among his countrymen. *Plut. in Parall.—C. Nep. in vitâ.—*

vitâ.—Xenoph. Quæſt. Græc.—Diod. 15.—*Polyb.* 1.

EPANTELII, a people of Italy.

EPAPHRODĪTUS, a freed man puniſhed with death for aſſiſting Nero to deſtroy himſelf. *Suet. in Ner.*——A freed man of Auguſtus ſent to ſpy Cleopatra. *Plut.*——A name aſſumed by Sylla.

EPĂPHUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis, in honor of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nile. He had a daughter called Libya. He was worſhipped as a god at Memphis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 153.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 699, &c.

EPASNACTUS, a Gaul in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 8, c. 44.

EPEBŎLUS, a ſoothſayer of Meſſenia, who prevented Ariſtodemus from obtaining the ſovereignty. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 9, &c.

EPĒI & ELĒI, a people of Peloponneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

EPETIUM, now *Viſcio*, a town of Illyricum.

EPĒUS, a ſon of Endymion, brother to Pæon, who reigned in a part of Peloponneſus. His ſubjects were called from him Epei. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.——A ſon of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horſe which proved the ruin of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 264.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.

EPHĔSUS, a city of Ionia, built, as Juſtin mentions, by the Amazons; or by Androchus, ſon of Codrus, according to Strabo; or by Epheſus, a ſon of the river Cayſter. It is famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long and 200 feet broad. The roof was ſupported by 127 columns, ſixty feet high, which had been placed there by ſo many kings. Of theſe columns, 36 were carved in the moſt beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Cteſiphon was the chief architect. There was above the entrance a huge ſtone, which, according to Pliny, had been placed there by Diana herſelf. The riches which were in the temple were immenſe, and the goddeſs who preſided over it was worſhipped with the moſt awful ſolemnity. This celebrated temple was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, [*Vid. Eroſtratus*] and ſoon after it roſe from its ruins with more ſplendor and magnificence. Alexander offered to rebuild it at his own expence, if the Epheſians would place upon it an inſcription which denoted the name of the benefactor. This generous offer was refuſed by the Epheſians, who obſerved, in the language of adulation, that it was improper that one deity ſhould raiſe temples to the other. Lyſimachus ordered the town of Epheſus to be called Arſinoe, in honor of his wife; but after his death the new appellation was loſt, and the town was again known by its antient name. Though modern authors are not agreed about the antient ruins of this once famed city, ſome have given the barbarous name of *Ajaſaloue* to what they conjecture to be the remains of Epheſus. The words *literæ Epheſiæ* are applied to letters containing magical powers. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.—*Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 4.—*Callim. in Dian.*—*Ptol.* 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.

EPHĔTÆ, a number of magiſtrates at Athens firſt inſtituted by Demophoon, the ſon of Theſeus. They were reduced to the number of 51 by Draco, who, according to ſome, firſt eſtabliſhed them. They were ſuperior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however, leſſened their power, and entruſted them only with the trial of manſlaughter and conſpiracy againſt the life of a citizen. They were all more than fifty years old, and it was required that their manners ſhould be pure and innocent, and their behaviour auſtere and full of gravity.

EPHIALTES or EPHIALTUS, a giant, ſon of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. [*Vid. Aloeus.*]——An Athenian famous for his courage and ſtrength. He fought with the Perſians againſt Alexander, and was killed at Halicarnaſſus. *Diod.* 17.——A Trachinian who led a detachment of the army of Xerxes by a ſecret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 213.

EPHŎRI, powerful magiſtrates at Sparta, who were firſt created by Lycurgus; or, according to ſome, by Theopompus, B. C. 760: They were five in number. Like cenſors in the ſtate, they could check and reſtrain the authority of the kings, and even impriſon them, if guilty of irregularities. They fined Archidamus for marrying a wife of ſmall ſtature, and impriſoned Agis for his unconſtitutional behaviour. They were much the ſame as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace. They had the management of the public money, and were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, proroguing, and diſſolving the greater and leſs aſſemblies of the people. The former was compoſed of 9000 Spartans, all inhabitants of the city; the latter of 30,000 Lacedæmonians, inhabitants of the inferior towns and villages.

EPHŎRUS, an orator and hiſtorian of Cu-

mæ in Æolia, about 352 years before Chriſt. He was diſciple to Iſocrates, by whoſe advice he wrote an hiſtory which gave an account of all the actions and battles that had happened between the Greeks and barbarians for 750 years. It was greatly eſteemed by the ancients. It is now loſt. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

EPHŸRA, the antient name of Corinth, which it received from a nymph of the ſame name, and thence *Ephyreus* is applied to Dyrrhachium, founded by a Grecian colony. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 264.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 239.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 17.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 59.—*Ital.* 14, v. 181.——A city of Theſprotia in Epirus.——Another in Elis.——Ætolia.——One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

EPICASTE, a name of Jocaſta the mother and wife of Œdipus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

EPICERIDES, a man of Cyrene, greatly eſteemed by the Athenians for his beneficence. *Demoſt.*

EPICHĂRIS, a woman accuſed of conſpiracy againſt Nero. She refuſed to confeſs the aſſociates of her guilt, though expoſed to the greateſt torments, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 51.

EPICHARMUS, a poet and Pythagorean philoſopher of Sicily, who introduced comedy at Syracuſe, in the reign of Hiero. His compoſitions were imitated by Plautus. He wrote ſome treatiſes upon philoſophy and medicine, and obſerved that the gods ſold all their kindneſſes for toil and labor. According to Ariſtotle and Pliny, he added the two letters χ and ϑ to the Greek alphabet. He floriſhed about 440 years before Chriſt, and died in the 90th year of his age. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 58.—*Diog.* 3 & 8.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 1. ep. 19.

EPICLES, a Trojan prince killed by Ajax. *Homer. Il.* 12.

EPICLĪDES, a Lacedæmonian of the family of the Euryſthenidæ. He was raiſed to the throne by his brother Cleomenes 3d. in the place of Agis, againſt the laws and conſtitution of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 9.

EPICRĂTES, a Mileſian, ſervant to J. Cæſar.——A poet of Ambracia. *Ælian.*

EPICTĒTUS, a Stoic philoſopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia, originally the ſlave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Tho' driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after the emperor's death, and gained the eſteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. Like the Stoics he ſupported the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, but he declared himſelf ſtrongly againſt ſuicide, which was ſo warmly adopted by his ſect. He died in a very advanced age. The earthen lamp of which he made uſe, was ſold ſome time after his death at 3000 drachmas. His *Enchiridion* is a faithful picture of the ſtoic philoſophy; and his diſſertations which were delivered to his pupils, were collected by Arrian. His ſtile is conciſe and devoid of all ornament, full of energy and uſeful maxims. The value of his compoſitions is well known from the ſaying of the emperor Antoninus, who thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honor to himſelf and advantage to his country. There are ſeveral good editions of the works of Epictetus, with thoſe of Cebes and others; the moſt valuable of which, perhaps, will be found to be that of Reland, Traject. 4to. 1711; and Arrian's by Upton, 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1739.

EPĬCŪRUS, a celebrated philoſopher born at Gargettus in Attica of obſcure parents. He was early ſent to ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the brilliancy of his genius, and at the age of 12, when his preceptor repeated him this verſe from Heſiod,

Ητοι μεν πρωτιστα χαος γενετ', &c.

In the beginning of things the Chaos was created.

Epicurus earneſtly aſked him who created it? To this the teacher anſwered, that he knew not, but only philoſophers. "Then," ſays the youth, "philoſophers henceforth ſhall inſtruct me." After having improved himſelf, and enriched his mind by travelling, he viſited Athens, which was then crowded by the followers of Plato, the Cynics, the Peripatetics, and the Stoics. Here he eſtabliſhed himſelf and ſoon attracted a number of followers by the ſweetneſs and gravity of his manners, and by his ſocial virtues. He taught them that the happineſs of mankind conſiſted in pleaſure, not ſuch as ariſes from ſenſual gratification, or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind, and the ſweets of virtue. This doctrine was warmly attacked by the philoſophers of the different ſects, and particularly by the Stoics. They obſerved that he diſgraced the gods by repreſenting them as inactive, given up to pleaſure, and unconcerned with the affairs of mankind. He refuted all the accuſations of his adverſaries by the purity of his morals, and by his frequent attendance on places of public worſhip. When Leontium, one of his female pupils, was accuſed of proſtituting herſelf to her maſter and to all his diſciples, the philoſopher proved the falſity of the accuſation by ſilence and an exemplary life. His health was at laſt impaired by continual labor, and he died of a retention of urine, which

which long ſubjected him to the moſt excruciating torments, and which he bore with unparalleled fortitude. His death happened 270 years before Chriſt, in the 72d year of his age. His diſciples ſhewed their reſpect for the memory of their learned preceptor, by the unanimity which prevailed among them. While philoſophers in every ſect were at war with mankind and among themſelves, the followers of Epicurus enjoyed perfect peace, and lived in the moſt ſolid friendſhip. The day of his birth was obſerved with univerſal feſtivity, and during a month all his admirers gave themſelves up to mirth and innocent amuſement. Of all the philoſophers of antiquity, Epicurus is the only one whoſe writings deſerve attention for their number. He wrote no leſs than 300 volumes, according to Diogenes Laertius; and Chryſippus was ſo jealous of the fecundity of his genius, that no ſooner had Epicurus publiſhed one of his volumes, but he immediately compoſed one, that he might not be overcome in the number of his productions. Epicurus, however, advanced truths and arguments unknown before; but Chryſippus ſaid, what others long ago had ſaid, without ſhewing any thing which might be called originality. The followers of Epicurus were numerous in every age and country, his doctrines were rapidly diſſeminated over the world, and when the gratification of the ſenſe was ſubſtituted to the practice of virtue, the morals of mankind were undermined and deſtroyed. Even Rome, whoſe auſtere ſimplicity had happily nurtured virtue, felt the attack, and was corrupted. When Cyneas ſpoke of the tenets of the Epicureans in the Roman ſenate, Fabricius indeed intreated the Gods that all the enemies of the republic might become his followers. But thoſe were the feeble efforts of expiring virtue; and when Lucretius introduced the popular doctrine in his poetical compoſition, the ſmoothneſs and beauty of the numbers contributed, with the effeminacy of the Epicureans, to enervate the conquerors of the world. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 13.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 24 & 25. *Tuſc.* 3, 49. *de finib.* 2, c. 22.

EPICYDES, a tyrant of Syracuſe, B. C. 213.

EPIDAMNUS, a town of Macedonia on the Adriatic, nearly oppoſite Brunduſium. The Romans planted there a colony which they called *Dyrrachium*, conſidering the antient name *(ad damnum)* ominous. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 10.—*Plin.* 3, c. 23.—*Plautus, Men.* 2, *act.* 1, v. 42.

EPIDAPHNE, a town of Syria, called alſo Antioch. Germanicus, ſon of Druſus, died there. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 83.

EPIDAURIA, a feſtival at Athens in honor of Æſculapius.——A country of Peloponneſus.

EPIDAURUS, a town at the north of Argolis in Peloponneſus, chiefly dedicated to the worſhip of Æſculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a ſon of Argus and Evadne. It is now called *Pidaura. Strab.* 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 44.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 21.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Dalmatia, now *Raguſi Vecchio*,——of Laconia.

EPIDIUM, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, or the Mull of Cantyre according to ſome. *Ptolem.*

EPIDIUS, a man who wrote concerning unuſual prodigies. *Plin.* 16, c. 25.

EPIDOTÆ, certain deities who preſided over the birth of children. They were worſhipped by the Lacedæmonians, and chiefly invoked by thoſe who were perſecuted by the ghoſts of the dead, &c. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 17, &c.

EPIGENES, a Babylonian aſtrologer and hiſtorian. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

EPIGEUS, a Greek killed by Hector.

EPIGŌNI, the ſons and deſcendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the firſt Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient hiſtory. It was undertaken ten years after the firſt. The ſons of thoſe who had periſhed in the firſt war, reſolved to avenge the death of their fathers, and marched againſt Thebes, under the command of Therſander; or, according to others, of Alcmæon the ſon of Amphiaraus. The Argives were aſſiſted by the Corinthians, the people of Meſſenia, Arcadia, and Megara. The Thebans had engaged all their neighbours in their quarrel, as in one common cauſe, and the two hoſtile armies met and engaged on the banks of the Gliſſas. The fight was obſtinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and ſome of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamas their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were ſoon beſieged, and forced to ſurrender. In this war Ægialeus alone was killed, and his father Adraſtus was the only perſon who eſcaped alive in the firſt war. This whole war, as Pauſanias obſerves, was written in verſe; and Callinus, who quotes ſome of the verſes, aſcribes them to Homer, which opinion has been adopted by many writers. For my part, continues the geographer, I own that next to the Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer, I have never ſeen a finer poem. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 9 & 25.—*Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Diod.* 4.——This name has been applied to the ſons of thoſe Macedonian veterans who in the age of Alexander formed connections with the women of Aſia.

EPĬGŌNUS, a mathematician of Ambracia.

EPIGRANEA, a fountain of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

EPĪI & EPĒI, a people of Elis.

EPILARIS, a daughter of Theſpius.—*Apollod.*

EPIMĔLĬDES, the founder of Corone. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

EPIMĔNES, a man who conſpired againſt Alexander's life. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

EPIMENĬDES, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. His father's name was Agiaſarchus. He is reckoned one of the ſeven wiſe men, by thoſe who exclude Periander from the number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered into a cave, where he fell aſleep. His ſleep continued for 57 years, according to tradition, and when he awoke he found every object ſo conſiderably altered, that he ſcarce knew where he was. His brother apprized him of the length of his ſleep to his great aſtoniſhment. It is ſuppoſed that he lived 289 years. After death he was revered as a god, and greatly honored by the Athenians, whom he had delivered from a plague, and to whom he had given many good and uſeful counſels. He is ſaid to be the firſt who built temples in the Grecian communities. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Diog. in vitâ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Plut. in Solon.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 7. c. 12.

EPĬMĒTHEUS, a ſon of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, who inconſiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curioſity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her, [*Vid. Pandora*] and from thence iſſued a train of evils, which from that moment have never ceaſed to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one which remained at the bottom of the box, not having ſufficient time to eſcape, and it is ſhe alone which comforts men under misfortunes. Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and ſent into the iſland of Pithecuſa. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2 & 7.—*Hygin.* fab.—*Heſiod. Theog.* [*Vid. Prometheus.*]

EPĬMĒTHIS, a patronymic of Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. *Ovid. Met.* 1. v. 390.

EPIŎCHUS, a ſon of Lycurgus, who received divine honors in Arcadia.

EPIŎNE, the wife of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.

EPIPHANEA, a town of Cilicia, near Iſſus, now *Surpendkar.* *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 15, ep. 4.——Another of Syria on the Euphrates. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ÉPIPHĂNES, (*illuſtrious,*) a ſirname given to the Antiochus's, kings of Syria.——A ſirname of one of the Ptolemies, the fifth of the houſe of the Lagidæ. *Strab.* 17.

EPIPHANIUS, a biſhop of Salamis, who was active in refuting the writings of Origen; but his compoſitions are more valuable for the fragments which they preſerve than for their own intrinſic merit. The only edition is by *Dionyſ. Petavius*, 2 vols. Paris, 1622. The biſhop died A. D. 403.

EPIPŎLÆ, a diſtrict of Syracuſe, on the north ſide, ſurrounded by a wall, by Dionyſius, who to complete the work expeditiouſly, employed 60,000 men upon it, ſo that in 30 days he finiſhed a wall $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and of great height and thickneſs.

EPĪRUS, a country ſituate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian ſea. It was formerly governed by kings, of whom Neoptolemus, ſon of Achilles, was one of the firſt. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at laſt became a part of the Roman dominions. It is now called *Larta.* *Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 14.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Virg. G.* 3. v. 121.

EPISTRŎPHUS, a king of Phocis who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

EPITADES, a man who firſt violated a law of Lycurgus, which forbad laws to be made. *Plut. in Agid.*

EPITUS. *Vid.* Epytus.

EPIUM, a town of Peloponneſus on the borders of Arcadia.

EPŎNA, a beautiful girl, the fruit of a man's union with a mare.

EPŌPEUS, a ſon of Neptune and Canace, who came from Theſſaly to Sicyon, and carried away Antiope, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes. This rape was followed by a war, in which Nycteus and Epopeus were both killed. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.——A ſon of Aloeus, grandſon to Phœbus. He reigned at Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1 and 3.——One of the Tyrrhene ſailors, who attempted to abuſe Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 619.

EPOREDŌRIX, a powerful perſon among the Ædui, who commanded his countrymen in their war againſt the Sequani. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

EPŬLO, a Rutulian killed by Achates. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

EPYTIDES, a patronymic given to Periphantes, the ſon of Epytus, and the companion of Aſcanius. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 547.

EPŸTUS, a king of Alba. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 44.——A king of Arcadia.——A king of Meſſenia, of the family of the Heraclidæ.——The father of Periphus, a herald in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

EQUAJUSTA, a town of Theſſaly.

EQŬICŎLUS, a Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 684.

EQUĪRIA, feſtivals eſtabliſhed at Rome by Romulus, in honor of Mars, when horſe races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3. —*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 859.

EQUOTUTĬCUM, now *Caſtel Franco*, a little town of Apulia, to which, as ſome ſuppoſe, Horace alludes in this verſe, 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 87.

"*Manſuri oppidulo, verſu quod dicere non eſt.*"

ERACON, an officer of Alexander, impriſoned for his cruelty. *Curt.* 10.

ERÆA, a city of Greece, deſtroyed in the age of *Strabo*, 3.

ERANA, a ſmall village of Cilicia on mount Amanus. *Cic. Fam.* 15. *ep.* 4.

ERĂSĒNUS, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing for a little ſpace under the ground in Argolis. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 275.—*Plin.* 2, c. 13.

ERASIPPUS, a ſon of Hercules and Lyſippe.

ERASISTRĂTUS, a celebrated phyſician, grandſon to the philoſopher Ariſtotle. He diſcovered by the motion of the pulſe the love which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law Stratonice, and was rewarded with 100 talents for the cure by the father of Antiochus. He was a great enemy to bleeding and violent phyſic. He died B. C. 257. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.—*Plut. in Demetr.*

ERĂTO, one of the Muſes, who preſided over lyric, tender, and amorous poetry. She is repreſented as crowned with roſes and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful and ſometimes with a gay and animated look. She was invoked by lovers, eſpecially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to love. *Apollod.* 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 37.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 2.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——One of the Dryades, wife of Arcas, king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Danaides who married Bromius.—— A queen of the Armenians, after the death of Ariobarzanes, &c. *Tacit. Am.* 2, c. 4.

ERATOSTHĔNES, a native of Cyrene, who was the ſecond entruſted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He dedicated his time to grammatical criticiſm and philoſophy, but more particularly to poetry and mathematics. He has been called a ſecond Plato, the coſmographer, and the geometer of the world. He is ſuppoſed the inventor of the armillary ſphere. With the inſtruments with which the munificence of the Ptolemies ſupplied the library of Alexandria, he was enabled to meaſure the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he called 20½ degrees. He alſo meaſured a degree of the meridian, and determined the extent and circumference of the earth with great exactneſs, by means adopted by the moderns. He ſtarved himſelf after he had lived to his 82d year, B. C. 194. Some few fragments remain of his compoſitions. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies. *Cic. ad Attic.* 2, ep. 6.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c. 2.

ERATOSTRĂTUS, an Epheſian who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the ſame night that Alexander the Great was born. This burning, as ſome writers have obſerved, was not prevented or ſeen by the goddeſs of the place, who was then preſent at the labors of Olympias, and the birth of the conqueror of Perſia. Eratoſtratus did this villainy merely to eternize his name by ſo uncommon an action. *Plut. in Alex.* —*Val. Max.* 8, c. 14.

ERĀTUS, a ſon of Hercules and Dynaſte. *Apollod.*——A king of Sicyon, who died B. C. 1671.

ERBESSUS, a town of Sicily north of Agrigentum, now *monte Bibino*. *Liv.* 24. c. 30.

ERCHIA, a ſmall village of Attica, the birth place of Xenophon. *Laert.* 2, c. 48.

ERĔBUS, a deity of hell, ſon of Chaos and Darkneſs. He married Night, by whom he had the light and the day. The poets often uſed the word Erebus to ſignify hell itſelf, and particularly that part where dwelt the ſouls of thoſe who had lived a virtuous life, from whence they paſſed into the Elyſian fields. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 26.

ERECHTHEUS, ſon of Pandion 1ſt, was the ſixth king of Athens. He was father of Cecrops 2d, Metion, Pandorus, and four daughters, Creuſa, Orithya, Procris, and Othonia, by Praxithea. In a war againſt Eleuſis he ſacrificed Othonia, called alſo Chthonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle promiſed for ſuch a ſacrifice. In that war he killed Eumolpus, Neptune's ſon, who was the general of the enemy, for which he was ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter at Neptune's requeſt. Some ſay that he was drowned in the ſea. After death he received divine honors at Athens. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1347. According to ſome accounts, he firſt introduced the myſteries of Ceres at Eleuſis. *Ovid.* 6, v. 877.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 25.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Cic. pro Sext.* 21. *Tuſc.* 1, c. 48. *Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.

ERECHTHĬDES, a name given to the Athenians, from their king Erechtheus. *Ovid. Met.* 7. v. 430.

EREMBI, a people of Arabia.

ERĒMUS, a country of Æthiopia.

ERENĒA, a village of Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.

ERESSA, a town of Æolia.

ERĒSUS, a town of Leſbos, where Theophraſtus was born.

ERĔTRIA, a city of Eubœa on the Euripus, anciently called *Melaneis* and *Arotria*. It was deſtroyed by the Perſians, and the ruins were hardly viſible in the age of Strabo. It received its name from Eretrius, a ſon of Phaeton. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*C. Nep. in Milt.* 4.

ERĒTUM, a town of the Sabines near the Tiber, whence came the adjective *Eretinus*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 8. v. 4.

EREUTHALION, a man killed by Neſtor in a war between the Pylians and Arcadians. *Homer. Il.*

ERGĂNE, a river whoſe waters intoxicate as wine.——A ſirname of Minerva. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 14.

ERGENNA, a celebrated ſoothſayer of Etruria. *Perſ.* 2, v. 26.

ERGIAS, a Rhodian who wrote a hiſtory of his country.

ERGĪNUS, a king of Orchomenos, ſon of Clymenes. He obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, becauſe his father had been killed by a Theban. Hercules attacked his ſervants, who came to raiſe the tribute, and mutilated them, and he afterwards killed Erginus, who attempted to avenge their death by invading Bœotia with an army. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 17.——A river of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2. ——A ſon of Neptune.——One of the four brothers who kept the Acrocorinth, by order of Antigonus. *Polyæn.* 6.

ERGINNUS, a man made maſter of the ſhip Argo by the Argonauts, after the death of Typhis.

ERIBŒA, a ſirname of Juno. *Homer. Il.* 5.——The mother of Ajax Telamon.—*Sophocl.*

ERIBOTES, a man ſkilled in medicine, &c. *Orpheus.*

ERĬCĒTES, a man of Lycaonia, killed by Meſſapus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 749.

ERICHTHO, a Theſſalian woman famous for her knowledge of poiſonous herbs and medicine. *Lucan.* 6, v. 507.——One of the Furies. *Ovid.*—*Heſiod.* 21, v. 151.

ERICHTHŎNIUS, the fourth king of Athens, ſprung from the ſeed of Vulcan which fell upon the ground when that god attempted to offer violence to Minerva. He was very deformed, and had the tails of ſerpents inſtead of legs. Minerva placed him in a baſket, which ſhe gave to the daughters of Cecrops, with ſtrict injunctions not to examine its contents. Aglauros, one of the ſiſters, had the curioſity to open the baſket, for which the goddeſs puniſhed her indiſcretion by making her jealous of her ſiſter Herſe. [*Vid. Herſe.*] Erichthon was young when he aſcended the throne of Athens. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1437. The invention of chariots is attributed to him, and the manner of harneſſing horſes to draw them. He was made a conſtellation after death under the name of Bootes. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 553.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 113.——A ſon of Dardanus who reigned in Troy, and died 1374 B. C. after a long reign of about 75 years. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

ERICINIUM, a town of Macedonia.

ERICŪSA, one of the Lipari iſles, now *Alicudi*.

ERĬDĂNUS, one of the largeſt rivers of Italy, riſing in the Alps and falling into the Adriatic by ſeveral mouths; now called the *Po*. It was in its neighbourhood that the Heliades, the ſiſters of Phaeton, were changed into poplars, according to Ovid. Virgil calls it the king of all rivers, and Lucan compares it to the Rhine and Danube. An Eridanus is mentioned in heaven. *Cic. in Arat.* 145. *Claudian. de Conſ. Hon.* 6, v. 175.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, *fab.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 409.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 482. *Æn.* 6, v. 659.

ERĬGŎNE, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herſelf when ſhe heard that her father had been killed by ſome ſhepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a conſtellation, now known under the name of *Virgo*. Bacchus deceived her by changing himſelf into a beautiful grape. *Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 4.—*Stat.* 11. *Theb.* v. 644.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Hygin. fab.* 1 & 24.——A daughter of Ægiſthus and Clytemneſtra, who had by her brother Oreſtes, Penthilus, who ſhared the regal power with Timaſenus, the legitimate ſon of Oreſtes and Hermione. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18. —*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

ERIGONEIUS, a name applied to the Dog-ſtar, becauſe looking towards Erigone, &c. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 723.

ERĬGŎNUS, a river of Thrace.——A painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ERIGŸUS, a Mitylenean, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

ERILLUS, a philoſopher of Carthage, contemporary with Zeno. *Diog.*

ERINDES, a river of Aſia, near Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 16.

ERINNA, a poeteſs intimate with Sappho.

ERINNYS, one of the Eumenides. The word

word ſignifies the *fury of the mind*, ἐρις νεν. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 337.——A ſirname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune under the form of a horſe. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

ERIOPIS, a daughter of Medea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.

ERIPHĂNIS, a Greek woman famous for her poetical compoſitions. She was extremely fond of the hunter Melampus, and to enjoy his company ſhe accuſtomed herſelf to live in the woods.

ERIPHIDAS, a Lacedæmonian who being ſent to ſuppreſs a ſedition at Heraclea, aſſembled the people and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders. *Diod.* 14.

ERĬPHŸLE, a ſiſter of Adraſtus king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. She was daughter of Talaus and Lyſimache. When her huſband concealed himſelf that he might not accompany the Argives in their expedition againſt Thebes, where he knew he was to periſh, Eriphyle ſuffered herſelf to be bribed by Polynices with a golden necklace which had been formerly given to Hermione by the goddeſs Venus, and ſhe diſcovered where Amphiaraus was. This treachery of Eriphyle compelled him to go to the war; but before he departed, he charged his ſon Alcmæon to murder his mother as ſoon as he was informed of his death. Amphiaraus periſhed in the expedition, and his death was no ſooner known than his laſt injunctions were obeyed, and Eriphyle was murdered by the hands of her ſon. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 6 & 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.

ERIS, the goddeſs of diſcord among the Greeks. She is the ſame as the Diſcordia of the Latins. *Vid.* Diſcordia.

ERISICHTHON, a Theſſalian, ſon of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddeſs, who afflicted him with continual hunger. He ſquandered all his poſſeſſions to gratify the cravings of his appetite, and at laſt he devoured his own limbs for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herſelf into whatever animal ſhe pleaſed, and ſhe made uſe of that artifice to maintain her father, who ſold her, after which ſhe aſſumed another ſhape and became again his property. *Ovid. Met. fab.* 18.

ERITHUS, a ſon of Actor, killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5.

ERIXO, a Roman knight condemned by the people for having whipped his ſon to death. *Senec.* 1, *de Clem.* 14.

ERŌCHUS, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.

ERŌPUS or ÆROPAS, a king of Macedonia, who when in the cradle ſucceeded his father Philip 1ſt. B. C. 602. He made war againſt the Illyrians, whom he conquered. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.

EROS, a ſervant, of whom Antony demanded a ſword to kill himſelf. Eros produced the inſtrument, but inſtead of giving it to his maſter he killed himſelf in his preſence. *Plut. in Anton.*——A comedian. *Cic. pro Roſc.* 2.——A ſon of Chronos or Saturn, god of love. *Vid.* Cupido.

EROSTRĂTUS. *Vid.* Eratoſtratus.

ERŌTIA, a feſtival in honor of Eros the god of love. It was celebrated by the Theſpians every fifth year with ſports and games, when muſicians and others contended. If any quarrels or ſeditions had ariſen among the people, it was then uſual to offer ſacrifices and prayers to the god, that he would totally remove them.

ERRŪCA, a town of the Volſci in Italy.

ERSE, a daughter of Cecrops. *Vid.* Herſe.

ERŸMAS, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 702.

ERXIAS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Colophon. He is perhaps the ſame as the perſon who wrote an hiſtory of Rhodes.

ERYBIUM, a town at the foot of mount Parnaſſus.

ERYCĪNA, a ſirname of Venus from mount Eryx, where ſhe had a temple. *Horat.* 1. *Od.* 2, v. 33.

ERŸMANTHIS, a ſirname of Calliſto, as an inhabitant of Erymanthus.——Arcadia is alſo known by that name.

ERŸMANTHUS, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his ſhoulders to Euryſtheus, who was ſo terrified at the ſight that he hid himſelf in a brazen veſſel. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 802.—*Plin.* 4, c. 6.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 2, c. 8. l. 4, c. 22.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 499.

ERYMNÆ, a town of Theſſaly. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.——Of Magneſia.

ERYMNEUS, a Peripatetic philoſopher who floriſhed B. C. 126.

ERŸMUS, a huntſman of Cyzicus.

ERYTHĒA, an iſland between Gades and Spain, where Geryon reigned. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.—*Mela.* 3, c. 6.—*Propert* 4. *el.* 10, v. 1.—*Sil.* 16, v. 195.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 649.——A daughter of Geryon. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 37.

ERYTHĪNI, a town of Paphlagonia.

ERŸTHRÆ, a town of Ionia, oppoſite Chios, once the reſidence of a Sibyl. It was built by Neleus, the ſon of Codrus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.—*Liv.* 44, c. 28. l. 38, c. 39.——A town of Bœotia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——One in Libya,—another in Locris.

ERŸTHRÆUM MARE, a part of the ocean

on the coaſt of Arabia. As it has a communication with the Perſian gulf, and that of Arabia or the Red Sea, it has often been miſtaken by ancient writers, who by the word *Erythrean*, underſtood indiſcriminately either the Red Sea or the Perſian gulf. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the *redneſs* (ερυθρος, *ruber*) of its ſand or waters. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 180 & 189. l. 3, c. 93. l. 4, c. 37.—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.

ERŸTHRAS, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*——A ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, drowned in the Red Sea, which from him was called *Erythræum*. *Arrian. Ind.* 6, c. 19.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.

ERYTHRION, a ſon of Athamas and Themiſtone. *Apollod.*

ERŸTHROS, a place of Latium.

ERYX, a ſon of Butes and Venus, who relying upon his ſtrength, challenged all ſtrangers to fight with him in the combat of the ceſtus. Hercules accepted his challenge after many had yielded to his ſuperior dexterity, and Eryx was killed in the combat, and buried on the mountain, where he had built a temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 402.——An Indian killed by his ſubjects for oppoſing Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.——A mountain of Sicily now *Giuliano* near Drepanum, which received its name from Eryx, who was buried there. This mountain was ſo ſteep that the houſes which were built upon it ſeemed every moment ready to fall. Dædalus had enlarged the top, and encloſed it with a ſtrong wall. He alſo conſecrated there to Venus Erycina a golden heifer, which ſo much reſembled life, that it ſeemed to exceed the power of art. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 478.—*Hygin.* fab. 16 & 260.—*Liv.* 22, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.

ERYXO, the mother of Battus, who artfully killed the tyrant Learchus who courted her. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

ESERNUS, a famous gladiator. *Cic.*

ESQUĬLIÆ & ESQUILĪNUS MONS, one of the ſeven hills of Rome, which was joined to the city by king Tullus. Birds of prey generally came to devour the dead bodies of criminals who had been executed there, and thence they were called *Equilinæ alites*. *Liv.* 2, c. 11.—*Horat.* 5, epod. v. 100.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 32.

ESSEDŎNES, a people of Aſia, above the Palus Mæotis, who eat the fleſh of their parents mixed with that of cattle. They gilded the head and kept it as ſacred. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

ESSUI, a people of Gaul.

ESTIÆOTIS, a diſtrict of Theſſaly.

ESŬLA, a town of Italy near Tibur. *Horat.* 3, *Od.* 29, v. 6.

ESTIAIA, ſolemn ſacrifices to Veſta, of which it was unlawful to carry away any thing or communicate it to any body.

ETEARCHUS, a king of Oaxus in Crete. After the death of his wife, he married a woman who made herſelf odious for her tyranny over her ſtep-daughter Phronima. Etearchus gave ear to all the accuſations which were brought againſt his daughter, and ordered her to be thrown into the ſea. She had a ſon called Battus, who led a colony to Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

ETEŎCLES, a ſon of Œdipus and Jocaſta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they ſhould both ſhare the royalty, and reign alternately each a year. Eteocles by right of ſeniority firſt aſcended the throne, but after the firſt year of his reign was expired he refuſed to give up the crown to his brother according to their mutual agreement. Polynices, reſolving to puniſh ſuch an open violation of a ſolemn engagement, went to implore the aſſiſtance of Adraſtus, king of Argos. He received that king's daughter in marriage, and was ſoon after aſſiſted with a ſtrong army, headed by ſeven famous generals. Theſe hoſtile preparations were watched by Eteocles, who on his part did not remain inactive. He choſe ſeven brave chiefs to oppoſe the ſeven leaders of the Argives, and ſtationed them at the ſeven gates of the city. He placed himſelf againſt his brother Polynices, and he oppoſed Menalippus to Tydeus, Polyphontes to Capaneus, Megareus to Eteoclus, Hyperbius to Parthenopæus, and Laſthenes to Amphiaraus. Much blood was ſhed in light and unavailing ſkirmiſhes, and it was at laſt agreed between the two brothers that the war ſhould be decided by ſingle combat. They both fell in an engagement conducted with the moſt inveterate fury on either ſide, and it is even ſaid that the aſhes of theſe two brothers, who had been ſo inimical one to the other, ſeparated themſelves on the burning pile, as if even after death, ſenſible of reſentment, and hoſtile to reconciliation. *Stat. Theb.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Eurip. in Phæniſ.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 9. l. 9, c. 6.——A Greek, the firſt who raiſed altars to the Graces. *Pauſ.*

ETEŎCLUS, one of the ſeven chiefs of the army of Adraſtus, in his expedition againſt Thebes. He was killed by Megareus, the ſon of Creon, under the walls of Thebes. *Furip.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A ſon of Iphis.

ETEOCRĒTÆ, an ancient people of Crete.

ETEONES, a town of Bœotia on the Aſopus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 266.

ETEONEUS, an officer of Menelaus. *Homer.* Od. 4.

ETEONĪCUS,

ETEONĪCUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who upon hearing that Callicratidas was conquered at Arginuſæ, ordered the meſſengers of this news to be crowned, and to enter Mitylene in triumph. This ſo terrified Conon, who beſieged the town, that he concluded that the enemy had obtained ſome advantageous victory, and he raiſed the ſiege. *Diod.* 13.—*Polyæn.* 1.

ETĒSIÆ, northern winds of a gentle and mild nature, very common in the months of ſpring and autumn. *Lucret.* 5, v. 741.

ETHĀLION, one of the Tyrrhene ſailors changed into dolphins for carrying away Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 647.

ETHELEUM, a river of Aſia, the boundary of Troas and Myſia. *Strab.*

ETHŎDA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

ETHĒMON, a perſon killed at the marriage of Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 163.

ETIAS, a daughter of Æneas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 22.

ETIS, a town of Peloponneſus. *Id. Ib.*

ETRŪRIA. *Vid.* Hetruria.

ETYLUS, the father of Theocles. *Id.* 6, c. 19.

EVADNE, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who ſlighted the addreſſes of Apollo, and married Capaneus one of the ſeven chiefs who went againſt Thebes. When her huſband had been ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter for his blaſphemies and impiety, and his aſhes had been ſeparated from thoſe of the reſt of the Argives, ſhe threw herſelf on his burning pile and periſhed in the flames. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 447. —*Propert.* 1, *el.* 15, v. 21.—*Stat. Theb.* 12, v. 800.——A daughter of the Strymon and Neæra. She married Argus, by whom ſhe had four children. *Apollod.* 2.

EVAGES, a poet famous for his genius but not for his learning.

EVĂGŎRAS, a king of Cyprus who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Perſians. He made war againſt Artaxerxes, the king of Perſia with the aſſiſtance of the Egyptians, Arabians and Tyrians, and obtained ſome advantage over the fleet of his enemy. The Perſians however ſoon repaired their loſſes, and Evagoras ſaw himſelf defeated by ſea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be ſtripped of all his dominions except the town of Salamis. He was aſſaſſinated ſoon after this fatal change of fortune, by an eunuch, 374 B. C. He left two ſons, Nicocles, who ſucceeded him, and Protagoras, who deprived his nephew Evagoras of his poſſeſſions. Evagoras deſerves to be commended for his ſobriety, moderation, and magnanimity, and if he was guilty of any political error in the management of his kingdom, it may be ſaid, that his love of equity was a full compenſation. His grandſon bore the ſame name, and ſucceeded his father Nicocles. He ſhowed himſelf oppreſſive, and his uncle Protagoras took advantage of his unpopularity to deprive him of his power. Evagoras fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him a government more extenſive than that of Cyprus, but his oppreſſion rendered him odious, and he was accuſed before his benefactor, and by his orders put to death. *C. Nep.* 12, c. 2.—*Diod.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 5, c. 6. —— A man of Elis who obtained a prize at the Olympian games. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.—— A Spartan famous for his ſervices to the people of Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 10.——A ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—— A ſon of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——A king of Rhodes.——An hiſtorian of Lindos.—— Another of Thaſos, whoſe works proved ſerviceable to Pliny in the completion of his natural hiſtory. *Plin.* 10.

EVĂGŎRE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EVAN, a ſirname of Bacchus, which he received from the wild ejaculation of *Evan! Evan!* by his prieſteſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 517.

EVANDER, a ſon of the propheteſs Carmente, king of Arcadia. An accidental murder obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy, where he drove the Aborigines from their ancient poſſeſſions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He kindly received Hercules when he returned from the conqueſt of Geryon; and he was the firſt who raiſed him altars. He gave Æneas aſſiſtance againſt the Rutuli, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hoſpitality. It is ſaid that he firſt brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worſhip of the Greek deities. He was honored as a God after death, and his ſubjects raiſed him an altar on mount Aventine. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 43.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Ital.* 7, v. 18.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 500. l. v. 91. —*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 100, &c.——A philoſopher of the 2d academy, who floriſhed B. C. 215.

EVANGĔLUS, a Greek hiſtorian.——A comic poet.

EVANGORĬDES, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all thoſe who had obtained a prize at Olympia, where he himſelf had been victorious. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 8.

EVANTHES, a man who planted a colony in Lucania at the head of ſome Locrians.——A celebrated Greek poet.—— An hiſtorian of Miletus.——A philoſopher of Samos.——A writer of Cyzicus.——A ſon of Œnopion of Crete, who migrated to live at Chios. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

Evarchus, a river of Aſia Minor flowing into the Euxine on the confines of Cappadocia. *Flac.* 6, v. 102.

Evas, a native of Phrygia who accompanied Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 702.

Evax, an Arabian prince who wrote to Nero concerning jewels, &c. *Plin.* 25, c. 2.

Eubages, certain prieſts held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons. *Vid.* Druidæ.

Eubātas, an athlete of Cyrene, whom the courtezan Lais in vain endeavoured to ſeduce. *Pauſ. Eliac.* 1.

Eubius, an obſcene writer, &c. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 415.

Eubœa, the largeſt iſland in the Ægean ſea after Crete, now called *Negropont*. It is ſeparated from the continent of Bœotia by the narrow ſtraits of the Euripus, and was anciently known by the different names of *Macris, Ocha, Ellopia, Chalcis, Abantis, Aſopis*. It is 150 miles long, and 37 broad in its moſt extenſive parts, and 365 in circumference. The principal town was Chalcis; and it was reported that in the neighbourhood of Chalcis, the iſland had been formerly joined to the continent. Eubœa was ſubjected to the power of the Greeks; ſome of its cities, however, remained for ſome time independent. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. —*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 155.—— One of the three daughters of the river Aſterion, who was one of the nurſes of Juno. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.—— One of Mercury's miſtreſſes.——A daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2.—— A town of Sicily near Hybla.

Eubœïcus, belonging to Eubœa. The epithet is alſo applied to the country of Cumæ, becauſe that city was built by a colony from Chalcis, a town of Eubœa. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 257.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 2. l. 9, v. 710.

Eubote, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Eubotes, a ſon of Hercules. *Id.* 2.

Eubūle, an Athenian virgin ſacrificed with her ſiſters for the ſafety of her country, which labored under a famine. *Ælian. V. H.* 12. c. 18.

Eubūlĭdes, a philoſopher of Miletus, pupil and ſucceſſor to Euclid. Demoſthenes was one of his pupils, and by his advice and encouragement to perſeverance he was enabled to conquer the difficulty he felt in pronouncing the letter R. He ſeverely attacked the doctrines of Ariſtotle. *Diog.*——An hiſtorian who wrote an account of Socrates, and of Diogenes. *Laertius.*——A famous ſtatuary of Athens. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Eubūlus, an Athenian orator, rival to Demoſthenes.——A philoſopher.——A comic poet.——A philoſopher of Alexandria.

Eucērus, a man of Alexandria accuſed of adultery with Octavia, that Nero might have occaſion to divorce her. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 60.

Euchēnor, a ſon of Ægyptus and Arabia. *Apollod.*

Euchides, an Athenian who went to Delphi and returned the ſame day, a journey of about 107 miles. The object of his journey was to obtain ſome ſacred fire.

Euclīdes, a native of Megara, diſciple of Socrates, B. C. 404. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara on pain of death to enter their city, Euclides diſguiſed himſelf in women's cloathes to introduce himſelf into the preſence of Socrates. *Diog. in Socrate.*——A mathematician of Alexandria, who floriſhed 300 B. C. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings on muſic and geometry, but particularly by 15 books on the elements of mathematics, which conſiſt of problems and theorems with demonſtrations. This work has been greatly mutilated by commentators. Euclid was ſo reſpected in his life time that king Ptolemy became one of his pupils. Euclid eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Alexandria, which became ſo famous that, from his age to the time of the Saracen conqueſt, no mathematician was found but what had ſtudied at Alexandria. He was ſo reſpected that Plato, himſelf a mathematician, being aſked concerning the building of an altar at Athens, referred his enquirers to the mathematician of Alexandria. The lateſt edition of Euclid's writings is that of Gregory, fol. Oxon. 1703. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 12. —*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 72.

Euclus, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatneſs of the poet Homer, according to ſome traditions. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

Eucrăte, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

Eucrătes, the father of Procles the hiſtorian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 21.

Eucritus. *Vid.* Evephenus.

Euctēmon, a Greek of Cumæ, expoſed to great barbarities. *Curt.* 5, c. 5.——An aſtronomer who floriſhed B. C. 431.

Euctresii, a people of Peloponneſus.

Eudæmon, a general of Alexander.

Eudamĭdas, a ſon of Archidamus 4th, brother to Agis 4th. He ſucceeded on the Spartan throne, after his brother's death, B. C. 330. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Archidamus, king of Sparta, who ſucceeded B. C. 268.——The commander of a garriſon ſtationed at Trœzene by Craterus.

Euda-

Eudamus, a ſon of Ageſilaus of the Heraclidæ. He ſucceeded his father.——A learned naturaliſt and philoſopher.

Eudēmus, the phyſician of Livia, the wife of Druſus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.——An orator of Megalopolis, preceptor to Philopœmen.——An hiſtorian of Naxos.

Eudocia, the wife of the emperor Theodoſius the younger, who gave the public ſome compoſitions.

Eudocĭmus, a man who appeaſed a mutiny among ſome ſoldiers by telling them that an hoſtile army was in ſight. *Polyæn.*

Eudōra, one of the Nereides.——One of the Atlantides.

Eudōrus, a ſon of Mercury and Polimela, who went to the Trojan war with Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Eudoxi Specŭla, a place in Ægypt.

Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius, &c.——A daughter of Theodoſius the younger, who married the emperor Maximus, and invited Genſeric the Vandal over into Italy.

Eudoxus, a ſon of Æſchines of Cnidus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of aſtrology, medicine, and geometry. He was the firſt who regulated the year among the Greeks, among whom he firſt brought from Egypt the celeſtial ſphere and regular aſtronomy. He ſpent a great part of his life on the top of a mountain, to ſtudy the motion of the ſtars, by whoſe appearance he pretended to foretell the events of futurity. He died in his 53d year, B. C. 352. *Lucan.* 10, v. 187.—*Diog.*—*Petron.* 88.——A native of Cyzicus, who ſailed all round the coaſt of Africa from the Red ſea, and entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules.——A Sicilian, ſon of Agathocles.——A phyſician. *Diog.*

Evelthon, a king of Salamis in Cyprus.

Euemĕridas, an hiſtorian of Cnidus.

Evemĕrus, an ancient hiſtorian of Meſſenia, intimate with Caſſander. He travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote an hiſtory of the gods, in which he proved that they all had been upon earth, as mere mortal men. Ennius tranſlated it into Latin. It is now loſt.

Evēnus, an elegiac poet of Paros.——A river of Ætolia flowing into the Ionian ſea. It receives its name from Evenus, ſon of Mars and Sterope, who being unable to overcome Idas, who had promiſed him his daughter Marpeſſa in marriage, if he ſurpaſſed him in running, grew ſo deſperate that he threw himſelf into the river, which afterwards bore his name. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 104.—*Strab.* 7.——A ſon of Jaſon and Hypſipyle, queen of Lemnos. *Homer. Il.* 7.

Evephēnus, a Pythagorean philoſopher, whom Dionyſius condemned to death becauſe he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power. The philoſopher begged leave of the tyrant to go and marry his ſiſter, and promiſed to return in ſix months. Dionyſius conſented by receiving Eucritus, who pledged himſelf to die if Evephenus did not return in time. Evephenus returned at the appointed moment, to the aſtoniſhment of Dionyſius, and delivered his friend Eucritus from the death which threatened him. The tyrant was ſo pleaſed with theſe two friends, that he pardoned Evephenus, and begged to ſhare their friendſhip and confidence. *Polyæn.* 5.

Everes, a ſon of Peteralaus,—of Hercules and Parthenope.——The father of Tireſias. *Apollod.*

Evergĕtæ, a people of Scythia called alſo Arimaſpi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Evergĕtes, a ſirname, ſignifying *benefactor*, given to Philip of Macedonia, and to Antigonus Doſon, and Ptolemy of Egypt. It was alſo commonly given to the kings of Syria and Pontus, and we often ſee among the former an Alexander Evergetes, and among the latter a Mithridates Evergetes. Some of the Roman emperors alſo claimed that epithet, ſo expreſſive of benevolence and humanity.

Evesperĭdes, a people of Africa. *Herodot.* 4, c. 171.

Eugănei, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic, who, upon being expelled by the Trojans, ſeized upon a part of the Alps. *Sil.* 8, v. 604.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

Eugeon, an ancient hiſtorian before the Peloponneſian war.

Eugenius, an uſurper of the imperial title after the death of Valentinian the 2d. A. D. 392.

Euhemerus. *Vid.* Evemerus.

Euhydrum, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

Euhyus & Evius, a ſirname of Bacchus, given him in the war of the giants againſt Jupiter. *Horat.* 2. Od. 11, v. 17.

Evippe, one of the Danaides who married and murdered Imbras.——Another. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 303.

Evippus, a ſon of Theſtius, king of Pleuron, killed by his brother Iphiclus in the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Eulimĕne, one of the Nereides.

Eumăchius, a Campanian who wrote an hiſtory of Annibal.

Eumæus, a herdſman and ſteward of Ulyſſes, who knew his maſter at his return home from the Trojan war after 20 years abſence, and aſſiſted him in removing Penelope's ſuitors. *Homer. Od.* 13, &c.

Eumē-

Eumēdes, a Trojan, ſon of Dolon, who came to Italy with Æneas, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 346. —*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 4, v. 27.

Eumēlis, a famous augur. *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 8, v. 49.

Eumēlus, a ſon of Admetus, king of Pheræ in Theſſaly. He went to the Trojan war, and had the fleeteſt horſes in the Grecian army. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the games made in honor of Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 2, & 23.——A man whoſe daughter was changed into a bird. *Ovid. Met.* 7, c. 390.——A man contemporary with Triptolemus, of whom he learned the art of agriculture. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.——One of the followers of Æneas, who firſt informed his friends that his fleet had been ſet on fire by the Trojan women. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 665.——One of the Bacchiadæ, who wrote, among other things, a poetical hiſtory of Corinth, B. C. 750. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.—— A king of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, who died B. C. 304.

Eumĕnes, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, ſon of a charioteer. He was the moſt worthy of all the officers of Alexander to ſucceed after the death of his maſter. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealouſy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He joined his forces to thoſe of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. Neoptolemus periſhed by the hands of Eumenes. When Craterus had been killed during the war, his remains received an honorable funeral from the hand of the conqueror; and Eumenes, after weeping over the aſhes of a man who once was his deareſt friend, ſent his remains to his relations in Macedonia. Eumenes fought againſt Antipater and conquered him, and after the death of Perdiccas, his ally, his arms were directed againſt Antigonus, by whom he was conquered, chiefly by the treacherous conduct of his officers. This fatal battle obliged him to diſband the greateſt part of his army to ſecure himſelf a retreat, and he fled with only 700 faithful attendants to Nora, a fortified place on the confines of Cappadocia, where he was ſoon beſieged by the conqueror. He ſupported the ſiege for a year with courage and reſolution, but ſome diſadvantageous ſkirmiſhes ſo reduced him, that his ſoldiers, grown deſperate, and bribed by the offers of the enemy, had the infidelity to betray him into the hands of Antigonus. The conqueror, from ſhame or remorſe, had not the courage to viſit Eumenes; but when he was aſked by his officers, in what manner he wiſhed him to be kept, he anſwered, keep him as carefully as you would keep a lion. This ſevere command was obeyed; but the aſperity of Antigonus vaniſhed in a few days, and Eumenes, delivered from the weight of chains, was permitted to enjoy the company of his friends. Even Antigonus heſitated whether he ſhould not reſtore to his liberty a man with whom he had lived in the greateſt intimacy while both were ſubſervient to the command of Alexander, and theſe ſecret emotions of pity and humanity were not a little encreaſed by the petitions of his ſon Demetrius for the releaſe of Eumenes. But the calls of ambition prevailed; and when Antigonus recollected what an active enemy he had in his power, he ordered Eumenes to be put to death in the priſon; (though ſome imagine he was murdered without the knowledge of his conqueror). His bloody commands were executed B. C. 315. Such was the end of a man who raiſed himſelf to power by merit alone. His ſkill in public exerciſes firſt recommended him to the notice of Philip, and under Alexander his attachment and fidelity to the royal perſon, and particularly his military accompliſhments, promoted him to the rank of a general. Even his enemies revered him; and Antigonus, by whoſe orders he periſhed, honored his remains with a ſplendid funeral, and conveyed his aſhes to his wife and family in Cappadocia. It has been obſerved, that Eumenes had ſuch an univerſal influence over the ſucceſſors of Alexander, that none during his life time dared to aſſume the title of king; and it does not a little reflect to his honor, to conſider that the wars he carried on were not from private or intereſted motives, but for the good and welfare of his deceaſed benefactor's children. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Diod.* 19.—*Juſtin.* 13. —*Curt.* 10.—*Arian.*——A king of Pergamus, who ſucceeded his uncle Philetærus on the throne, B. C. 263. He made war againſt Antiochus the ſon of Seleucus, and enlarged his poſſeſſions by ſeizing upon many of the cities of the kings of Syria. He lived in alliance with the Romans, and made war againſt Pruſias, king of Bithynia. He was a great patron of learning, and given much to wine. He died of an exceſs in drinking, after a reign of 22 years. He was ſucceeded by Attalus. *Strab.* 15.—— The ſecond of that name ſucceeded his father Attalus on the throne of Aſia and Pergamus. His kingdom was ſmall and poor, but he rendered it powerful and opulent, and his alliance with the Romans did not a little contribute to the encreaſe of his dominions after the victories obtained over Antiochus the Great. He carried his arms againſt Pruſias and Antigonus, and died B. C. 159, after a reign of 38 years, leaving the kingdom to his ſon Attalus 2d. He has been

been admired for his benevolence and magnanimity, and his love of learning greatly enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predeceſſors in imitation of the Alexandrian collection of the Ptolemies. His brothers were ſo attached to him and devoted to his intereſt, that they enliſted among his body guards to ſhow their fraternal fidelity. *Strab.* 13. —*Juſtin.* 31 & 34.—*Polyb.*——A celebrated orator of Athens about the beginning of the fourth century. Some of his harangues and orations are extant.——An hiſtorical writer in Alexander's army.

EUMĔNIA, a city of Phrygia, built by Attalus in honor of his brother Eumenes. ——A city of Thrace,——of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29,—of Hyrcania.

EUMĔNIDES & EUMENES, a man mentioned *Ovid.* 3. *Triſt. el.* 4, v. 27.

EUMĔNĬDES, a name given to the Furies by the antients. They ſprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cœlus received from his ſon Saturn. According to others they were daughters of the earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proſerpine. According to the moſt received opinions, they were three in number, Tiſiphone, Megara, and Alecto, to which ſome add Nemeſis. Plutarch mentions only one called Adraſta, daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſity. They were ſuppoſed to be the miniſters of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared ſtern and inexorable; always employed in puniſhing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They inflicted their vengeance upon earth by wars, peſtilence, and diſſenſions, and by the ſecret ſtings of conſcience; and in hell they puniſhed the guilty by continual flagellation and torments. They were alſo called *Furiæ* and *Erinnyes*. Their worſhip was almoſt univerſal, and people preſumed not to mention their names or fix their eyes upon their temples. They were honored with ſacrifices and libations, and in Achaia they had a temple, which when entered by any one guilty of crime, ſuddenly rendered him furious, and deprived him of the uſe of his reaſon. In their ſacrifices, the votaries uſed branches of cedar and of alder, hawthorn, ſaffron, and juniper, and the victims were generally turtle doves and ſheep, with libations of wine and honey. They were generally repreſented with a grim and frightful aſpect, with a black and bloody garment, and ſerpents wreathing round their head inſtead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip of ſcorpions in the other, and were always attended by terror, rage, paleneſs, and death. In hell they were ſeated around Pluto's throne, as the miniſters of his vengeance. *Æſchyl. in Eumen.—Sophocl. in Oedip. Col.*

EUMĔNĬDIA, feſtivals in honor of the Eumenides, called by the Athenians σεμναι θεαι *venerable goddeſſes*. They were celebrated once every year with ſacrifices of pregnant ewes, with offerings of cakes made by the moſt eminent youths, and libations of honey and wine. At Athens none but free-born citizens were admitted, ſuch as had led a life the moſt virtuous and unſullied. Such only were accepted by the goddeſs who puniſhed all ſorts of wickedneſs in a ſevere manner.

EUMĒNIUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 666.

EUMOLPE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EUMOLPĬDÆ, the prieſts of Ceres at the celebration of her feſtivals of Eleuſis. All cauſes relating to impiety or profanation were referred to their judgment, and their deciſions, though occaſionally ſevere, were conſidered as generally impartial. The Eumolpidæ were deſcended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made prieſt of Ceres by Erechtheus king of Athens. He became ſo powerful after his appointment to the prieſthood, that he maintained a war againſt Erechtheus. This war proved fatal to both; Erechtheus and Eumolpus were both killed, and peace was re-eſtabliſhed among their deſcendants, on condition that the prieſthood ſhould ever remain in the family of Eumolpus, and the regal power in the houſe of Erechtheus. The prieſthood continued in the family of Eumolpus for 1200 years; and this is ſtill more remarkable, becauſe he who was once appointed to the holy office, was obliged to remain in perpetual celibacy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 14.

EUMOLPUS, a king of Thrace, ſon of Neptune and Chione. He was thrown into the ſea by his mother, who wiſhed to conceal her ſhame from her father. Neptune ſaved his life, and carried him into Æthiopia, where he was brought up by a woman, one of whoſe daughters he married. An act of violence to his ſiſter-in-law obliged him to leave Æthiopia, and he fled to Thrace with his ſon Iſmarus, where he married the daughter of Tegyrius the king of the country. This connection to the royal family rendered him ambitious; he conſpired againſt his father-in-law, and fled, when the conſpiracy was diſcovered, to Attica, where he was initiated in the myſteries of Ceres of Eleuſis, and made Hierophantes or High Prieſt. He was afterwards reconciled to Tegyrius, and inherited his kingdom. He made war againſt Erechtheus, the king of Athens, who had appointed him to the office of high prieſt, and periſhed in battle. His deſcendants were alſo inveſted with the prieſthood, which

which remained for about 1200 years in that family. *Vid.* Eumolpidæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 14.

EUMONIDES, a Theban, &c. *Plut.*

EUNÆUS, a ſon of Jaſon by Hypſipyle daughter of Thoas. *Homer. Il.* 7.

EUNAPIUS, a phyſician, ſophiſt, and hiſtorian, born at Sardis. He floriſhed in the reign of Valentinian and his ſucceſſors, and wrote an hiſtory of the Cæſars, of which few fragments remain. His life of the philoſophers of his age is ſtill extant. It is compoſed with fidelity and elegance, preciſion and correctneſs.

EUNŎMIA, a daughter of Juno, one of the Horæ. *Apollod.*

EUNŎMUS, a ſon of Prytanes, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.——A famous muſician of Locris, rival to Ariſton. *Strab.* 6.——A man killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*——A Thracian, who adviſed Demoſthenes not to be diſcouraged by his ill ſucceſs in his firſt attempts to ſpeak in public. *Plut. in Dem.* ——The father of Lycurgus killed by a kitchen knife. *Plut. in Lyc.*

EUNUS, a Syrian ſlave who inflamed the minds of the ſervile multitude by pretended inſpiration and enthuſiaſm. He filled a nut with ſulphur in his mouth, and by artfully conveying fire to it, he breathed out flames to the aſtoniſhment of the people, who believed him to be a god, or ſomething more than human. Oppreſſion and miſery compelled 2000 ſlaves to join his cauſe, and he ſoon ſaw himſelf at the head of 50,000 men. With ſuch a force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna obliged him to ſurrender by famine, and expoſed on a croſs the greateſt part of his followers; B. C. 132. *Plut. in Sert.*

EUONYMOS, one of the Lipari iſles.

EUORAS, a grove of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.

EUPAGIUM, a town of Peloponneſus.

EUPALĂMON, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 360.

EUPALĂMUS, the father of Dædalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

EUPĂTOR, a ſon of Antiochus.——The firname of *Eupator* was given to many of the Aſiatic princes, ſuch as Mithridates, &c. *Strab.* 12.

EUPĂTORIA, a town of Paphlagonia, built by Mithridates, and called afterwards *Pompeiopolis* by Pompey. *Plin.* 6, c. 2.—— Another called *Magnopolis* in Pontus, now *Tehenikeh. Strab.* 12.

EUPEITHES, a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous. He was one of the moſt importuning lovers of Penelope. *Homer. Od.* 16.

EUPHAES, ſucceeded Androcles on the throne of Meſſenia, and in his reign the firſt Meſſenian war began. He died B.C. 730. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5 & 6.

EUPHANTUS, a poet and hiſtorian of Olynthus, ſon of Eubulides, and preceptor to Antigonus king of Macedonia. *Diog. in Eucl.*

EUPHĒME, a woman who was nurſe to the Muſes, and mother of Crocus by Pan. *Pauſ.*

EUPHĒMUS, a ſon of Neptune and Europa, who was among the Argonauts, and the hunters of the Calydonian boar. He was ſo ſwift and light that he could run over the ſea without ſcarce wetting his feet. *Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17. ——One of the Greek captains before Troy. *Homer. Il.* 2.

EUPHORBUS, a famous Trojan, ſon of Panthous, the firſt who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He periſhed by the hand of Menelaus, who hung his ſhield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the metempſychoſis, or tranſmigration of ſouls, affirmed that he had been once Euphorbus, and that his ſoul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his aſſertion, he ſhewed at firſt ſight the ſhield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 160.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.—*Homer. Il.* 16 & 17.——A phyſician of Juba, king of Mauritania.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet of Chalcis in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing, and was ſo fond of him that he hung his pictures in all the public libraries. His father's name was Polymnetus. He died in his 56th year B. C. 220. *Cicero de Nat. D.* 2, c. 64, calls him *Obſcurum.*——The father of Æſchylus bore the ſame name.

EUPHRĀNOR, a famous painter and ſculptor of Corinth. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——This name was common to many Greeks.

EUPHRĀTES, a diſciple of Plato who governed Macedonia with abſolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas, and rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty and pedantry. After the death of Perdiccas, he was murdered by Parmenio.——A ſtoic philoſopher in the age of Adrian, who deſtroyed himſelf, with the emperor's leave, to eſcape the miſeries of old age, A. D. 118. *Dio.*——A large and celebrated river of Meſopotamia, riſing from mount Taurus in Armenia, and diſcharging itſelf with the Tigris into the Perſian gulf. It is very rapid in its courſe, and paſſes through the middle of the city of Babylon. It inundates the country of Meſopotamia at a cer-

a certain ſeaſon of the year, and, like the Nile in Egypt, happily fertilizes the adjacent fields. Cyrus dried up its antient channel, and changed the courſe of the waters when he beſieged Babylon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 24.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 509. l. 4, v. 560.

EUPHRON, an aſpiring man of Sicyon, who enſlaved his country by bribery. *Diod.* 15.

EUPHRŎSŸNA, one of the graces, ſiſter to Aglaia and Thalia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

EUPLÆA, an iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 3, *Silv.* 1, 149.

EUPŎLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who floriſhed 435 years before the Chriſtian æra, and ſeverely laſhed the vices and immoralities of his age. It is ſaid that he had compoſed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. He had a dog ſo attached to him, that at his death he refuſed all aliments, and ſtarved himſelf on his tomb. Some ſuppoſe that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death becauſe he had ridiculed him in his verſes; but Suidas maintains that he periſhed in a ſea fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Helleſpont, and that on that account his countrymen, pitying his fate, decreed, that no poet ſhould ever after go to war. *Horat.* 1. *ſat.* 4. l. 2, *ſat.* 10.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 6, ep. 1.—*Ælian.*

EUPOMPUS, a geometrician of Macedonia. ——A painter. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

EURIANASSA, a town near Chios. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

EURĬPĬDES, a celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis the day on which the army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He ſtudied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philoſophy under Anaxagoras. He applied himſelf to dramatical compoſition, and his writings became ſo much the admiration of his countrymen, that the unfortunate Greeks, who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition againſt Syracuſe, were freed from ſlavery, only by repeating ſome verſes from the pieces of Euripides. The poet often retired from the ſociety of mankind, and confined himſelf in a ſolitary cave where he wrote and finiſhed his moſt excellent tragedies. The talents of Sophocles were looked upon by Euripides with jealouſy, and the great enmity which always reigned between the two poets, gave an opportunity to the comic muſe of Ariſtophanes to ridicule them both on the ſtage with ſucceſs and humor. During the repreſentation of one of the tragedies of Euripides, the audience, diſpleaſed with ſome lines in the compoſition, deſired the writer to ſtrike them off. Euripides heard the reproof with indignation; he advanced forward on the ſtage, and told the ſpectators, that he came there to inſtruct them, and not to receive inſtruction. Another piece in which he called riches the *ſummum bonum* and the admiration of gods and men, gave equal diſſatisfaction, but the poet deſired the audience to liſten with ſilent attention, for the concluſion of the whole would ſhow them the puniſhment which attended the lovers of opulence. The ridicule and envy to which he was continually expoſed, obliged him at laſt to remove from Athens. He retired to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he received the moſt conſpicuous marks of royal munificence and friendſhip. His end was as deplorable as it was uncommon. It is ſaid that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his ſolitary walks and tore his body to pieces 407 years before the chriſtian era, in the 78th year of his age. Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant; the moſt approved of which are his Phœniſſæ, Oreſtes, Medea, Andromache, Electra, Hippolytus, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris, Hercules and the Troades. He is peculiarly happy in expreſſing the paſſions of love, eſpecially the more tender and animated. To the pathos he has added ſublimity, and the moſt common expreſſions have received a perfect poliſh from his pen. In his perſon, as it is reported, he was noble and majeſtic, and his deportment was always grave and ſerious. He was ſlow in compoſing, and labored with difficulty, from which circumſtance a fooliſh and malevolent poet once obſerved, that he had written 100 verſes in three days, while Euripides had written only three. *True*, ſays Euripides, *but there is this difference between your poetry and mine; yours will expire in three days, but mine ſhall live for ages to come.* Euripides was ſuch an enemy to the fair ſex that ſome have called him μισογυνης *woman hater*, and perhaps from this averſion ariſe the impure and diabolical machinations which appear in his female characters, an obſervation, however, which he refuted, by ſaying he had faithfully copied nature. In ſpite of all this antipathy he was married twice, but his connections were ſo injudicious, that he was compelled to divorce both his wives. The beſt editions of this great poet are that of Muſgrave, 4 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1778; that of Canter apud Commelin, 12mo. 2 vols. 1597; and that of Barnes, fol. Cantab. 1694. There are alſo ſeveral valuable editions of detached plays. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 7.—*Cic. In.* 1, c. 50. *Or.* 3, c 7. *Acad.* 1, 4. *Offic.* 3; *Finib.* 2. *Tuſc.* 1 & 4, &c.

EURĪPUS, a narrow ſtrait which ſeparates the iſland of Eubœa from the coaſt of Bœotia. Its flux and reflux, which continued

regular during 18 or 19 days, and was uncommonly unsettled the rest of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the antients, and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it because he was unable to find out the causes of that phænomenon. *Liv.* 28, c. 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.—*Strab.* 9.

EURISTHENES. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

EURŌMUS, a city of Caria. *Liv.* 32, c. 33. l. 33, c. 30.

EURŌPA, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the antients, extending, according to modern surveys, about 3000 miles from north to south, and 2500 from east to west. It is superior to the others in the learning, power, and abilities of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Ægean sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction. The Mediterranean divides it from Africa on the south, and on the west and north it is washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 275.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 222.——A daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. She was so beautiful that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and the better to seduce her he assumed the shape of a bull and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants were gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the beautiful animal, and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god took advantage of her situation, and with precipitate steps retired towards the shore, and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crete. Here he assumed his original shape and declared his love. The nymph consented, though she had once made vows of perpetual celibacy, and she became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. After this distinguished amour with Jupiter, she married Asterius king of Crete. This monarch seeing himself without children by Europa, adopted the fruit of her amours with Jupiter, and always esteemed Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus, as his own children. Some suppose that Europa lived about 1552 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 13.—*Mosch. Idyl.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3. c. 1.——One of the Oceanides.——A part of Thrace near mount Hæmus. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

EURŌPÆUS, a patronymic of Minos the son of Europa. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 23.

EUROPS, a king of Sicyon, son of Ægialeus, who died B. C. 1993. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

EURŌPUS, a king of Macedonia, &c. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.——A town of Macedonia on the Axius. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

EURŌTAS, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was one of the first kings of Laconia, and gave his name to the river which flows near Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 16.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——A river of Laconia, flowing by Sparta. It was called by way of eminence, Basilipotamos *the king of rivers*, and worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Laurels, reeds, myrtles, and olives grew on its banks in great abundance. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Liv.* 35, c. 29.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 82.—*Ptol.* 4.——A river in Thessaly near mount Olympus, called also *Titaresus*. It joined the Peneus, but was not supposed to incorporate with it. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

EURŌTO, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *Apollod.*

EURUS, a wind blowing from the eastern parts of the world. The Latins sometimes called it Vulturnus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 2. *Met.* 11, &c.

EURYĂLE, a queen of the Amazons, who assisted Æetes, &c. *Flacc.* 4.——A daughter of Minos, mother of Orion by Neptune.——A daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos.——One of the Gorgons who was immortal. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 207.

EURYĂLUS, one of the Peloponnesian chiefs who went to the Trojan war with 80 ships. *Homer. Il.* 2.——An illegitimate son of Ulysses and Evippe. *Sophocl.*——A son of Melas, taken prisoner by Hercules, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and rendered himself famous for his immortal friendship with Nisus. *Vid.* Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 179.——A pleasant place of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Liv.* 25, c. 25.——A Lacedæmonian general in the second Messenian war.

EURYBĂTES, a herald in the Trojan war who took Briseis from Achilles by order of Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 32.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3.——A warrior of Argos, often victorious at the Nemean games, &c. *Paus.* 1, c. 29.——One of the Argonauts.

EURYBIA, the mother of Lucifer and all the stars. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Pontus and Terra, mother of Astræus, Pallas, and Perses, by Crius.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

EURYBIĂDES, a Spartan general of the Grecian fleet at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis against Xerxes. He has been charged with want of courage and with ambition. He offered to strike Themistocles when he wished to speak about the manner of attacking the Persians, upon which the Athenian said, strike me, but hear me. *Herodot.* 8, c. 2, 74, &c.—*Plut. in Them.*—*C. Nep. in Them.*

EURYBIUS,

Eurybius, a ſon of Eurytus king of Argos, killed in a war between his countrymen and the Athenians. *Apollod.* 2, c. 8. ——A ſon of Nereus and Chloris. *Id.* 1, c. 9.

Eurycleā, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for 20 oxen, and gave her his ſon Ulyſſes to nurſe, and treated her with much tenderneſs and attention. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Eurycles, an orator of Syracuſe who propoſed to put Nicias and Demoſthenes to death, and to confine to hard labor all the Athenian ſoldiers in the quarries. *Plut.* ——A Lacedæmonian at the battle of Actium on the ſide of Auguſtus. *Id. in Anton.*——A ſoothſayer of Athens.

Eurycrătes, a king of Sparta, deſcended from Hercules. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

Eurycrătĭdas, a ſon of Anaxander, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

Eurydămas, a Trojan ſkilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two ſons were killed by Diomedes during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Od.* 22.——A wreſtler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth daſhed to pieces by his antagoniſt, which he ſwallowed without ſhowing any ſigns of pain, or diſcontinuing the fight. *Ælian. V. H.* 10, c. 19.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Eurydăme, the wife of Leotychides, king of Sparta. *Herodot.*

Eurydămĭdas, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.

Eurydĭce, the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. She had by her huſband Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, and one daughter called Euryone. A criminal partiality for her daughter's huſband, to whom ſhe offered her hand and the kingdom, made her conſpire againſt Amyntas, who muſt have fallen a victim to her infidelity had not Euryone diſcovered it. Amyntas forgave her. Alexander aſcended the throne after his father's death, and periſhed by the ambition of his mother. Perdiccas who ſucceeded him ſhared his fate; but Philip, who was the next in ſucceſſion, ſecured himſelf againſt all attempts from his mother, and aſcended the throne with peace and univerſal ſatisfaction. Eurydice fled to Iphicrates the Athenian general for protection. The manner of her death is unknown. *C. Nep. in Iphic.* 3.——A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate ſon of Philip. After the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus aſcended the throne of Macedonia, but he was totally governed by the intrigues of his wife, who called back Caſſander and joined her forces with his to march againſt Polyperchon and Olympias. Eurydice was forſaken by her troops, Aridæus was pierced through with arrows by order of Olympias, who commanded Eurydice to deſtroy herſelf either by poiſon, the ſword, or the halter. She choſe the latter. ——The wife of the poet Orpheus. As ſhe fled before Ariſtæus, who wiſhed to offer her violence, ſhe was bit by a ſerpent in the graſs, and died of the wound. Orpheus was ſo diſconſolate that he ventured to go to hell, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the reſtoration of his wife to life provided he did not look behind before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, as his eagerneſs to ſee his wife rendered him forgetful. He looked behind, and Eurydice was for ever taken from him. [*Vid.* Orpheus.] *Virg. G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 30.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 30, &c.——A daughter of Adraſtus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——One of the Danaides who married Dyas. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa in Peloponneſus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Actor. *Id.*——A wife of Æneas. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.——A daughter of Amphiaraus. *Id.* 3, c. 17.——A daughter of Antipater, who married one of the Ptolemies. *Id.* 1, c. 7. ——A daughter of king Philip. *Id.* 5, c. 17.——A daughter of Lacedæmon. *Id.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Clymenus, who married Neſtor. *Homer. Od.*——A wife of Demetrius, deſcended from Miltiades. *Plut. in Demetr.*

Eurygania, a wife of Œdipus. *Apollod.*

Euryleon, a king of the Latins, called alſo Aſcanius.

Eurўlŏchus, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, the only one who did not taſte the potions of Circe. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 287. ——A man who broke a conduit which conveyed water into Cyrrhæ, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A man who diſcovered the conſpiracy which was made againſt Alexander by Hermolaus and others. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Eurўmăchus, a powerful Theban who ſeized Platæa by treachery, &c.——One of Penelope's ſuitors.——A ſon of Antenor. ——A lover of Hippodamia. *Pauſ.*

Eurymĕde, the wife of Glaucus king of Ephyra. *Apollod.*

Eurymĕdon, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Nauſithous. *Homer. Od.* 7.——A river of Pamphylia, near which the Perſians were defeated by the Athenians under Cimon, B. C. 470. *Liv.* 33, c. 41. l. 37, c. 23.——A man who accuſed Ariſtotle of propagating profane doctrines in the Lyceum.

Eurymĕnes, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.*

Eurynŏme, one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Apollo, mother of Adraſtus and Eriphyle.——A woman of Lemnos, &c. *Flacc.* 2, v. 136.——The wife of Lycurgus ſon of Aleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The mother of Aſopus by Jupiter. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——One of Penelope's female attendants. *Homer. Il.* 17.——An Athenian ſent with a reinforcement to Nicias in Sicily. *Plut. in Nic.*

Eurynŏmus, one of the deities of hell. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 28.

Euryŏne, a daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, by Eurydice.

Eurypon, a king of Sparta, ſon of Sous. His reign was ſo glorious that his deſcendants were called *Eurypontidæ*. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.

Eurypўle, a daughter of Theſpius.

Eurўpўlus, a ſon of Telephus, killed in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus. He made his court to Caſſandra. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A Grecian at the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A prince of Olenus, who went with Hercules againſt Laomedon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19.——A ſon of Meciſteus who ſignalized himſelf in the war of the Epigoni againſt Thebes. *Apollod.* 3.——A ſon of Temenus king of Meſſenia, who conſpired againſt his father's life. *Id.* 3, c. 6.——A ſon of Neptune killed by Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Id.* 3, c. 10.——A Theſſalian who became delirious for looking into a box which fell to his ſhare after the plunder of Troy. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19.——A foothſayer in the Grecian camp before Troy, ſent to conſult the oracle of Apollo, how his countrymen could return ſafe home. The reſult of his enquiries was the injunction to offer an human ſacrifice. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 114.—*Ovid.*

Eurysthĕnes, a ſon of Ariſtodemus, who lived in perpetual diſſention with his twin brother Procles, while they both ſat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born firſt, the mother, who wiſhed to ſee both her ſons raiſed on the throne, refuſed to declare it, and they were both appointed kings of Sparta by order of the oracle of Delphi, B. C. 1102. After the death of the two brothers, the Lacedæmonians, who knew not to what family the right of ſeniority and ſucceſſion belonged, permitted two kings to ſit on the throne, one of each family. The deſcendants of Euryſthenes were called *Euryſthenidæ*, and thoſe of Procles, *Proclidæ*. It was inconſiſtent with the laws of Sparta for two kings of the ſame family to aſcend the throne together, yet that law was ſometimes violated by oppreſſion and tyranny. Euryſthenes had a ſon called Agis who ſucceeded him. His deſcendants were called *Agidæ*. There ſat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Euryſthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illuſtrious. *Herodot.* 4, c. 147. l. 6, c. 52.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

Eurysthenĭdæ. *Vid.* Euryſthenes.

Eurysthĕus, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, ſon of Sthenelus and Nicippe the daughter of Pelops. Juno haſtened his birth by two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules the ſon of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed by order of Jupiter to be ſubſervient to the will of the other. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] This natural right was cruelly exerciſed by Euryſtheus, who was jealous of the fame of Hercules, and who, to deſtroy ſo powerful a relation, impoſed upon him the moſt dangerous and uncommon enterprizes well known by the name of the twelve labors of Hercules. The ſucceſs of Hercules in atchieving thoſe perilous labors alarmed Euryſtheus in a greater degree, and he furniſhed himſelf with a brazen veſſel, where he might ſecure himſelf a ſafe retreat in caſe of danger. After the death of Hercules, Euryſtheus renewed his cruelties againſt his children, and made war againſt Ceyx king of Trachinia becauſe he had given them ſupport, and treated them with hoſpitality. He was killed in the proſecution of this war by Hyllus the ſon of Hercules. His head was ſent to Alcmena the mother of Hercules, who mindful of the cruelties which her ſon had ſuffered, inſulted it, and tore out the eyes with the moſt inveterate fury. Euryſtheus was ſucceeded on the throne of Argos by Atreus his nephew. *Hygin.* fab. 30 & 32.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33. l. 3, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 292.

Eurўte, a daughter of Hippodamus, who married Parthaon. *Apollod.*——The mother of Hallirhotius, by Neptune. *Id.*

Eryteæ, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.

Eurўtĕle, a daughter of Theſpius.——A daughter of Leucippus. *Apollod.*

Eurythĕmis, the wife of Theſtius. *Apollod.*

Eurўthion & Eurytion, a Centaur whoſe inſolence to Hippodamia was the cauſe of the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——A herdſman of Geryon killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.——A king of Sparta who ſeized upon Mantinea by ſtratagem. *Polyæn.* 2.——One of the Argonauts. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 311——A ſon of Lycaon, who ſignalized himſelf during the funeral games exhibited in Sicily by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 495.——A ſilverſmith. *Id.* 10, v. 499.——A man of Heraclea convicted of adultery.

tery. His puniſhment was the cauſe of the abolition of the oligarchical power there. *Ariſtot. 5 Polit.*

EURYTIS, *(idos)* a patronymic of Iole daughter of Eurytus. *Ovid. Met. 9. fab. 11.*

EURŸTUS, a ſon of Mercury, among the Argonauts. *Flacc. 1, v. 439.*——A king of Œchalia, father to Iole. He offered his daughter to him who ſhot a bow better than himſelf. Hercules conquered him, and put him to death becauſe he refuſed him his daughter as the prize of his victory. *Apollod. 2, c. 4 & 7.*——A ſon of Actor, concerned in the wars between Augias and Hercules.——A ſon of Augias killed by Hercules as he was going to Corinth to celebrate the Iſthmian games *Apollod.*——A perſon killed in hunting the Calydonian boar.——A ſon of Hippocoon. *Id. 3, c. 10.* ——A giant killed by Hercules or Bacchus for making war againſt the Gods.

EUSEBIA, an empreſs, wife to Conſtantius, &c.

EUSEBIUS, a biſhop of Cæſarea in great favor with the emperor Conſtantine. He was concerned in the theological diſputes of Arius and Athanaſius, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, which conſiſted of an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, the life of Conſtantine, Chronicon, evangelical preparations, and other numerous treatiſes, moſt of which are now loſt. The beſt edition of his Præparatio & Demonſtratio Evangelica, is by Vigerus, 2 vols. folio; Rothomagi, 1628; and of his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory by Reading, folio Cantab. 1720.

EUSEBIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus.

EUSEPUS & PEDASUS, the twin ſons of Bucolion killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il. 6.*

EUSTATHIUS, a Greek commentator on the works of Homer. The beſt edition of this very valuable author, is that publiſhed at Baſil, 3 vols. fol. 1560. It is to be lamented the deſign of Alexander Politus, began at Florence in 1735, and publiſhed in the firſt 5 books of the Iliad, is not executed, as a Latin tranſlation of theſe excellent commentaries is among the deſiderata of the preſent day.——A man who wrote a very fooliſh romance in Greek, entitled *de Iſmeniæ & Iſmenes amoribus*, edited by Gaulminus, 8vo. Paris, 1617.

EUTÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ. 8, c. 27.*

EUTELIDAS, a famous ſtatuary of Argos. *Id. 6, c. 10.*

EUTERPE, one of the Muſes, daughter o Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over muſic, and was looked upon as the inventreſs of the flute. She is repreſented as crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. Some mythologiſts attributed to her the invention of tragedy, more commonly ſuppoſed to be the production of Melpomene.——The name of the mother of Themiſtocles according to ſome.

EUTHYCRĂTES, a ſculptor of Sicyon, ſon of Lyſippus. He was peculiarly happy in the proportions of his ſtatues. Thoſe of Hercules and Alexander were in general eſteem, and particularly that of Medea, which was carried on a chariot by four horſes. *Plin. 34, c. 8.*——A man who betrayed Olynthus to Philip.

EUTHYDĒMUS, an orator and rhetorician who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, &c. *Strab. 14.*

EUTHŸMUS, a celebrated boxer of Locri in Italy, &c. *Pauſ. 6, c. 6.*

EUTRAPĔLUS, a man deſcribed as artful and faliacious by *Horat 1, ep. 18, v. 31.* ——A hair dreſſer. *Martial. 7, ep. 82.*

EUTRĂPĔLUS, (Volumn.) a friend of M. Antony, &c.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin hiſtorian in the age of Julian, under whom he carried arms in the fatal expedition againſt the Perſians. His origin as well as his dignity are unknown; yet ſome ſuppoſe, from the epithet of *Clariſſimus* prefixed to his hiſtory, that he was a Roman ſenator. He wrote an epitome of the hiſtory of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. He wrote a treatiſe on medicine without being acquainted with the art. Of all his works the Roman hiſtory alone is extant. It is compoſed with conciſeneſs and preciſion, but without elegance. The beſt edition of Eutropius is that of Haverkamp, *Cum notis variorum*, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1729 & 1762.——A famous eunuch at the court of Arcadius the ſon of Theodoſius the great, &c.

EUTYCHĬDE, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed, and carried to the grave by twenty of her children. *Plin. 7, c. 3.*

EUTYCHĬDES, a learned ſervant of Atticus, &c. *Cic. 15. ad Attic.*——A ſculptor.

EUXANTHIUS, a daughter of Minos and Dexithea. *Apollod.*

EUXENĬDAS, a painter, &c. *Plin. 35.*

EUXĔNUS, a man who wrote a poetical hiſtory of the fabulous ages of Italy. *Dionyſ. Hal. 1.*

EUXĪNUS PONTUS, a ſea between Aſia and Europe, partly at the north of Aſia Minor and at the weſt of Colchis. It was antiently called ἀξεινος *inhoſpitable*, on account of the ſavage manners of the inhabitants on its coaſts. Commerce with foreign nations, and the plantation of colonies in their neighbourhood, gradually ſoftened their roughneſs, and the ſea was no longer called Axenus, but Euxenus, *hoſpitable*. The Euxine is ſuppoſed by Herodotus to be

1387 miles long and 420 broad. Strabo calls it 1100 miles long, and in circumference 3125. It abounds in all varieties of fish, and receives the tribute of above 40 rivers. It is not of great depth, except in the eastern parts, whence some have imagined that it had a subterraneous communication with the Caspian. It is called the *Black* sea, from the thick dark fogs which cover it. *Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 13. l. 4, el. 4, v. 54.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 9.—*Herodot* 4, c. 85.

EUXIPPE, a woman who killed herself because the ambassadors of Sparta had offered violence to her virtue, &c.

EXADIUS, one of the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 264.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 266.

EXÆTHES, a Parthian who cut off the head of Crassus, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

EXAGŎNUS, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus who came to Rome and talked so much of the power of herbs, serpents, &c. that the consuls ordered him to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents. These venomous creatures far from hurting him, caressed him, and harmlessly licked him with their tongues. *Plin.* 28, c. 3.

EXOMĂTRÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 144.

FABARIS, now *Farfa*, a river of Italy in the territories of the Sabines, called also *Farfarus*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 715.

FABIA. *Vid.* Fabius Fabricianus.

FĂBIA LEX, *de ambitu* was to circumscribe the number of *Sectatores* or attendants which were allowed to candidates in canvassing for some high office. It was proposed but did not pass.

FĂBIA, a tribe at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 52.——A vestal virgin sister to Terentia Cicero's wife.

FĂBIĀNI, some of the Luperci at Rome, instituted in honor of the Fabian family.

FĂBII, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. They were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage a war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were totally slain, B. C. 477. There only remained one whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. The family was divided into six different branches, the *Ambusti*, the *Maximi*, the *Vibulani*, the *Buteones*, the *Dorsones*, and the *Pictores*, the three first of which are frequently mentioned in the Roman history, but the others seldom. *Dionys.* 9.—*Liv.* 2, c. 46, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 235.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 845.

FĂBIUS Maximus Rullianus was the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was master of horse, and his victory over the Samnites in that capacity, nearly cost him his life, because he engaged the enemy without the command of the dictator. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. He triumphed over seven different nations in the neighbourhood of Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism.——Rusticus, an historian in the age of Claudius and Nero. He was intimate with Seneca, and the encomiums which Tacitus passes upon his style, make us regret the loss of his compositions.——Marcellinus, an historian in the second century.——A Roman lawyer whom *Horat.* 1, sat. 2, v. 134, ridicules as having been caught in adultery.——Q. Maximus, a celebrated Roman, first surnamed *Verrucosus* from a wart on his lip, and *Agnicula* from his inoffensive manners. From a dull and unpromising childhood he burst into deeds of valor and heroism, and was gradually raised by merit to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Thrasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal, not by fighting him in the open field, like his predecessors, but he continually harassed his army by countermarches and ambuscades, from which he received the surname of Cunctator or *delayer*. Such operations, for the commander of the Roman armies, gave offence to some, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He, however, still pursued the measures which prudence and reflection seemed to dictate as most salutary to Rome, and he patiently bore to see his master of horse raised to share the dictatorial dignity with himself, by means of his enemies at home. When he had laid down his office of dictator, his successors, for a while, followed his plan, but the rashness of Varro, and his contempt for the operations of Fabius occasioned the fatal battle of Cannæ. Tarentum was obliged to surrender to his arms after the battle of Cannæ, and on that

that occaſion the Carthaginian enemy obſerved that Fabius was the Annibal of Rome. When he had made an agreement with Annibal for the ranſom of the captives, which was totally diſapproved by the Roman Senate, he ſold all his eſtates to pay the money, rather than forfeit his word to the enemy. The bold propoſals of young Scipio to go and carry the war from Italy to Africa, was rejected by Fabius as chimerical and dangerous. He did not, however, live to ſee the ſucceſs of the Roman arms under Scipio, and the conqueſt of Carthage, by meaſures which he treated with contempt and heard with indignation. He died in the 100th year of his age, after he had been five times conſul, and twice honored with a triumph. The Romans were ſo ſenſible of his great merit and ſervices that the expences of his funeral were defrayed from the public treaſury. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Liv.*—*Polyb.*——His ſon bore the ſame name, and ſhowed himſelf worthy of his noble father's virtues. During his conſulſhip he received a viſit from his father on horſeback in the camp. The ſon ordered the father to diſmount, and the old man chearfully obeyed, embracing his ſon, and ſaying, I wiſhed to know whether you knew what it is to be conſul. He died before his father, and the Cunctator with the moderation of a philoſopher delivered a funeral oration over the dead body of his ſon. *Plut. in Fabio.*——Pictor, the firſt Roman who wrote an hiſtorical account of his country. He floriſhed B. C. 225. The work which is now extant, and which is attributed to him, is a ſpurious compoſition.——A loquacious perſon mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 14.——A Roman conſul, ſirnamed Ambuſtus, becauſe he was ſtruck with lightening.——A lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul.——Fabricianus, a Roman aſſaſſinated by his wife Fabia, that ſhe might more freely enjoy the company of a favorite youth. His ſon was ſaved from his mother's cruelties, and when he came of age he avenged his father's death by murdering his mother and her adulterer. The ſenate took cognizance of the action, and patronized the parricide. *Plut. in Parall.*——A chief prieſt at Rome when Brennus took the city. *Plut.*——A Roman ſent to conſult the oracle of Delphi, while Annibal was in Italy.——Another choſen dictator merely to create new ſenators.——A lieutenant of Lucullus defeated by Mithridates.——A ſon of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii.——A Roman ſirnamed Allobrogicus from his victory over the Allobroges, &c. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.——Another choſen general againſt the Carthaginians in Italy. He loſt all his forces in a battle, and fell wounded by the ſide of Annibal. *Plut. in Parall.*——A conſul with J. Cæſar, who conquered Pompey's adherents in Spain.——A high prieſt who wrote ſome annals and made war againſt Viriathus in Spain. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.——Dorſo. *Vid.* Dorſo.

FĀBRĀTĔRIA, a colony and town of the Volſci in Latium. *Ital.* 8, c. 398.—*Cic. Fam.* 9, ep. 24.

FABRĬCIUS, a Latin writer in the reign of Nero, who employed his pen in ſatyrizing and defaming the ſenators. His works were burnt by order of Nero.——Caius Luſcinus, a celebrated Roman who, in his firſt conſulſhip, obtained ſeveral victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. The riches which were acquired in thoſe battles were immenſe, the ſoldiers were liberally rewarded by the conſul, and the treaſury was enriched with 400 talents. Two years after Fabricius went as ambaſſador to Pyrrhus, and refuſed with contempt the preſents, and heard with indignation the offers, which might have corrupted the fidelity of a leſs virtuous citizen. Pyrrhus had occaſion to admire the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his aſtoniſhment was more powerfully awakened when he ſaw him make a diſcovery of the perfidious offers of his phyſician, who pledged himſelf to the Roman general for a ſum of money to poiſon his royal maſter. To this greatneſs of ſoul was added the moſt conſummate knowledge of military affairs, and the greateſt ſimplicity of manners. Fabricius never uſed rich plate at his table. A ſmall ſalt-cellar, whoſe feet were of horn, was the only ſilver veſſel which appeared in his houſe. This contempt of luxury and uſeleſs ornaments Fabricius wiſhed to inſpire among the people, and during his cenſorſhip he baniſhed from the ſenate Cornelius Rufinus, who had been twice conſul and dictator, becauſe he kept in his houſe more than ten pound weight of ſilver plate. Such were the manners of the conqueror of Pyrrhus, who obſerved that he wiſhed rather to command thoſe that had money, than poſſeſs it himſelf. He lived and died in the greateſt poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived to marriageable years. *Val Max.* 2, c. 9. l. 4, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 18.—*Cic.* 3, *de offic.*—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 844.——A bridge at Rome, built by the conſul Fabricius, over the Tiber. *Horat.* 2. *Ser.* 3, v. 36.

FABULLA, a proſtitute, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 68.

FACELINA, a ſmall place on the north

of Sicily, where Diana had a temple. *Servius ad Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 117.—*Hygin.* 261.

FADUS, a Rutulian killed in the night by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.

FÆSŬLÆ, now *Fiesale*, a town of Etruria, famous for its augurs. *Cic. Mur.* 24.—*Ital.* 8, v. 478.—*Sallust. Cat.* 27.

FALCĪDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Falcidius, A. U. C. 713, concerning wills and the right of heirs.

FALERIA, a town of Picenum, now *Fallerona*, of which the inhabitants were called Falerienſes. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.

FALERII, (or *ium*), now *Palari*, a town of Etruria, of which the inhabitants are called Faliſci. The Romans borrowed ſome of their laws from Falerii. The place was famous for its paſtures, and for a peculiar ſort of ſauſage. *Vid.* Faliſci *Martial.* 4, ep. 46.—*Liv.* 10, c. 12 & 16.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 84. *Pont.* 4, el. 8, v. 41.—*Cato R. R.* 4 & 14.—*Servius in Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 695.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FALĒRĪNA, a tribe at Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

FALERNUS, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine, which the Roman poets have greatly celebrated. *Liv.* 22, c. 14.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 57.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 96.—*Horat.* 1, od. 20, v. 10. 2. *Sat.* 4, v. 15.—*Strab.* 5.—*Flor.* 1, c. 15.

FĂLISCI, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony. When they were beſieged by Camillus, a ſchool-maſter went out of the gates of the city with his pupils and betrayed them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that by ſuch a poſſeſſion he might eaſily oblige the place to ſurrender. Camillus heard the propoſal with indignation, and ordered the man to be ſtripped naked and whipped back to the town by thoſe whom his perfidy wiſhed to betray. This inſtance of generoſity operated upon the people ſo powerfully that they ſurrendered to the Romans. *Plut. in Camill.*

FALISCUS GRATIUS. *Vid.* Gratius.

FAMA, *(fame)*, was worſhipped by the antients as a powerful goddeſs, and generally repreſented blowing a trumpet, &c. *Stat.* 3. *Theb.* 427.

FANNIA, a woman of Minturnæ, who, hoſpitably entertained Marius in his flight, though he had formerly ſat in judgment upon her, and divorced her from her huſband.

FANNIA LEX, *de Sumptibus*, by L. Fannius, the conſul, A. U. C. 588. It enacted that no perſon ſhould ſpend more than 100 *aſſes* a day at the great feſtivals, and 30 *aſſes* on other days, and ten at all other times.

FANNII, two orators of whom Cicero ſpeaks in *Brut.*

FANNIUS, an inferior poet ridiculed by Horace becauſe his poems and picture were conſecrated in the library of Apollo, on mount Palatine at Rome, as it was then uſual for ſuch as poſſeſſed merit. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 21.——A perſon who killed himſelf when apprehended in a conſpiracy againſt Auguſtus. *Mart.* 12, ep. 80.——Caius, an author in Trajan's reign, whoſe hiſtory of the cruelties of Nero is greatly regretted.

FANUM VACŬNÆ, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, ep. 10, v. 49.

FARFĂRUS a river of the Sabines. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.

FASCELIS, a ſirname of Diana, becauſe her ſtatue was brought from Taurica by Iphigenia in a bundle of ſticks, *(faſcis)*, and placed at Aricia.

FASCELLINA, a town of Sicily near Panormus. *Sil.* 14, v. 261.

FAUCŬLA, a proſtitute who privately conveyed food to the Roman priſoners at Capua. *Liv.* 26, c. 33.

FAVENTIA, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 1.——Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 597.—*Plin.* 14, c. 15.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 74.

FAVERIA, a town of Iſtria. *Liv.* 41, c. 11.

FAULA, a miſtreſs of Hercules.

FAUNA, a deity among the Romans, daughter of Picus, and originally called *Marica*. Her marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity that of *Fatua* and *Fatidica*. It is ſaid that ſhe never ſaw a man after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chaſtity occaſioned her being ranked among the gods after death. She is the ſame, according to ſome, as *Bona Mater*. Some mythologiſts accuſe her of drunkenneſs, and ſay that ſhe expired under the blows of her huſband, for an immoderate uſe of wine. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47, &c.—*Varro.*—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 1.

FAUNALIA, feſtivals at Rome, in honor of Faunus.

FAUNI, certain deities of the country repreſented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the reſt of the body human. They were called ſatyrs by the Greeks. The peaſants offered them a lamb or a kid, with great ſolemnity. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 392.

FAUNUS, a ſon of Picus, who is ſaid to have reigned in Italy about 1300 years B.C. His bravery as well as wiſdom, have given riſe to the tradition that he was ſon of Mars. His great popularity, and his fondneſs for agriculture made his ſubjects

revere

revere him as one of their country deities after death. He was repreſented with all the equipage of the ſatyrs, and was conſulted to give oracles. *Dionyſ.* 1, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47. l. 8, v. 314. l. 10, v. 55.—*Horat.* 1, od. 17.

FAVO, a Roman mimic, who at the funeral of Veſpaſian imitated the manners and geſtures of the deceaſed emperor. *Suet. in Veſp.* 19.

FAVORINUS, a philoſopher and eunuch under Adrian, &c.

FAUSTA, a daughter of Sylla, &c. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 64.——The wife of the emperor Conſtantine, diſgraced for her cruelties and vices.

FAUSTĪNA, the wife of the emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries. Her daughter, of the ſame name, bleſſed with beauty, liveline ſs, and wit, became the moſt abandoned of her ſex. She married M. Aurelius.——The third wife of the emperor Heliogabalus bore that name.

FAUSTĬTAS, a goddeſs among the Romans ſuppoſed to preſide over cattle. *Horat.* 4. od. 5, v. 17.

FAUSTŬLUS, a ſhepherd ordered to expoſe Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home. *Liv.* 1, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 2.—*Plut in Rom.*

FAUSTUS, an obſcure poet under the firſt Roman emperors, two of whoſe dramatic pieces, Thebæ and Tereus, *Juvenal* mentions 7, v. 12.

FEBRUA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over purifications.——The Feralia, ſacrifices which the Romans offered to the gods manes were alſo called *Februa*, whence the name of the month of February, during which the oblations were made.

FECIĀLES, a number of prieſts at Rome, employed in declaring war and making peace. When the Romans thought themſelves injured, one of the ſacerdotal body was impowered to demand redreſs, and after the allowance of 33 days to conſider the matter, war was declared if ſubmiſſions were not made, and the Fecialis hurled a bloody ſpear into the territories of the enemy in proof of intended hoſtilities. *Liv.* 1, c. 3. l. 4, c. 30.

FELGINAS, a Roman knight, killed by Pompey at Dyrrachium. *Cæſ.* 3, *Bell. Civ.*

FELIX, M. ANTONIUS, a freed man of Claudius Cæſar, made governor of Judæa, Samaria, and Paleſtine. He is called by Suetonius the huſband of 3 queens, as he married the 2 Druſillæ, one granddaughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and the other a Jewiſh princeſs, ſiſter of Agrippa. The name of his third wife is unknown. *Suet. in Cl.* 18.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 14.

FELTRIA, a town of Italy at the north of Venice.

FENESTELLA, a Roman hiſtorian in the age of Auguſtus. He died at Cumæ.—— One of the gates of Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 578.

FENNI or FINNI, the inhabitants of Finningia or Eningia, conſidered as Finland. *Tacit. G.* 46.—*Plin.* 4, c. 13.

FERĀLIA, a feſtival in honor of the dead, obſerved at Rome the 17th or 21ſt of February. It continued for 11 days, during which time preſents were carried to the groves of the deceaſed, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the gods were ſhut. It was univerſally believed that the manes of their departed friends came and hovered over their graves, and feaſted upon the proviſions that the hand of piety and affection had procured for them. Their puniſhments in the infernal regions were alſo ſuſpended, and during that time they enjoyed reſt and liberty.

FERENTĪNUM, a town of the Hernici, at the eaſt of Rome. The inhabitants were called *Ferentinates*, or *Ferentini*. *Sil.* 8, v. 394.—*Liv.* 1, c. 50. l. 9, c. 43 & 44.

FERENTUM, or FORENTUM, a town of Apulia, now *Forenza*. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 15.—*Liv.* 9, c. 16 & 20.

FĔRĒTRIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, a *ferendo*, becauſe he had aſſiſted the Romans, or *a feriendo*, becauſe he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus, where the ſpoils called *opima* were always carried. Only two generals obtained theſe celebrated ſpoils after the age of Romulus. *Liv.* 1, c. 10.—*Plut in Rom.*

FERIÆ LATĪNÆ, feſtivals at Rome inſtituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magiſtrates of 47 towns in Latium uſually aſſembled on a mount near Rome, where they altogether with the Roman magiſtrates offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis, of which they carried home ſome part after the immolation, after they had ſworn mutual friendſhip and alliance. It continued but one day originally, but in proceſs of time four days were dedicated to its celebration. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Cic. ep.* 6.—*Liv.* 21, &c. The feriæ among the Romans were certain days ſet apart to celebrate feſtivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any perſon to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds. The *feriæ ſtativæ*, were certain immoveable days always marked in the calendar, and obſerved by the whole city with much feſtivity and public rejoicing. The *feriæ conceptivæ*,

tivæ, were moveable feasts, and the day appointed for the celebration was always previously fixed by the magistrates or priests. Among these were the *feriæ Latinæ*, which were first established by Tarquin, and observed by the consuls regularly, before they set out for the provinces; the *Compitalia*, &c. The *feriæ imperativæ*, were appointed only by the command of the consul, dictator, or prætor, as a public rejoicing for some important victory gained over the enemy of Rome. The *feriæ Nundinæ*, were regular days, in which the people of the country and neighbouring towns assembled together and exposed their respective commodities to sale. They were called Nundinæ because kept every ninth day. The *feriæ privatæ*, were observed only in families in commemoration of birth days, marriages, funerals, and the like. The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

FERŌNIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. The name is derived *a ferendo*, because she gave assistance to her votaries, or perhaps from the town Feronia, near mount Soracte, where she had a temple. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and to wash the face and hands in the waters of the sacred fountain, which flowed near her temple. It is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury from the flames. The goddess had a temple and grove about 3 miles from Anxur, and also another in the district of Capena. *Liv.* 33, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697 & 800.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Ital.* 13.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 5, v. 24.

FESCENNIA, *(iorum* or *ium)* a town of Etruria, now *Galese*, where the *Fescennine verses* were first invented. These verses, the name of which conveys an idea of vulgar obscenity, were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satyrical humour and merriment endeavoured to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials, and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion, as also at harvest-home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses that were used. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 695.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 145.

FESULÆ, a town of Etruria, where Sylla settled a colony. *Cic. Cat.* 3, c. 6.

FESTUS, a friend of Domitian who killed himself in an illness. *Martial.* 1. *ep.* 79.——Porcius, a proconsul who succeeded Felix as governor of Judæa, under Claudius.

FIBRĒNUS, a river of Italy, falling into the Liris through Cicero's farm at Arpinum. *Sil.* 8, v. 400.—*Cic. Leg.* 2, c. 1.

FICANA, a town of Latium, at the south of Rome, near the Tiber. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

FICARIA, a small island on the east of Sardinia, now *Serpentera*. *Plin.* 3, c. 7.

FICULEA or FICULNEA, a town of Latium beyond mount Sacer at the north of Rome. Cicero had a villa there, and the road that led to the town was called *Ficulnensis*, afterwards *Nomentana Via*. *Cic.* 12. *Att.* 34.—*Liv.* 1, c. 38. 3, c. 52.

FIDĒNA, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called *Fidenates*. The place was conquered by the Romans B. C. 435. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773.—*Juv.* 1, v. 44.—*Liv.* 1, c. 14, 15 & 27. l. 2, c. 19. l. 4, c. 17 & 21.

FIDENTIA, a town of Gaul on the south of the Po, between Placentia and Parma. *Vell.* 2, c. 28.—*Plin.* 3, c. 15.—*Cic. In.* 2, c. 54.

FIDES, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors.

FĬDĬCŬLÆ, a place of Italy. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

FIDIUS DIUS, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. He was also called Sancus or Sanctus and Semipater, and he was solemnly addressed in prayers the 5th of June, which was yearly consecrated to his service. *Ovid. Fast.* 6.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2. & 9.

FIMBRIA, a Roman officer who besieged Mithridates in Pritane, and failed in his attempts to take him prisoner. He was deserted by his troops for his cruelty, upon which he killed himself. *Plut. in Lucull.*

FIRMUM now *Fermo*, a town of Picenum on the Adriatic, the port of which was called *Castellum Firmanum*. *Cic.* 8, *Att.* 12.—*Plin.* 7, c. 8.—*Velleius.* 1, c. 14.

M. FIRMIUS, a powerful native of Seleucia who proclaimed himself emperor, and was at last conquered by Aurelian.

FISCELLUS, a part of the Apennine mountains in Umbria, where the Nar rises. *Ital.* 8, v. 518.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.

FLACILLA ANTONIA, a Roman matron in Nero's age, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 7.

FLACCUS, a consul who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by Fimbria. *Plut.*——A poet. *Vid.* Valerius.——A governor of Egypt who died A. D. 39.——Verrius a grammarian, tutor to the two grandsons of Augustus, and supposed author

thor of the Capitoline marbles.——A name of Horace. *Vid.* Horatius.

Ælia Flacilla, the mother of Arcadius and Honorius, was daughter of Antonius, a prefect of Gaul.

Flāmĭnia Lex *agraria*, by C. Flaminius, the tribune, A. U. C. 525. It required that the lands of Picenum, from which the Gauls Senones had been expelled, should be divided among the Roman people.

Flaminia via, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia. It received its name from Flaminius, who built it, and was killed at the battle of Thrasymenus against Annibal.——A gate of Rome opening to the same road, now *del popolo.*

C. Flāmĭnius, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Annibal. He was killed in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, B. C. 217. The conqueror wished to give a burial to his body, but it was not found in the heaps of slain. While tribune of the people he proposed an agrarian law against the advice of his friends, of the senate, and of his own father. *Cic. de inv.* 2. c. 17.—*Liv.* 22, c. 3, &c.—*Polyb.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 6.

T. Q. Flāmĭnius or Flaminīnus, a celebrated Roman raised to the consulship, A. U. C. 554. He was trained in the art of war against Annibal, and he shewed himself capable in every respect to discharge with honor the great office with which he was entrusted. He was sent at the head of the Roman troops against Philip, king of Macedonia, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success. The Greeks gradually declared themselves his firmest supporters, and he totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly, tributary to the Roman power. He granted peace to the conquered monarch, and proclaimed all Greece free and independant at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured the name of patrons of Greece to the Romans, and insensibly paved their way to universal dominion. Flaminius behaved among them with the greatest policy, and by his ready compliance with their national customs and prejudices, he gained uncommon popularity, and received the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to king Prusias, who had given refuge to Annibal, and there his prudence and artifice hastened out of the world a man who had long been the terror of the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after a life spent in the greatest glory, in which he had imitated with success the virtues of his model Scipio. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.*——Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece. He was expelled from the senate for killing a Gaul, by Cato his brother's colleague in the censorship, an action which was highly resented by Titus. *Plut. in Flam.*——Calp. Flamma, a tribune, who at the head of 300 men saved the Roman army in Sicily, B. C. 258, by engaging the Carthaginians and cutting them to pieces.

Flanaticus sinus, a bay of the Flanates, in Liburnia, on the Adriatic, now the gulf of *Carnero.* *Plin.* 3, c. 19 & 21.

Flāvia lex *agraria*, by L. Flavius, A. U. C. 693, for the distribution of a certain quantity of lands among Pompey's soldiers, and the commons.

Flāviānum, a town of Etruria, on the Tiber, called also Flavinium. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 696.—*Sil.* 8, v. 492.

Flavinia, a town of Latium, which assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 696.

Flavius, a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——A tribune of the people deposed by J. Cæsar.——A Roman who informed Gracchus of the violent measures of the senate against him.——A brother of Vespasian, &c.——A tribune who wounded one of Annibal' elephants in an engagement.——A schoolmaster at Rome in the age of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 6, v. 72.——One of the names of the emperor Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 37.

Flevus, the right branch of the Rhine, which formed a large lake on its falling into the sea, called *Flevo*, now *Zuider-Zee*, It was afterwards called *Helium*, now *Ulie*, when its breadth became more contracted, and a fort erected there, obtained the name of *Flevum Frisiorum.* *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 6. l. 4, v. 72.—*Plin.* 4, c. 15.—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.

Flōra, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, the same as the Chloris of the Greeks. Some suppose that she was originally a common courtezan, who left to the Romans the immense riches which she had acquired by prostitution and lasciviousness, in remembrance of which a yearly festival was instituted in her honor. She was worshipped even among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and that she received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. [*Vid. Floralia*] She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 195, &c.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1.—*Lactant.*

Lactant. 1.——A celebrated courtezan paſſionately loved by Pompey the Great. She was ſo beautiful, that when the temple of Caſtor and Pollux at Rome was adorned with paintings, her picture was drawn and placed among the reſt.——Another courtezan, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 49.

FLORĀLIA, games in honor of Flora at Rome. They were inſtituted about the age of Romulus, but they were not celebrated with regularity and proper attention till the year U. C. 580. They were obſerved yearly, and exhibited a ſcene of the moſt unbounded licentiouſneſs. It is reported that Cato wiſhed once to be preſent at the celebration, and that when he ſaw that the deference for his preſence interrupted the feaſt, he retired, not chuſing to be the ſpectator of the proſtitution of naked women in a public theatre. This behaviour ſo captivated the degenerate Romans, that the venerable ſenator was treated with the moſt uncommon applauſe as he retired. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Varro. de L. L.* 1.—*Paterc.* c. 1.—*Plin.* 8.

FLŌRENTIA, a town of Italy on the Arnus, now *Florence*, the capital of Tuſcany. *Tacit. An.* 1, c. 79.—*Flor.* 3, c. 21. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FLORIĀNUS, a man who wore the imperial purple at Rome only for two months A. D. 276.

FLŌRUS, L. Annæus Julius, a Latin hiſtorian of the ſame family which produced Seneca and Lucan, A. D. 116. He wrote an abridgement of Roman annals in four books, compoſed in a florid and poetical ſtile, and rather a panegyric on many of the great actions of the Romans than a faithful and correct recital of their hiſtory. He alſo wrote poetry, and entered the liſts againſt the emperor Adrian, who ſatyrically reproached him with frequenting taverns and places of diſſipation. The beſt editions of Florus are Duker's, 2 vols. 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1722 & 1744; and that of J. Frid. Fiſcher, 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1760.——Julius, a friend of Horace, who accompanied Claudius Nero in his military expeditions. The poet has addreſſed two epiſtles to him.

FLUŌNIA, a ſirname of Juno.

FOLIA, a woman of Ariminum, famous for her knowledge of poiſonous herbs, and for her petulance. *Horat. ep.* 5, v. 42.

FONS SOLIS, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at midday and warm at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun. *Herodot.* 4, c. 181.

FONTĀNUS, a poet mentioned by *Ovid. Pont.* 4, el. 16.

FONTĒIA, a veſtal virgin. *Cic.*

FONTĒIUS CAPITO, an intimate friend of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 32.——A Roman who raiſed commotions in Germany after the death of Nero. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 7.——A man who conducted Cleopatra into Syria by order of Antony. *Plut. in Ant.*

FORMIÆ, a maritime town of Campania at the ſouth-eaſt of Caieta. It was antiently the abode of the Læſtrygones, and it became known for its excellent wines, and was called *Mamurrarum urbs*, from a family of conſequence and opulence who lived there. *Liv.* 8. c. 14. l. 38, c. 36.—*Horat.* 1. od. 20, v. 11. l. 3. od. 17. *Sat.* 1, 5, v. 37.—*Plin.* 36. c. 6.

FORMIĀNUM, a villa of Cicero near Formiæ, near which the orator was aſſaſſinated. *Cic. Fam.* 11, *ep.* 27. l. 16. *ep.* 10.—*Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 10.

FORMIO, now *Riſano*, a river of Iſtria, the antient boundary of Italy eaſtward, afterwards extended to the Arſia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18 & 19.

FORNAX, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the baking of bread. Her feſtivals, called *Fornacalia*, were firſt inſtituted by Numa. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 525.

FORO APPII, a people of Italy, whoſe capital was called *Forum Appii*. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FORTŪNA, a powerful deity among the antients, daughter of Oceanus according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar. She was the goddeſs of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleaſures and misfortunes, bleſſings and pains. She was worſhipped in different parts of Greece, and in Achaia her ſtatue held the horn of plenty in one hand, and had a winged Cupid at its feet. In Bœotia ſhe had a ſtatue which repreſented her as holding Plutus the god of riches in her arms, to intimate that fortune is the ſource whence wealth and honors flow. Bupalus was the firſt who made a ſtatue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he repreſented her with the polar ſtar upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans paid particular attention to the goddeſs of Fortune, and had no leſs than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. Tullus Hoſtilius was the firſt who built her a temple, and from that circumſtance it is eaſily known when her worſhip was firſt introduced among the Romans. Her moſt famous temple in Italy was at Antium, in Latium, where preſents and offerings were regularly ſent from every part of the country. Fortune has been called Pherepolis, the protectreſs of cities, Acrea from her temple at Corinth on an eminence, ἀκρος. She was called Preneſtine at Præneſte in Italy, where ſhe had alſo a temple. Beſides ſhe was worſhipped among the Romans under different names, ſuch

as Female fortune, Virile fortune, Equeſtrian, Peaceful, Virgin, &c. On the firſt of April, which was conſecrated to Venus among the Romans, the Italian widows and marriageable virgins aſſembled in the temple of Virile fortune, and after burning incenſe and offering their garments, they intreated the goddeſs to hide from the eyes of their huſbands whatever defects there might be on their bodies. The goddeſs of Fortune is repreſented on antient monuments with a horn of plenty, and ſometimes two, in her hands. She is blind-folded, and generally holds a wheel in her hand as an emblem of her inconſtancy. Sometimes ſhe appears with wings, and treads upon the prow of a ſhip, and holds a rudder in her hands. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 569.—*Plut. de fort. Rom. & in Cor.*—*Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Liv.* 10.—*Auguſtin. de Civ. D.* 4.—*Flor.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 5.—*Lucan.* 2, *&c.*

FORTŪNĀTÆ INSULÆ, iſlands at the weſt of Mauritania in the Atlantic ſea. They are ſuppoſed to be the *Canary* iſles of the moderns, thought to be only two in number, at a little diſtance one from the other, and 10,000 ſtadia from the ſhores of Libya. They were repreſented as the ſeats of the bleſſed, where the ſouls of the virtuous were placed after death. The air was wholeſome and temperate, the earth produced an immenſe number of various fruits without the labors of men. When they had been deſcribed to Sertorius in the moſt enchanting colors, that celebrated general expreſſed a wiſh to retire thither, and to remove himſelf from the noiſe of the world, and the dangers of war. *Strab.* 1.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 8, v. 27. *Epod.* 10.—*Plin.* 6, c. 31 & 32.

FŎRŬLI, a town of the Sabines, built on a ſtony place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

FORUM—APPII, a town of Latium on the Appia via. *Cic.* 1, *Att.* 10.—*Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 5, v. 3.——Auguſtum, a place at Rome. *Ovid.* 5, *Faſt.* v. 552.——Allieni, a town of Italy, now *Ferrara*. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 6.——Aurelia, a town of Etruria, now *Montalto*. *Cic. Cat.* 1, c. 9.——Claudii, another in Etruria, now *Oriolo*.——Cornelii, another, now *Imola*, in the Pope's dominions. *Plin.* 3, c. 16.—*Cic. Fam.* 12. *ep.* 5.——Domitii, a town of Gaul, now *Frontignan*, in Languedoc.——Voconii, a town of Gaul, now *Gonſaron*, between Antibes and Marſeilles. *Cic. Fam.* 10. *ep.* 17.——Lepidi, a town of antient Gaul, ſouth of the Po.——Popilii, another at the ſouth of Ravenna on the Adriatic.——Flaminii, a town of Umbria, now *San Giavane*. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.——Gallorum, a town of Gaul Togata, now *Caſtel Franco*, in the Bologneſe. *Cic. Fam.* 10, *ep.* 30.——Alſo a town of Venice called *Forajulienſis urbs*, now *Friuli*. *Cic. Fam.* 12. *ep.* 26.——Julium, a town of Gaul Narbonenſis, now *Frejus*, in Provence. *Cic. Fam.* 10. *ep.* 17.—*Strab.* 4.——Lebnorum, a town of Inſubria. *Polyb.*——Sempronii, a town of Umbria, &c. Many other places bore the name of *Forum* wherever there was a public market, or rather where the prætor held his court of juſtice, *(forum vel conventus,)* and thence they were called ſometimes *conventus* as well as *fora*, into which provinces were generally divided under the adminiſtration of a ſeparate governor. *Cic. Ver.* 2, c. 20. l. 4, c. 48. l. 5, c. 11. *Vatin.* 5. *Fam.* 3. *ep.* 6 & 8. *Attic.* 5. *ep.* 21.

FOSI, a people of Germany, near the Elbe, conſidered as the Saxons of Ptolemy. *Tacit. G.* 36.

FOSSA, the ſtraits of *Bonifacio* between Corſica and Sardinia, called alſo Tephros. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.——Druſi or Druſiana, a canal 8 miles in length, opened by Druſus from the Rhine to the Iſſel, below the ſeparation of the Waal. *Suet. Claud.* 1.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 23.——Mariana, a canal cut by Marius from the Rhone to Marſeilles during the Cimbrian war, and now called *Galejon*. Sometimes the word is uſed in the plural, *Foſſæ*, as if more than one canal had been formed by Marius. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

FOSSÆ PHILISTINÆ, one of the mouths of the Po. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 9.

FRANCI, a people of Germany and Gaul, whoſe country was called Francia. *Claudian.*

FRĔGELLA, a famous town of the Volſci in Italy on the Liris, deſtroyed for revolting from the Romans. *Ital.* 5, v. 452.—*Liv.* 8, c. 22. l. 27, c. 10, &c.—*Cic. Fam.* 13. *ep.* 76.

FREGĒNÆ, a town of Etruria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FRENTĀNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, who receive their name from the river *Frento*, now *Fortore*, which runs through the eaſtern part of their country, and falls into the Adriatic oppoſite the iſlands of Diomede. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Liv.* 9, c. 45.—*Sil.* 8, v. 520.

FRETUM, *(the ſea)* is ſometimes applied by eminence to the Sicilian ſea, or the ſtraits of Meſſina. *Cæſ. C.* 1, c. 29.—*Flor.* 1, c. 26.—*Cic.* 2. *Att.* 1.

FRIGĬDUS, a river of Tuſcany.

FRISII, a people of Germany near the Rhine, now the *Friſons* of *Frieſland*. *Tacit. A.* 1, c. 60. *Hiſt.* 4, c. 15 & 72. *G.* 34.

SEX. JUL. FRONTĪNUS, a celebrated geometrician, who made himſelf known by the

the books he wrote on aqueducts and ſtratagems, dedicated to Trajan. He ordered at his death that no monument ſhould be raiſed to his memory, ſaying, *memoria noſtri durabit, ſi vitam meruimus.* The beſt edition of Frontinus is that of Oudendorp, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1779.

FRONTO, a preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly eſteemed.——Julius, a learned Roman, who was ſo partial to the company of poets, that he lent them his houſe and gardens, which continually re-echoed the compoſitions of his numerous viſitors. *Juv.* 1. *Sat.* v. 12.

FRŪSĬNO, a ſmall town of the Volſci on one of the branches of the Liris. *Juv.* 3, v. 223.—*Liv.* 10, c. 1.—*Sil.* 8, v. 399.—*Cic. Att.* 11. *ep.* 4 & 13.

FŪCĬNUS, a lake of Italy in the country of the Marſi, at the north of the Liris, attempted to be drained by J. Cæſar and afterwards by Claudius, by whom 30,000 men were employed for 10 years to perforate a mountain to convey the water into the Liris. The lake is now called *Celano*, and is ſuppoſed to be 47 miles in circumference, and not more than 12 feet deep on an average. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 56.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

FUFĬDIUS, a wretched uſurer, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2.

FUFIUS GEMINUS, a man greatly promoted by the intereſt of Livia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 5, c. 1 & 2.

FULGĬNĀTES, (ſing. *Fulginas*) a people of Umbria, whoſe chief town was Fulgĭnum, now *Foligno*. *Sil. It.* 8, v. 462.—*Plin.* 1, c. 4. l. 3, c. 14.

Q. FULGĪNUS, a brave officer in Cæſar's legions, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.*

FULLINUM & FULGINUM, a ſmall town of Umbria.

FULVIA LEX was propoſed but rejected A. U. C. 628, by Flaccus Fulvius. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

FULVIA, a bold and ambitious woman who married the tribune Clodius, and afterwards Curio, and at laſt M. Antony. She took a part in all the intrigues of her huſband's triumvirate and ſhewed herſelf cruel as well as revengeful. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, Fulvia ordered it to be brought to her, and with all the inſolence of barbarity, ſhe bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which ſhe attempted to avenge her wrongs, by perſuading Auguſtus to take up arms againſt her huſband. When this ſcheme did not ſucceed, ſhe raiſed a faction againſt Auguſtus, in which ſhe engaged L. Antonius her brother-in-law, and when all her attempts proved fruitleſs, ſhe retired into the eaſt, where her huſband received her with great coldneſs and indifference. This unkindneſs totally broke her heart, and ſhe ſoon after died, about 40 years before the chriſtian era. *Plut. in Cic. & Anton.*——A woman who diſcovered to Cicero the deſigns of Catiline upon his life. *Plut. in Cic.*

FULVIUS, a Roman ſenator, intimate with Auguſtus. He diſcloſed the emperor's ſecrets to his wife who made it public to all the Roman matrons, for which he received ſo ſevere a reprimand from Auguſtus, that he and his wife hanged themſelves in deſpair.——A friend of C. Gracchus who was killed in a ſedition with his ſon. His body was thrown into the river, and his widow was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. *Plut. in Gracch.*——Flaccus Cenſor, a Roman who plundered a marble temple of Juno, to finiſh the building of one which he had erected to Fortune. He was always unhappy after this ſacrilege. *Liv.* 25, c. 2.——Ser. Nobilior, a Roman conſul who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. After he had acquired much glory againſt the Carthaginians, he was ſhipwrecked at his return with 200 Roman ſhips. His grandſon Marcus was ſent to Spain, where he greatly ſignalized himſelf. He was afterwards rewarded with the conſulſhip.

FUNDANUS, a lake near Fundi in Italy, which diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 69.

FUNDI, a town of Italy near Caieta, on the Appian road, at the bottom of a ſmall deep bay called *Lacus Fundanus*. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 34.—*Liv.* 8, c. 14 & 19. l. 38, c. 36.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Cic. Rull.* 2, c. 25.—*Tacit. An.* 4, c. 59.—*Strab.* 5.

FŪRIÆ, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or of Pluto and Proſerpine, according to ſome. *Vid.* Eumenides.

FŪRII, a family which migrated from Medullia in Latium and came to ſettle at Rome under Romulus, and was admitted among the patricians. Camillus was of this family, and it was he who firſt raiſed it to diſtinction. *Plut. in Camill.*

FŪRIA LEX *de Teſtamentis*, by C. Furius the tribune. It forbad any perſon to leave as a legacy more than a thouſand *aſſes*, except to the relations of the maſter who manumitted, with a few more exceptions. *Cic.* 1. *Verr.* 42.—*Liv.* 35.

FURĪNA, the goddeſs of robbers, worſhipped at Rome. Some ſay that ſhe is the ſame as the Furies. Her feſtivals were called Furineia. *Cic. de Nat.* 3, c. 8.—*Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

FURINÆ LACUS, a lake near which C. Gracchus was ſlain.

FURIUS, a military tribune with Camillus.

millus. He was ſent againſt the Tuſcans by his colleague.——A Roman ſlave who obtained his freedom, and applied himſelf with unremitted attention to cultivate a ſmall portion of land which he had purchaſed. The uncommon fruits which he reaped from his labors rendered his neighbours jealous of his proſperity. He was accuſed before a Roman tribunal of witchcraft, but honorably acquitted.——M. Bibaculus, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in Arabic verſe, and was univerſally celebrated for the wit and humor of his expreſſions. It is ſaid that Virgil imitated his poetry and even borrowed ſome of his lines. Horace however has not failed to ridicule his verſes. *Quintil.* 8, c. 6, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.

FURNIUS, a man accuſed of adultery with Claudia Pulchra, and condemned, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, v. 52.——A friend of Horace, who was conſul and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his elegant hiſtorical writings. 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 36.

ARIST. FUSCUS, a friend of Horace as conſpicuous for the integrity and propriety of his manners, as for his learning and abilities. The poet addreſſed his 22 *Od. Lib.* 1 and 1 *Ep.* 10, to him.——Corn. a prætor ſent by Domitian againſt the Daci, where he periſhed. *Juv.* 4, v. 112.

FUSIA LEX *de Comitiis*, A. U. C. 527, forbad any buſineſs to be tranſacted at the public aſſemblies on certain days, though among the *faſti*.——Another, A. U. C. 690, which ordained that the votes in a public aſſembly ſhould be given ſeparately.——Caninia, another by Camillus & C. Caninius Galbus, A. U. C. 751, to check the manumiſſion of ſlaves.

FUSIUS, a Roman orator. *Cic.* 2. *de Orat.* c. 22.——A Roman, killed in Gaul, while he preſided there over one of the provinces. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 7, c. 3.——A Roman actor, whom Horace ridicules. 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 60. He intoxicated himſelf; and when on the ſtage, he fell aſleep whilſt he perſonated Ilione, where he ought to have been rouſed and moved by the cries of a ghoſt; but in vain.

GABALES, a people of Aquitain. *Plin.* 4, c. 19.

GABAZA, a country of Aſia, near Sogdiana. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

GABELLUS, now *La Secchia*, a river falling in a northern direction into the Po, oppoſite the Mincius. *Plin.* 3, c. 16.

GABĒNE & GABIĒNE, a country of Perſia. *Diod.* 19.

GĂBIĒNUS, a friend of Auguſtus, beheaded by order of Sext. Pompey. It is maintained that he ſpoke after death.

GĂBII, a city of the Volſci, now extinct, taken by the artifice of Sextus, the ſon of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants, by deſerting to them, and pretending that his father had ill-treated him. Romulus and Remus were educated there, as it was the cuſtom at that time to ſend there the young nobility, and Juno was the chief deity of the place. The inhabitants had a peculiar mode of tucking up their dreſs, whence *Gabinus cinctus*. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773. l. 7, v. 612 & 682.—*Liv.* 5, c. 46. l. 6, c. 29. l. 8, c. 9. l. 10. c. 7.—*Ovid Faſt.* 2, v. 709.—*Plut. in Romul.*

GĂBĪNA, the name of Juno, worſhipped at Gabii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 682.

GĂBĪNIA LEX *de Comitiis*, by A. Gabinius, the tribune, A. U. C. 614. It required that in the public aſſemblies for electing magiſtrates, the votes ſhould be given by tablets, and not *vivâ voce*.——Another for convening daily the ſenate from the kalends of February to thoſe of March.——Another *de Comitiis*, which made it a capital puniſhment to convene any clandeſtine aſſembly, agreeable to the old law of the 12 tables.——Another *de Militiâ*, by A. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It granted Pompey the power of carrying on the war againſt the pirates, during three years, and of obliging all kings, governors, and ſtates, to ſupply him with all the neceſſaries he wanted, over all the Mediterranean ſea, and in the maritime provinces, as far as 400 *ſtadia* from the ſea.——Another, *de Uſurâ*, by Aul. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It ordained, that no action ſhould be granted for the recovery of any money borrowed upon ſmall intereſt, to be lent upon larger. This was an uſual practice at Rome, which obtained the name of *verſuram facere*.——Another, againſt fornication.

GABINIĀNUS, a rhetorician, in the reign of Veſpaſian.

GĂBĪNIUS, a Roman hiſtorian.——Aulius, a Roman conſul, who made war in Judæa, and re-eſtabliſhed tranquillity there. He ſuffered himſelf to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. He was accuſed, at his return, of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the requeſt of Pompey, ably defended him. He was baniſhed, and died about 40 years before Chriſt, at Salona.——A lieutenant of Antony.——A conſul, who behaved with uncommon rudeneſs to Cicero.

GADES (*ium*), GADIS (*is*), & GADIRA, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, on the Spaniſh coaſt, 25 miles from the columns of Hercules. It was ſometimes called *Tarteſſus* and *Erythia*, according to Pliny, and is now known by the name of *Cadiz*. Geryon, whom Hercules killed, fixed his reſidence there. Hercules, ſirnamed *Gaditanus*, had there a celebrated temple, in which all his labors were engraved with excellent workmanſhip. The inhabitants were called *Gaditani*, and their women were known for their agility of body, and their incontinency. *Horat.* 2, od. 2, v. 11. — *Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 1, v. 183.—*Liv.* 21, c. 21. l. 24, c. 49. l. 26. c. 43.—*Plin.* 4, c. 23.—*Strab.* 3.—*Cic. pro. Gab.*—*Juſtin.* 44, c. 4.

GĀDĪTĀNUS, a ſirname of Hercules, from Gades. *Vid.* Gades.

GÆSĀTÆ, a people on the Rhone, who aſſiſted the Senones in taking and plundering Rome under Brennus. *Strab.* 5.

GÆTŪLIA, a country of Libya, near the Garamantes, which formed part of king Maſiniſſa's kingdom. The country was the favorite retreat of wild beaſts, and is now called *Bildulgerid*. *Salluſt. in Jug.*—*Sil.* 3, v. 287.—*Plin.* 5, c. 4.

GÆTŪLICUS, Cn. Lentulus, an officer in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 42.

GALĂBRII, a nation near Thrace.

GALACTOPHĂGI, a people of Aſiatic Scythia. *Homer. Il.* 3.

GALÆSUS. *Vid.* Galeſus.

GALANTHIS, a ſervant maid of Alcmena, whoſe ſagacity eaſed the labors of her miſtreſs. When Juno reſolved to retard the birth of Hercules, and haſten the labors of the wife of Sthenelus, ſhe ſolicited the aid of Lucina; who immediately repaired to the houſe of Alcmena, and in the form of an old woman, ſat near the door with her legs croſſed, and her fingers joined. In this poſture ſhe uttered ſome magical words, which ſerved to prolong the labors of Alcmena, and render her ſtate the more miſerable. Alcmena had already paſſed ſome days in the moſt excruciating torments, when Galanthis began to ſuſpect the jealouſy of Juno; and concluded that the old woman, who continued at the door always in the ſame unchanged poſture, was the inſtrument of the anger of the goddeſs. With ſuch ſuſpicions Galanthis ran out of the houſe, and with a countenance expreſſive of joy, ſhe informed the old woman that her miſtreſs had juſt brought forth. Lucina, at the words, roſe from her poſture, and that inſtant Alcmena was ſafely delivered. The uncommon laugh which Galanthis raiſed upon this, made Lucina ſuſpect that ſhe had been deceived. She ſeized Galanthis by the hair, and threw her on the ground; and while ſhe attempted to reſiſt ſhe was changed into a weazel, and condemned to bring forth her young, in the moſt agonizing pains, by the mouth, by which ſhe had uttered falſehood. This transformation alludes to a vulgar notion among the antients, who believed this of the weazel, becauſe ſhe carries her young in her mouth, and continually ſhifts from place to place. The Bœotians paid great veneration to the weazel, which, as they ſuppoſed, facilitated the labors of Alcmena. *Ælian. H. Anim.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.

GALATA, a town of Syria.——An iſland near Sicily.——A town of Sicily.——A mountain of Phocis.

GĂLĂTÆ, the inhabitants of Galatia. *Vid.* Galatia.

GĂLĂTÆA & GALATHÆA, a ſea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was paſſionately loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom ſhe treated with coldneſs and diſdain; while Acis, a ſhepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happineſs of theſe two lovers was diſturbed by the jealouſy of the Cyclops, who cruſhed his rival to pieces with a piece of a broken rock, while he ſat in the boſom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconſolable for the loſs of Acis, and as ſhe could not reſtore him to life, ſhe changed him into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 789.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 103. ——The daughter of a Celtic king, from whom the Gauls were called Galatæ. *Ammian.* 15.——A country girl, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

GĂLĂTIA, or GALLOGRÆCIA, a country of Aſia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there under Brennus, ſome time after the ſacking of Rome. *Strab.* 12.—*Juſtin.* 37, c. 4.—*Liv.* 38, c. 12, 40. — *Lucan.* 7, v. 540.—*Cic.* 6, *Att.* 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.——The name of antient Gaul among the Greeks.

GALAXIA, a feſtival, in which they boiled a mixture of barley, pulſe, and milk, called Γαλαξια by the Greeks.

GALBA, a ſirname of the firſt of the Sulpitii, from the ſmallneſs of his ſtature. The word ſignifies a ſmall worm, or according to ſome, it implies, in the language of Gaul, fatneſs, for which the founder of the Sulpitian family was remarkable.——A king among the Gauls, who made war againſt J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 2, c. 4.——A brother of the emperor Galba, who killed himſelf, &c.——A mean buffoon, in the age of Tiberius. *Juv.* 5, v. 4.——Servius, a lawyer at Rome, who defended the cauſe of adulterers with great warmth, as being one of the fraternity. Horace ridicules him 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 46.

v. 46.——Servius Sulpicius, a Roman who roſe gradually to the greateſt offices of the ſtate, and exerciſed his power in the provinces with equity and unremitted diligence. He dedicated the greateſt part of his time to ſolitary purſuits, chiefly to avoid the ſuſpicions of Nero. His diſapprobation of the emperor's oppreſſive command in the provinces, was the cauſe of new diſturbances. Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he eſcaped from the hands of the executioner, and was publicly ſaluted emperor. When he was ſeated on the throne, he ſuffered himſelf to be governed by favorites, who expoſed the goods of the citizens to ſale, to gratify their avarice. Exemptions were ſold at a high price, and the crime of murder was blotted out, and impunity purchaſed with a large ſum of money. Such irregularities in the emperor's miniſters, greatly diſpleaſed the people; and when Galba refuſed to pay the ſoldiers the money which he had promiſed them, when he was raiſed to the throne, they aſſaſſinated him in the 73d year of his age, and in the eighth month of his reign, and proclaimed Otho emperor in his room, January 16th, A. D. 69. The virtues which had ſhone ſo bright in Galba, when a private man, totally diſappeared when he aſcended the throne; and he who ſhewed himſelf the moſt impartial judge, forgot the duties of an emperor, and of a father of his people. *Sueton. & Plut. in vitâ.—Tacit.*——A learned man, grandfather to the emperor of the ſame name. *Suet. in Galb.* 4.——Sergius, a celebrated orator before the age of Cicero. He ſhowed his ſons to the Roman people, and implored their protection, by which means he ſaved himſelf from the puniſhment which either his guilt or the perſuaſive eloquence of his adverſaries, M. Cato and L. Scribonius, urged as due to him. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 53. *ad Her.* 4, c. 5.

GALĒNUS CLAUDIUS, a celebrated phyſician in the age of M. Antoninus and his ſucceſſors, born at Pergamus, the ſon of an architect. He applied himſelf with unremitted labor to the ſtudy of philoſophy, mathematics, and chiefly of phyſic. He viſited the moſt learned ſeminaries of Greece and Egypt; and at laſt came to Rome, where he ſoon rendered himſelf famous by his profeſſion. Many, aſtoniſhed at his cures, attributed them to magic, and ſaid that he had received all his knowledge from enchantments. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, after whoſe death he returned to Pergamus, where he died, in his 90th year, A. D. 193. He wrote no leſs than 300 volumes, the greateſt part of which were burnt in the temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been depoſited. Galenus confeſſed himſelf greatly indebted to the writings of Hippocrates, for his medical knowledge, and beſtowed great encomiums upon him. To the diligence, application, and experiments of thoſe two celebrated phyſicians, the moderns are indebted for many uſeful diſcoveries; yet, often their opinions are ill-grounded, their concluſions haſty, and their reaſoning falſe. What remains of the works of Galen, has been publiſhed, without a latin tranſlation, in 5 vols. fol. Baſil. 1538. Galen was likewiſe edited, together with Hippocrates, by Charterius, 13 vols. fol. Paris 1679, but very incorrect.

GALEOLÆ, certain prophets in Sicily. *Cic.*

GALERIA, one of the Roman tribes.—— The wife of Vitellius. *Cæſar.—Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 60.——Fauſtina, the wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius.

GĂLĒRIUS, a native of Dacia, made emperor of Rome, by Diocletian. *Vid.* Maximianus.

GĂLĒSUS, now *Galeſo*, a river of Calabria, flowing into the bay of Tarentum. The poets have celebrated it for the ſhady groves in its neighbourhood, and the fine ſheep which feed on its fertile banks, and whoſe fleeces were ſaid to be rendered ſoft when they bathed in the ſtream. *Martial.* 2, *ep.* 43. l. 4. *ep.* 28.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 126.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 10.——A rich perſon of Latium, killed as he attempted to make a reconciliation between the Trojans and Rutulians, when Aſcanius had killed the favorite ſtag of Tyrrheus: which was the prelude of all the enmities between the hoſtile nations. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 535.

GALILÆA, a celebrated country of Syria.

GALINTHIADIA, a feſtival at Thebes, in honor of Galinthias, a daughter of Prœtus. It was celebrated before the feſtival of Hercules, by whoſe orders it was firſt inſtituted.

GALLI, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce, and inclined to war. They were very ſuperſtitious; and in their ſacrifices they often immolated human victims. In ſome places, they had large ſtatues made with twigs, which they filled with men, and reduced to aſhes. They believed themſelves deſcended from Pluto; and from that circumſtance they always reckoned their time, not by the days, as other nations, but by the nights. Their obſequies were ſplendid; and not only the moſt precious things, but even ſlaves and oxen, were burnt on the funeral pile. Children, among them, never appeared in the preſence of their fathers, before they were able to bear arms in the defence of their country. *Cæſ. bell. G.—Strab.*

—*Tacit. Vid.* Gallia.——The prieſts of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the feſtivals. They mutilated themſelves, before they were admitted to the prieſthood, in imitation of Atys, the favorite of Cybele. (*Vid. Atys.*) The chief among them was called Archigallus. *Vid. Corybantes, Dactyli*, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 36.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 466.—*Lucian. de Dea Syria.*

GALLIA, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called *Galli, Celtiberi*, and *Celtoſcythæ*, by themſelves *Celtæ*, by the Greeks *Galatæ*. Antient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonenſis, Aquitania, and Celtica. Gallia *Belgica*, was the largeſt province bounded by Germany, Gallia Narbonenſis, and the German ocean; and contained the modern country of Alſace, Lorraine, Picardy, with part of the Low Countries, and of Champagne, and of the iſle of France. Gallia *Narbonenſis*, which contained the provinces now called Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, was bounded by the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, by Aquitania, Belgium, and the Mediterranean. *Aquitania* Gallia, now called the provinces of Poitou, Santonge, Guienne, Berry, Limoſin, Gaſcogny, Auvergne, &c. was ſituate between the Garumna, the Pyrenean mountains, and the ocean. Gallia *Celtica*, or *Lugdunenſis*, was bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonenſis, the Alps, and the ocean. It contained the country at preſent known by the name of Lyonnois, Touraine, Franche Comté, Senenois, Switzerland, and part of Normandy. Beſides theſe grand diviſions, there is often mention made of Gallia Ciſalpina, or Citerior; Tranſalpina or Ulterior, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by ſome of the Gauls who croſſed the Alps. By Gallia *Ciſalpina*, the Romans underſtood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Tranſalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia *Ciſpadana*, and *Tranſpadana*, is applied to a part of Italy, conquered by ſome of the Gauls, and then it means the country on this ſide of the Po, or beyond the Po, with reſpect to Rome. By Gallia *Togata*, the Romans underſtood Ciſalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, *togæ*, were uſually worn as the inhabitants had been admitted to the rank of citizenſhip at Rome. Gallia Narbonenſis, was called *Braccata*, on account of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. The epithet of *Comata*, is applied to Gallia Celtica, becauſe the people ſuffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. The inhabitants were great warriors; and their valor overcame the Roman armies, took the cities of Rome, and invaded Greece, in different ages. They ſpread themſelves over the greateſt part of the world. They were very ſuperſtitious in their religious ceremonies, and revered the ſacerdotal order, as if they had been gods. (*Vid. Druidæ.*) They long maintained a bloody war againſt the Romans; and Cæſar reſided 10 years in their country before he could totally ſubdue them. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* —*Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 5, &c.

GALLICĀNUS MONS, a mountain of Campania.

GALLĬCUS AGER, was applied to the country between Picenum and Ariminum, whence the Galli Senones were baniſhed, and which was divided among the Roman citizens. *Liv.* 23, c. 14. l. 39, c. 44.—*Cic. Cat.* 2.—*Cæſ. Civ.* 1, c. 29.——Sinus a part of the Mediterranean on the coaſt of Gaul, now called the gulf of Lyons.

GALLIĒNUS, Publ. Lucinius, a ſon of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for ſeven years, and aſcended the throne as ſole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth, he ſhowed his activity and military character, in an expedition againſt the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the purple, he delivered himſelf up to pleaſure and indolence. His time was ſpent in the greateſt debauchery; and he indulged himſelf in the groſſeſt and moſt laſcivious manner, and his palace diſplayed a ſcene, at once, of effeminacy and ſhame, voluptuouſneſs and immorality. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden duſt; and enjoyed tranquillity at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and ſeditions. He heard of the loſs of a rich province, and of the execution of a malefactor, with the ſame indifference; and when he was apprized that Egypt had revolted, he only obſerved, that he could live without the produce of Egypt. He was of a diſpoſition naturally inclined to raillery and the ridicule of others. When his wife had been deceived by a jeweller, Gallienus ordered the malefactor to be placed in the circus, in expectation of being expoſed to the ferocity of a lion. While the wretch trembled at the expectation of inſtant death, the executioner, by order of the emperor, let looſe a capon upon him. An uncommon laugh was raiſed upon this, and the emperor obſerved, that he who had deceived others, ſhould expect to be deceived himſelf. In the midſt of theſe ridiculous diverſions, Gallienus was alarmed by the revolt of two of his officers, who had aſſumed the imperial purple. This intelligence rouſed him from his lethargy; he marched againſt his antagoniſts,

gonists, and put all the rebels to the sword, without showing the least favor either to rank, sex, or age. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; emperors were elected, and no less than thirty tyrants aspired to the imperial purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries; but in the midst of his preparations, he was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, in the 50th year of his age, A. D. 268.

GALLINARIA SYLVA, a wood near Cumæ in Italy, famous as being the retreat of robbers. *Juv.* 3, v. 307.

GALLIPŎLIS, a fortified town of the Salentines, on the Ionian sea.

GALLOGRÆCIA, a country of Asia Minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia. It was inhabited by a colony of Gauls, who assumed the name of *Gallogræci*, because a number of Greeks had accompanied them in their emigration. *Strab.* 2.

C. GALLŌNIUS, a Roman knight appointed over Gades, &c.

P. GALLŌNIUS, a luxurious Roman, who, as was observed, never dined well, because he was never hungry. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, c. 8 & 28.

GALLUS. *Vid.* Alectryon.——A general of Otho, &c. *Plut.*——A lieutenant of Sylla.——An officer of M. Antony, &c. ——Caius, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipses. *Cic. de Senect.*——Ælius, the 3d governor of Egypt in the age of Augustus.——Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical, as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him to follow M. Antony, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus, as well as the other poets of his age, was in the favor of Augustus, by whom he was appointed over Egypt. He became forgetful of the favors he received; he pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor, according to some accounts, for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, A. D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry, and it seems that he particularly excelled in elegiac composition. It is said, that Virgil wrote an eulogium on his poetical friend, and inserted it at the end of his Georgics; but that he totally suppressed it, for fear of offending his imperial patron, of whose favors Gallus had shown himself so undeserving, and instead of that he substituted the beautiful episode about Aristæus and Eurydice. This eulogium, according to some, was suppressed at the particular desire of Augustus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, & 10.—*Ovid. Amat.* 3, *el.* 15, v. 29. ——Vibius Gallus, a celebrated orator of Gaul, in the age of Augustus, of whose orations Seneca has preserved some fragments.——A Roman, who assassinated Decius, the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He showed himself indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253.——Flavius Claudius Constantinus, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was publicly condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.——A small river of Phrygia, whose waters were said to be very efficacious, if drank in moderation, in curing madness. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 361.

GAMAXUS, an Indian prince, brought in chains before Alexander for revolting.

GAMELIA, a firname of Juno, as *Gamelius* was of Jupiter, on account of their presiding over marriages.——A festival privately observed at three different times. The first was the celebration of a marriage, the second was in commemoration of a birthday, and the third was an anniversary of the death of a person.

GANDARĪTÆ, an Indian nation.

GANGAMA, a place near the Palus Mæotis.

GANGĂRĬDÆ, a people near the mouths of the Ganges. They were so powerful that Alexander did not dare to attack them. Some attributed this to the weariness and indolence of his troops. They are placed by Valer. Flaccus among the deserts of Scythia. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.—*Curt.* 9, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 27.—*Flacc.* 6, v. 67.

GANGES, a large river of India, falling into the Indian ocean, said by Lucan to be the boundary of Alexander's victories in the east. It inundates the adjacent country in the summer. Like other rivers, it was held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants, and this superstition is said to exist still in some particular instances. The Ganges is now discovered to rise in the mountains of Thibet, and to run upwards of 2000 miles before it reaches the sea, receiving in its course the tribute of several rivers, 11 of which are superior to the Thames, and often equal to the great body of the waters of the Rhine. *Lucan.* 3, v. 230.—*Strab.* 5. —*Plin.* 6. c. 87.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 31.

GANNASCUS, an ally of Rome, put to

death by Corbulo, the Roman general, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

GĂNŸMĒDE, a goddeſs, better known by the name of Hebe. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 13.

GĂNŸMĒDES, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, ſon of Tros, and brother to Ilus and Aſſaracus. According to Lucian, he was ſon of Dardanus. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and he became the cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. Some ſay that he was carried away by an eagle, to ſatisfy the ſhameful and unnatural deſires of Jupiter He is generally repreſented ſitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 24.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 252.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 155.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4.

GARÆTĬCUM, a town of Africa.

GĂRĂMANTES (ſing. *Garama*), a people in the interior parts of Africa, now called the Deſarts of Zaara. They lived in common, and ſcarce clothed themſelves, on account of the warmth of their climate. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198. l. 6, v. 795.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 334.—*Strab.* 2.—*Plin.* 5, c. 8.—*Sil. It.* 1, v. 142. l. 11, v. 181.

GĂRĂMANTIS, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus, and Pilumpus, by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198.

GĂRĂMAS, a king of Libya, whoſe daughter was mother of Ammon by Jupiter.

GĂRĂTAS, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 44.

GAREĂTÆ, a people of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 45.

GAREATHYRA, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

GARGĀNUS, now *St. Angelo*, a lofty mountain of Apulia, which advances in the form of a promontory into the Adriatic ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 257.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 880.

GARGĂPHIA, a valley near Platæa, with a fountain of the ſame name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 156.

GARGĂRUS, (plur. *a, orum*), a town and mountain of Troas, near mount Ida, famous for its fertility. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 103.—*Macrob.* 5, c. 20.—*Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.

GARGĂRIS, a king of the Curetes, who firſt found the manner of collecting honey. He had a ſon by his daughter, whom he attempted in vain to deſtroy. He made him his ſucceſſor. *Juſtin.* 44, c. 44.

GARGETTUS, a village of Attica, the birth place of Epicurus. *Cic. Fam.* 15, ep. 16.

GARĬLIUS MARTIALIS, an hiſtorian. ——A celebrated hunter. *Horat.* 1. ep. 6, v. 57.

GARGITTIUS, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks. He was killed by Hercules.

GARĬTES, a people of Aquitain, in Gaul.

GARUMNA, a river of Gaul, now called *Garonne*, riſing in the Pyrenean mountains, and ſeparating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania. It falls into the bay of Biſcay, and has, by the perſevering labors of Lewis 14th, a communication with the Mediterranean by the canal of Languedoc, carried upwards of 100 miles through hills, and over-vallies. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

GASTRON, a general of Lacedæmon, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

GATHEÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 34.

GATHEATAS, a river of Arcadia. *Id. Ib.*

GAUGAMĒLA, a village near Arbela beyond the Tigris, where Alexander obtained his 3d victory over Darius. *Curt.* 4, c. 9. —*Strab.* 2 & 16.

GAULUS & GAULEON, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, oppoſite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures. *Plin.* 3. c. 8.

GAURUS, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. *Lucan.* 2, v. 667.—*Sil.* 12, v. 160.—*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 5, v. 99.

GAUS & GAOS, a man who followed the intereſt of Artaxerxes, from whom he revolted, and by whom he was put to death. *Diod.* 15.

GAZA, a famous town of Paleſtine, which Alexander took after a ſiege of two months. *Diod.* 17.

GEBENNA, a town and mountain of Gaul. *Lucan.* 1, v. 435.

GĒDRŌSIA, a barren province of Perſia near India. *Strab.* 2.

GEGĂNII, a family of Alba, part of which migrated to Rome, under Romulus. One of the daughters called Gegania was the firſt of the veſtals created by Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

GĔLA, a town on the ſouthern parts of Sicily, about 10 miles from the ſea, according to Ptolemy, which received its name from a ſmall river in the neighbourhood, called *Gelas*. It was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony, 713 years before the Chriſtian era. After it had continued in exiſtence 404 years, Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, carried the inhabitants to *Phintias*, a town in the neighbourhood, which he had founded, and he employed the ſtones of Gela to beautify his own city. Phintias was alſo called Gela. The inhabitants were called *Gelenſes*, *Geloi*, and *Gelani*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 702.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 46.

GELĀNOR, a king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father, and was deprived of his kingdom by Danaus the Egyptian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16. *Vid.* Danaus.

GELLIA CORNELIA LEX, *de Civitate*, by

by L. Gellius and Cn. Cornel. Lentulus, A. U. C 681. It enacted that all those who had been presented with the privilege of citizens of Rome by Pompey, should remain in the possession of that liberty.

Gellias, a native of Agrigentum, famous for his munificence and his hospitality. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 8.

Gellius, a censor, &c. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A consul who defeated a party of Germans, in the interest of Spartacus. *Plut.*

Aulus Gellius, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, about 130 A.D. He published a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, because he composed it at Athens during the long nights of the winter. It is a collection of incongruous matter, which contains many fragments from the ancient writers, and often serves to explain antique monuments. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks. The best editions of A. Gellius are, that of Gronovius, 4to, L. Bat. 1706, and that of Conrad, 2 vols. 8vo, Lipf. 1762.

Gelo & Gelon, a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 491 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and made his oppression popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. He was called the father of his people, and the patron of liberty, and honored as a demi-god. His brother Hiero succeeded him. *Pauf.* 8, c. 42.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153, &c.—*Diod.* 11.——A man who attempted to poison Pyrrhus.——A governor of Bœotia.——A son of Hiero the younger. *Pauf.* 6, c. 9.——A general of Phocis, destroyed with his troops by the Thessalians. *Pauf.* 10, c. 1.

Geloi, the inhabitants of Gela. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 701.

Gĕlōnes & Gĕlōni, a people of Scythia, inured from their youth to labor and fatigue. They paint themselves to appear more terrible in battle. They were descended from Gelonus, a son of Hercules. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 15. *Æn.* 8, v. 725.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Claudian. in Ruf.* 1, v. 315.

Gelos, a port of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

Gemĭnius, a Roman, who acquainted M. Antony with the situation of his affairs at Rome, &c.——An inveterate enemy of Marius. He seized the person of Marius, and carried him to Minturnæ. *Plut. in Mario.*——A friend of Pompey, from whom he received a favorite mistress called Flora.—*Plut.*

Gemĭnus, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, B. C. 77.

Gemoniæ, a place at Rome where the carcases of criminals were thrown. *Suet. Tib.* 53 & 61.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 74.

Genābum, a town of Gaul, now *Orleans*, on the Loire. *Cæsar. B. G.* 7, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 440.

Genauni, a people of Vindelicia. *Horat.* 4. *Od.* 14, v. 10.

Gēnēva, an antient populous and well fortified city in the country of the Allobroges on the lake Lemanus, now of Geneva.

Genīsus, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts, &c. *Flacc.* 3, v. 45.

Genius, a spirit or dæmon, which, according to the ancients, presided over the birth and life of every man. *Vid.* Dæmon.

Genšĕric, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation of the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and in the course of his military expeditions, invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in July 455.

Gentius, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius and led in triumph with his family, B. C. 169. *Liv.* 43, c. 19, &c.

Genua, now *Genoa*, a celebrated town of Liguria, which Annibal destroyed. It was rebuilt by the Romans. *Liv.* 21, c. 32. l. 28, c. 46. l. 30, c. 1.

Genūcius, a tribune of the people.——A consul.

Genūsus, now *Semno*, a river of Macedonia, falling into the Adriatic, above Apollonia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 462.

Genutia lex, *de magistratibus*, by L. Genutius the tribune, A. U. C. 411. It ordained that no person should exercise the same magistracy within ten years, or be invested with two offices in one year.

Georgĭca, a poem of Virgil in four books. The first treats of ploughing the ground; the second of sowing it; the third speaks of the management of cattle, &c. and in the fourth, the poet gives an account of bees, and of the manner of keeping them among the Romans. The word is derived from γεα *terra* and εργον *opus*, because it particularly treats of husbandry. The work is dedicated to Mæcenas the great patron of poetry in the age of Virgil. The author was seven years in writing and polishing it, and in that composition he showed how much he excelled all other writers. He imitated Hesiod who wrote a poem nearly on the same subject, called *Opera & Dies.*

Gephȳra, one of the cities of the Seleucidæ in Syria. *Strab.* 9.

Gephȳræi, a people of Phœnicia, who

paſſed with Cadmus into Bœotia, and from thence into Attica. *Herodot.* 5, c. 57.

Geræstus, a port of Eubœa. *Liv.* 31, c. 45.

Gerānia, a mountain between Megara and Corinth.

Geranthræ, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

Geresticus, a harbour of Teios in Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 27.

Gergithum, a town near Cumæ in Æolia. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Gergōbia, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. B.G.* 7, c. 9.

Gerion, an ancient augur.

Germānia, an extenſive country of Europe, at the eaſt of Gaul. Its inhabitants were warlike, fierce, and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy againſt the Romans. Cæſar firſt entered their country, but he rather checked their fury than conquered them. His example was followed by his imperial ſucceſſors or their generals, who ſometimes entered the country to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the inhabitants. The ancient Germans were very ſuperſtitious, and, in many inſtances, their religion was the ſame as that of their neighbours, the Gauls; whence ſome have concluded that theſe two nations were of the ſame origin. They paid uncommon reſpect to their women, who, as they believed, were endowed with ſomething more than human. They built no temples to their gods, and paid great attention to the heroes and warriors which their country had produced. Their rude inſtitutions, gradually gave riſe to the laws and manners which ſtill prevail in the countries of Europe, which their arms invaded or conquered. Tacitus, in whoſe age even letters were unknown among them, obſerved their cuſtoms with nicety, and has delineated them with the genius of an hiſtorian, and the reflection of a philoſopher. *Tacit. de Morib. Germ.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 3. l. 3, c. 3. —*Cæſ. bell. G.*

Germānicus Cæsar, a ſon of Druſus and Antonia, the niece of Auguſtus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raiſed to the moſt important offices of the ſtate. When his grandfather Auguſtus died, he was employed in a war in Germany, and the affection of the ſoldiers unanimouſly ſaluted him emperor. He refuſed the unſeaſonable honor, and appeaſed the tumult which his indifference occaſioned. He continued his wars in Germany, and defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return in Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the eaſt, and ſent him to appeaſe the ſeditions of the Armenians. But the ſucceſs of Germanicus in the eaſt was ſoon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius, and his death was meditated. He was ſecretly poiſoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piſo, A. D. 19, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greateſt grief, and the moſt bitter lamentations, and Tiberius ſeemed to be the only one who rejoiced in the fall of Germanicus. He had married Agrippina, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, Caligula, diſgraced the name of his illuſtrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accompliſhments, but alſo for his learning, humanity, and extenſive benevolence. In the midſt of war, he devoted ſome moments to ſtudy, and he favored the world with two Greek comedies, ſome epigrams, and a tranſlation of Aratus in Latin verſe. *Sueton.*——This name was common in the age of the emperors, not only to thoſe who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to thoſe who had entered the borders of their country at the head of an army. Domitian applied the name of *Germanicus*, which he himſelf had vainly aſſumed, to the month of September in honor of himſelf. *Suet. in Dom.* 13.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 2, v. 4.

Germanii, a people of Perſia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Gerrhæ, a people of Scythia, in whoſe country the Boryſthenes riſes. The kings of Scythia were generally buried in their territories. *Id.* 4, c. 71.

Gerus & Gerrhus, a river of Scythia. *Id.* 4, c. 56.

Geronthræ, a town of Laconia, where a yearly feſtival, called *Geronthræa*, was obſerved in honor of Mars. The god had there a temple, with a grove, into which no woman was permitted to enter, during the time of the ſolemnity. *Pauſ. Lacon.*

Gēryon & Gēryŏnes, a celebrated monſter, born from the union of Chryſaor with Callirhoe, and repreſented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the iſland of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two headed dog, called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Euryſtheus, went to Gades, and deſtroyed Geryon, Orthos, and Eurythion, and carried away all his flocks and herds to Tirynthus. *Heſiod. Theog.* 187.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 661. l. 8, v. 202 —*Ital.* 1, v. 277.

Gessātæ, a people of Gallia Togata. *Plut. in Marcell.*

Gessoriācum, a town of Gaul, now *Boulogne*, in Picardy.

Gessus, a river of Ionia.

Geta, a man who raiſed ſeditions at Rome in Nero's reign, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 72.——Septimius, a ſon of the em-

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peror Severus, brother to Caracalla. In the eighth year of his age he was moved with compaſſion at the fate of ſome of the partizans of Niger and Albinus, who had been ordered to be executed; and his father, ſtruck with his humanity, retracted his ſentence. After his father's death he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, who envied his virtues, and was jealous of his popularity, ordered him to be poiſoned; and when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who in the attempt of defending the fatal blows from his body, received a wound in her arm, from the hand of her ſon, the 28th of March, A. D. 212. Geta had not reached the 23d year of his age, and the Romans had reaſon to lament the death of ſo virtuous a prince, while they groaned under the cruelties and oppreſſion of Caracalla.

Getæ, (*Getes*, ſing.) a people of European Scythia, near the Daci. Ovid, who was baniſhed in their country, deſcribes them as a ſavage and warlike nation. The word *Geticus* is frequently uſed for Thracian. *Ovid. de Pont. Triſt.* 5, el. 7, v. 111.—*Strab.* 7.—*Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 2, v. 61. l. 3, ſ. 1, v. 17.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 54. l. 3, v. 95.

Getulia. *Vid.* Gætulia.

Gĭgantes, the ſons of Cœlus and Terra, who, according to Heſiod, ſprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his ſon Saturn; whilſt Hyginus calls them ſons of Tartarus and Terra. They are repreſented as men of uncommon ſtature, with ſtrength proportioned to their gigantic ſize. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, had 50 heads and 100 arms, and ſerpents inſtead of legs. They were of a terrible aſpect, their hair hung looſe about their ſhoulders, and their beard was ſuffered to grow untouched. Pallene, and its neighbourhood, was the place of their reſidence. The defeat of the Titans, to whom they were nearly related, incenſed them againſt Jupiter, and they all conſpired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to aſſiſt him againſt a powerful enemy, who made uſe of rocks, oaks, and burning woods for their weapons, and who had already heaped mount Oſſa upon Pelion, to ſcale with more facility the walls of heaven. At the ſight of ſuch dreadful adverſaries, the gods fled with the greateſt conſternation into Egypt, where they aſſumed the ſhape of different animals, to ſcreen themſelves from their purſuers. Jupiter, however, remembered that they were not invincible, provided he called a mortal to his aſſiſtance; and by the advice of Pallas, he armed his ſon Hercules in his cauſe. With the aid of this celebrated hero, the giants were ſoon put to flight and defeated. Some were cruſhed to pieces under mountains, or buried in the ſea; and others were flead alive, or beaten to death with clubs, (*Vid. Enceladus, Aloides, Porphyrion, Typhon, Otus, Titanes*, &c.) The exiſtence of giants, has been ſupported by all the writers of antiquity, and received as an undeniable truth. Homer tells us, that Tityus, when extended on the ground, covered nine acres; and that Polyphemus eat two of the companions of Ulyſſes at once, and walked along the ſhores of Sicily, leaning on a ſtaff, which might have ſerved for the maſt of a ſhip. The Grecian heroes, during the Trojan war, and Turnus in Italy, attacked their enemies by throwing ſtones, which four men of the ſucceeding ages would be unable to move. Plutarch alſo mentions, in ſupport of the gigantic ſtature, that Sertorius opened the grave of Antæus in Africa, and found a ſkeleton which meaſured ſix cubits in length. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 151.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Hygin.* fab. 28, &c.—*Homer.* od. 7, & 10.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 280, &c.

Gĭgartum, a town of Phœnicia.

Gigis, one of the female attendants of Paryſatis, who was privy to the poiſoning of Statira. *Plut. in Artax.*

Gildo, a governor of Africa, in the reign of Arcadius. He died A. D. 398.

Gillo, an infamous adulterer, in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 1, v. 40.

Gindanes, a people Libya, who fed on the leaves of the lotus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 176.

Gindes, a river of Albania, flowing into the Cyrus.——Another of Meſopotamia. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 141.

Ginge. *Vid.* Gigis.

Gingūnum, a mountain of Umbria.

Gippius, a Roman who pretended to ſleep, that his wife might indulge her adulterous propenſities, &c.

Gisco, ſon of Hamilcon the Carthaginian general, was baniſhed from his country by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled, and empowered by the Carthaginians to puniſh, in what manner he pleaſed, thoſe who had occaſioned his baniſhment. He was ſatisfied to ſee them proſtrate on the ground, and to place his foot on their neck, ſhewing that independence and forgiveneſs are two of the moſt brilliant virtues of a great mind. He was made a general ſoon after, in Sicily, againſt the Corinthians, about 309 years before the Chriſtian era; and by his ſucceſs and intrepidity, he obliged the enemies of his country to ſue for peace.

Glădiātōrii ludi, combats originally

exhibited on the grave of deceaſed perſons at Rome. They were firſt introduced at Rome by the Bruti, upon the death of their father, A. U. C. 488. It was ſuppoſed that the ghoſts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood; therefore at funerals, it was uſual to murder ſlaves in cool blood. In ſucceeding ages, it was reckoned leſs cruel to oblige them to kill one another like men, than to ſlaughter them like brutes, therefore the barbarity was covered by the ſpecious ſhow of pleaſure and voluntary combat. Originally captives, criminals, or diſobedient ſlaves, were trained up for combat: but when the diverſion became more frequent, and was exhibited on the ſmalleſt occaſion, to procure eſteem and popularity, many of the Roman citizens enliſted themſelves among the gladiators, and Nero, at one ſhow, exhibited no leſs than 400 ſenators and 600 knights. The people were treated with theſe combats, not only by the great and opulent, but the very prieſts had their *Ludi pontificales*, and *Ludi ſacerdotales*. It is ſuppoſed that there were no more than three pair of gladiators exhibited by the Bruti. Their numbers, however, increaſed with the luxury and power of the city; and the gladiators became ſo formidable, that Spartacus, one of their body, had courage to take up arms, and the ſucceſs to defeat the Roman armies, only with a train of his fellow-ſufferers. The more prudent of the Romans were ſenſible of the dangers which threatened the ſtate, by keeping ſuch a number of deſperate men in arms, and therefore, many ſalutary laws were propoſed to limit their number, as well as to ſettle the time in which the ſhew could be exhibited with ſafety and convenience. Under the emperors, not only ſenators and knights, but even women engaged among the gladiators, and ſeemed to forget the inferiority of their ſex. When there were to be any ſhows, hand-bills were circulated to give notice to the people, and to mention the place, number, time, and every circumſtance requiſite to be known. When they were firſt brought upon the *arena*, they walked round the place with great pomp and ſolemnity, and after that they were matched in equal pairs with great nicety. They firſt had a ſkirmiſh with wooden ſiles, called *rudes* or *arma luſoria*. After this the effective weapons, ſuch as ſwords, daggers, &c. called *arma decretoria* were given them, and the ſignal for the engagement was given by the ſound of a trumpet. As they had all previouſly ſworn to fight till death, or ſuffer death in the moſt excruciating torments, the fight was bloody and obſtinate, and when one ſignified his ſubmiſſion by ſurrendering his arms, the victor was not permitted to grant him his life, without the leave and approbation of the multitude. This was done by clenching the fingers of both hands between each other, and holding the thumbs upright cloſe together, or by bending back their thumbs. The firſt of theſe was called *pollicem premere*, and ſignified the wiſh of the people to ſpare the life of the conquered. The other ſign, called *pollicem vertere*, ſignified their diſapprobation, and ordered the victor to put his antagoniſt to death. The victor was generally rewarded with a palm, and other expreſſive marks of the people's favor. He was moſt commonly preſented with a *pileus* and *rudis*. When one of the combatants received a remarkable wound, the people exclaimed *habet*, and expreſſed their concern by ſhouts. The combats of gladiators, were ſometimes different, either in weapons or dreſs, whence they were generally diſtinguiſhed into the following orders: The *ſecutores* were armed with a ſword and buckler, to keep off the net of their antagoniſts, the *retiarii*. Theſe laſt endeavoured to throw their net over the head of their antagoniſt, and in that manner to entangle him, and prevent him from ſtriking. If this did not ſucceed, they betook themſelves to flight. Their dreſs was a ſhort coat with a hat tied under the chin with broad ribbon. They wore a trident in their left hand. The *Threces*, originally Thracians, were armed with a faulchion, and ſmall round ſhield. The *myrmillones*, called alſo *Galli*, from their Gallic dreſs, were much the ſame as the *ſecutores*. They were, like them, armed with a ſword, and, on the top of their head-piece, they wore the figure of a fiſh emboſſed, called μορμυρος, whence their name. The *Hoplomachi*, were completely armed from head to foot, as their name implies. The *Samnites*, armed after the manner of the Samnites, wore a large ſhield broad at the top, and growing more narrow at the bottom, more conveniently to defend the upper parts of the body. The *Eſſedarii*, generally fought from the *eſſedum*, or chariot uſed by the ancient Gauls and Britons. The *andabatæ*, αναβαται, fought on horſeback, with a helmet that covered and defended their faces and eyes. Hence *andabatarum more pugnare*, is to fight blindfolded. The *meridiani*, engaged in the afternoon. The *poſtulatitii*, were men of great ſkill and experience, and ſuch as were generally produced by the emperors. The *fiſcales* were maintained out of the emperor's treaſury, *fiſcus*. The *dimachæri* fought with two ſwords in their hands, whence their name. After theſe cruel exhibitions had been continued for the amuſement of the

Roman

Roman populace, they were aboliſhed by Conſtantine the Great, near 600 years after their firſt inſtitution. They were, however, revived under the reign of Conſtantius and his two ſucceſſors, but Honorius for ever put an end to theſe cruel barbarities.

GLANIS, a river of Cumæ.—Of Iberia.—Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 454.

GLANUM, a town of Gaul, now *St. Remi*, in Provence.

GLAPHŸRE & GLAPHŸRA, a daughter of Archelaus the high-prieſt of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two ſons from M. Antony, whom ſhe corrupted by defiling the bed of her huſband. This amour of Antony with Glaphyra, highly diſpleaſed his wife Fulvia, who wiſhed Auguſtus to avenge his infidelity, by receiving from her the ſame favors which Glaphyra received from Antony.—Her grand daughter bore the ſame name. She was a daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander a ſon of Herod, by whom ſhe had two ſons. After the death of Alexander, ſhe married her brother-in-law Archelaus.

GLAPHŸRUS, a famous adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 77.

GLAUCE, the wife of Actæus, daughter of Cychræus. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Creon, who married Jaſon. [*Vid. Creuſa.*]——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

GLAUCIPPE, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

GLAUCIPPUS, a Greek, who wrote a treatiſe concerning the ſacred rites obſerved at Athens.

GLAUCON, a writer of dialogues at Athens. *Diog. in vit.*

GLAUCONŎME, one of the Nereides.

GLAUCŌPIS, a ſirname of Minerva, from the blueneſs of her eyes.

GLAUCUS, a ſon of Hippolochus, the ſon of Bellerophon. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the ſimplicity to exchange his golden ſuit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one, whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to expreſs a fooliſh purchaſe. He behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 96.—*Homer. Il.* 6.——A fiſherman of Anthedon in Bœotia, ſon of Neptune and Nais, or according to others of Polybius the ſon of Mercury. As he was fiſhing, he obſerved that all the fiſhes which he laid on the graſs received freſh vigor as they touched the ground, and immediately eſcaped from him by leaping into the ſea. He attributed the cauſe of it to the graſs, and by taſting it, he found himſelf ſuddenly moved with a deſire of living in the ſea. Upon this he leaped into the water, and was made a ſea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the requeſt of the gods. After this transformation, he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whoſe ingratitude was ſeverely puniſhed by Circe. [*Vid. Scylla*]. He is repreſented like the other ſea deities with a long beard, diſhevelled hair, and ſhaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fiſh. He received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, and according to ſome accounts he was the interpreter of Nereus. He aſſiſted the Argonauts in their expedition, and foretold them that Hercules, and the two ſons of Leda, would one day receive immortal honors. The fable of his metamorphoſis has been explained by ſome authors, who obſerve that he was an excellent diver, who was devoured by fiſhes as he was ſwimming in the ſea. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 905, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 199.—*Athen.* 7.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ariſtot. de Rep. Del.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 22.——A ſon of Siſyphus king of Corinth, by Merope the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. He prevented his mares from having any commerce with the ſtallions, in the expectation that they would become ſwifter in running, upon which Venus inſpired the mares with ſuch fury, that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games, which Adraſtus had celebrated in honor of his father. He was buried at Potnia. *Hygin.* fab. 250.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 367.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.——A ſon of Minos the 2d, and Paſiphae, who was ſmothered in a caſk of honey. His father, ignorant of his fate, conſulted the oracle to know where he was, and received for anſwer, that the ſoothſayer who beſt deſcribed him an ox, which was of three different colors among his flocks, would beſt give him intelligence of his ſon's ſituation. Polyidus was found ſuperior to all the other ſoothſayers, and was commanded by the king to find the young prince. When he had found him, Minos confined him with the dead body, and told him that he never would reſtore his liberty, if he did not reſtore him to life. Polyidus was ſtruck with the king's ſeverity, but while he ſtood in aſtoniſhment, a ſerpent ſuddenly came towards the body and touched it. Polyidus killed the ſerpent, and immediately a ſecond came, who ſeeing the other without motion or ſigns of life, diſappeared, and ſoon after returned with a certain herb in his mouth. This herb he laid on the body of the dead ſerpent, who was immediately reſtored to life. Polyidus, who had attentively conſidered what paſſed, ſeized the herb, and with it he rubbed the body of the dead prince, who was inſtantly raiſed to life. Minos received Glaucus with gratitude, but he refuſed

refuſed to reſtore Polyidus to liberty, before he taught his ſon the art of divination and prophecy. He conſented with great reluctance, and when he was at laſt permitted to return to Argolis his native country, he deſired his pupil to ſpit in his mouth. Glaucus willingly conſented, and from that moment he forgot all the knowledge of divination and healing, which he had received from the inſtructions of Polyidus. Hyginus aſcribes the recovery of Glaucus to Æſculapius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Hygin.* 136 & 251, &c.——A ſon of Epytus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Meſſenia, about 10 centuries before the Auguſtan age. He introduced the worſhip of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the firſt who offered ſacrifices to Machaon the ſon of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.——A ſon of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Dictys. Cret.* 4.——An Argonaut.——A ſon of Imbraſus, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.——A ſon of Hippolytus.——An athlete of Eubœa. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 9.——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3.——A phyſician of Cleopatra. *Plut. in Anton.*——A warrior, in the age of Phocion. *Id. in Phoc.*——A phyſician expoſed on a croſs, becauſe Hephæſtion died while under his care. *Id. in Alex.*——An artiſt of Chios. *Pauſ.*——A Spartan. *Id.*——A grove of Bœotia. *Id.*——A bay of Caria now the gulf of *Macri*. *Id.*——An hiſtorian of Rhegium in Italy.——A bay and river of Libya.——Of Peloponneſus.——Of Colchis falling into the Phaſis.

GLAUTIAS, a king of Illyricum, who educated Pyrrhus.

GLICON, a phyſician of Panſa, accuſed of having poiſoned the wound of his patron, &c. *Suet. in Aug.* 11.

GLISSAS, a town of Bœotia, with a ſmall river in the neighbourhood. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 19.

GLYCĔRA, a beautiful woman, celebrated by *Horace* 1, od. 19, 30.——A courtezan of Sicyon ſo ſkilful in making garlands, that ſome attributed to her the invention of them.——A famous courtezan, whom Harpalus brought from Athens to Babylon.

GLYCĔRIUM, a harlot of Theſpis, who preſented her countrymen with the painting of Cupid, which Praxiteles had given her.

GLYCON, a man remarkable for his ſtrength. *Horat.* 1, ep. 1, v. 30.——A phyſician who attended Panſa, and was accuſed of poiſoning his patron's wound. *Suet. Aug.* 11.

GLYMPES, a town on the borders of the Lacedæmonians and Meſſenians. *Polyb.* 4.

GNATIA, a town of Apulia, about thirty miles from Brunduſium, badly ſupplied with water. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5.

GNIDUS. *Vid.* Cnidus.

GNOSSIS & GNOSSIA, an epithet given to Ariadne, becauſe ſhe lived, or was born at Gnoſſus. The crown which ſhe received from Bacchus, and which was made a conſtellation, is called *Gnoſſia Stella*. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 222.

GNOSSUS, a famous city of Crete, the reſidence of king Minos. The name of *Gnoſſia tellus*, is often applied to the whole iſland. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 23.—*Strab.* 10.—*Homer. Od.*

GOBANITIO, a chief of the Arverni, uncle to Vercingetorix. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

GOBAR, a governor of Meſopotamia, who checked the courſe of the Euphrates, that it might not run rapidly through Babylon. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

GOBARES, a Perſian governor, who ſurrendered to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 31.

GOBRYAS, a Perſian, one of the ſeven noblemen who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Vid.* Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70.

GOLGI, (ōrum) a place of Cyprus, ſacred to Venus *Golgia*, and to Cupid. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.

GOMPHI, a town of Theſſaly, near the ſprings of the Peneus.

GONĀTAS, one of the Antigoni.

GONIĂDES, nymphs in the neighbourhood of the river Cytherus. *Strab.* 8.

GONIPPUS & PANORMUS, two youths of Andania, who diſturbed the Lacedæmonians when celebrating the feſtivals of Pollux. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 27.

GONNI & GONOCONDYLOS, a town of Theſſaly at the entrance into Tempe. *Liv.* 36, c. 10. l. 42, c. 54.—*Strab.* 4.

GONOESSA, a town of Troas. *Senec. in Troad.*

GONUSSA, a town of Sicyon. *Pauſ.*

GORDIÆI, mountains in Armenia, where the Tigris riſes, ſuppoſed to be the Ararat of ſcripture.

GORDIĀNUS, M. Antonius Africanus, a ſon of Metius Marcellus, deſcended from Trajan, by his mother's ſide. In the greateſt affluence he cultivated learning, and was an example of piety and virtue. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and compoſed a poem in 30 books upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus, and M. Aurelius. He was ſuch an advocate for good breeding and politeneſs, that he never ſat down in the preſence of his father-in-law, Annius Severus, who paid him daily viſits, before he was promoted to the prætorſhip. He was ſometime after elected conſul, and went to take the government of Africa, in the capacity of proconſul. After he had attained his 80th year, in the greateſt ſplendor and domeſtic tranquillity, he was roufed from his

his peaceful occupations by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death gained his compliance. Maximinus marched againſt him with the greateſt indignation; and Gordian ſent his ſon, with whom he ſhared the imperial dignity, to oppoſe the enemy. Young Gordian was killed; and the father, worn out with age, and grown deſperate on account of his misfortunes, ſtrangled himſelf at Carthage, before he had been ſix weeks at the head of the empire, A. D. 236. He was univerſally lamented by the army and people.——M. Antonius Africanus, ſon of Gordianus, was inſtructed by Serenus Samnoticus, who left him his library, which conſiſted of 62,000 volumes. His enlightened underſtanding, and his peaceful diſpoſition, recommended him to the favor of the emperor Heliogabalus. He was made preſect of Rome, and afterwards conſul, by the emperor Alexander Severus. He paſſed into Africa, in the character of lieutenant to his father, who had obtained that province; and ſeven years after he was elected emperor, in conjunction with him. He marched againſt the partizans of Maximinus, his antagoniſt in Mauritania, and was killed in a bloody battle on the 25th of June, A. D. 236, after a reign of about ſix weeks. He was of an amiable diſpoſition, but he has been juſtly blamed by his biographers, on account of his laſcivious propenſities, which reduced him to the weakneſs and infirmities of old age, though he was but in his 46th year at the time of his death.——M. Antonius Pius, grandſon of the firſt Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honored with the title of Cæſar. He was proclaimed emperor, in the 16th year of his age, and his election was attended with univerſal marks of approbation. In the 18th year of his age, he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Miſitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Miſitheus was entruſted with the moſt important offices of the ſtate by his ſon-in-law; and his adminiſtration proved how deſerving he was of the confidence and affection of his imperial maſter. He corrected the various abuſes which prevailed in the ſtate, and reſtored the antient diſcipline among the ſoldiers. By his prudence and political ſagacity, all the chief towns in the empire were ſtored with proviſions, which could maintain the emperor and a large army during 15 days upon any emergency. Gordian was not leſs active than his father-in-law; and when Sapor, the king of Perſia, had invaded the Roman provinces in the eaſt, he boldly marched to meet him, and in his way defeated a large body of Goths, in Mœſia. He conquered Sapor, and took many floriſhing cities in the eaſt, from his adverſary. In this ſucceſs the ſenate decreed him a triumph, and ſaluted Miſitheus as the guardian of the republic. Gordian was aſſaſſinated in the eaſt, A. D. 244, by the means of Philip, who had ſucceeded to the virtuous Miſitheus, and who uſurped the ſovereign power by murdering a warlike and amiable prince. The ſenate, ſenſible of his merit, honored him with a moſt ſplendid funeral on the confines of Perſia, and ordered that the deſcendants of the Gordians ſhould ever be free, at Rome, from all the heavy taxes and burdens of the ſtate. During the reign of Gordianus, there was an uncommon eclipſe of the ſun, in which the ſtars appeared in the middle of the day.

Gordium, a town of Phrygia. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 7.—*Liv.* 38, c. 18.—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.

Gordius, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peaſant, was raiſed to the throne. During a ſedition the Phrygians conſulted the oracle, and were told that all their troubles would ceaſe as ſoon as they choſe for their king, the firſt man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. Gordius was the object of their choice, and he immediately conſecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught tree, was made in ſuch an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumſtance, a report was ſoon ſpread that the empire of Aſia was promiſed by the oracle to him that could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conqueſt of Aſia, paſſed by Gordium; and as he wiſhed to leave nothing undone, which might inſpire his ſoldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Aſia, he cut the knot with his ſword; and from that circumſtance aſſerted that the oracle was really fulfilled, and that his claims to univerſal empire were fully juſtified. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 7.—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.—*Arrian.* 1. ——A tyrant of Corinth. *Ariſtot.*

Gorgāsus, a man who received divine honors at Pheræ in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

Gorge, a daughter of Œneus, king of Calydon, by Althæa, daughter of Theſtius. She married Andremon, by whom ſhe had Oxilus, who headed the Heraclidæ, when they made an attempt upon Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 38.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 542.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Gorgias, a celebrated ſophiſt and orator, ſirnamed *Leontinus*, becauſe born at Leontium in Sicily. He was ſent by his countrymen

trymen to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the Athenians againſt the Syracuſans, and was ſucceſsful in his embaſſy. He lived to his 108th year, and died B. C. 400. Some fragments of his compoſitions are extant. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.—*Cic. in Orat.* 22, *&c. Seneca.* 15, *in Brut.* 15.—*Quintil.* 3 & 12.——An officer of Antiochus Epiphanes.——An Athenian, who wrote an account of all the proſtitutes of Athens. *Athen.*——A Macedonian, forced to war with Amyntas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

GORGO, the wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta, &c.——The name of the ſhip which carried Perſeus, after he had conquered Meduſa.

GORGŎNES, three celebrated ſiſters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whoſe names were Stheno, Euryale, and Meduſa, all immortal except Meduſa. According to the mythologiſts, their hairs were intwined with ſerpents, their hands were of braſs, their body was covered with impenetrable ſcales, and their teeth were as long as the tuſks of a wild boar, and they turned to ſtones all thoſe on whom they fixed their eyes. Meduſa alone had ſerpents in her hair, according to Ovid, and this proceeded from the reſentment of Minerva, in whoſe temple Meduſa had gratified the paſſion of Neptune, who was enamoured of the beautiful color of her locks, which the goddeſs changed into ſerpents. Æſchylus ſays, that they had only one tooth and one eye between them, of which they had the uſe each in her turn; and accordingly it was at the time that they were exchanging the eye, that Perſeus attacked them, and cut off Meduſa's head. According to ſome authors, Perſeus, when he went to the conqueſt of the Gorgons, was armed with an inſtrument like a ſcythe by Mercury, and provided with a looking-glaſs by Minerva, beſides winged ſhoes, and a helmet of Pluto, which rendered all objects clearly viſible and open to the view, while the perſon who wore it remained totally inviſible. With weapons like theſe, Perſeus obtained an eaſy victory; and after his conqueſt, returned his arms to the different deities, whoſe favors and aſſiſtance he had ſo recently experienced. The head of Meduſa remained in his hands; and after he had finiſhed all his laborious expeditions he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which ſhe turned into ſtones all ſuch as fixed their eyes upon it. It is ſaid, that after the conqueſt of the Gorgons, Perſeus took his flight in the air towards Æthiopia; and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Meduſa's head were changed into ſerpents, which have ever ſince infeſted the ſandy deſarts of Libya. The horſe Pegaſus alſo aroſe from the blood of Meduſa, as well as Chryſaor with his golden ſword. The reſidence of the Gorgons was beyond the ocean towards the weſt, according to Heſiod. Æſchylus makes them inhabit the eaſtern parts of Scythia; and Ovid, as the moſt received opinion, ſupports that they lived in the inland parts of Libya, near the lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Heſperides. Diodorus, and others, explain the fable of the Gorgons, by ſuppoſing that they were a warlike race of women near the Amazons, whom Perſeus, with the help of a large army, totally deſtroyed. *Heſiod. Theog. & Scut.*—*Apollon.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 5 & 11.—*Virg. Æn* 6, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Æſchyl. Prom. Act.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 7 & 12. *Olymp.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618, &c.—*Palæphat. de Phorcyn.*

GORGŎNIA, a ſirname of Pallas, becauſe Perſeus, armed with her ſhield, had conquered the Gorgon, who had polluted her temple with Neptune.

GORGŎNIUS, a man ridiculed by Horace for his ill ſmell. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

GORGŎPHŎNE, a daughter of Perſeus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Meſſenia, by whom ſhe had Apharеus and Leucippus. After the death of Perieres, ſhe married Œbalus, who made her mother of Icarus and Tyndarus. She is the firſt whom the mythologiſts mention as having had a ſecond huſband. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 1, 2 & 3.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

GORGŎPHŎNUS, a ſon of Electryon and Anaxo. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

GORGŎPHŎRA, a ſirname of Minerva, from her ægis, on which was the head of the gorgon Meduſa.

GORGUS, the ſon of Ariſtomenes the Meſſenian. He was married, when young, to a virgin by his father, who had experienced the greateſt kindneſſes from her humanity, and had been enabled to conquer ſeven Cretans, who had attempted his life, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 19.——A ſon of Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum.——A man, whoſe knowledge of metals proved very ſerviceable to Alexander, &c.

GORGYTHION, a ſon of Priam, killed by Teucer. *Homer.* Il. 8.

GORTUÆ, a people of Eubœa, who fought with the Medes at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

GORTYN, GORTYS, & GORTŸNA, an inland town of Crete. It was on the inhabitants of this place, that Annibal, to ſave his money, practiſed an artifice recorded in *C. Nep. in Ann.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 214. l. 7, v. 214.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 773.

GORTŸNIA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

GOTTHI, a celebrated nation of Germany, called

called also Gothones, Gutones, Gythones and Guttones. They were warriors by profession, as well as all their savage neighbours. They extended their power over all parts of the world, and chiefly directed their arms against the Roman empire. Their first attempt against Rome, was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine. They plundered Rome, under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 410. From becoming the enemies of the Romans, the Goths gradually became their mercenaries; and as they were powerful and united they soon dictated to their imperial masters, and introduced disorders, anarchy, and revolutions in the west of Europe. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 2, &c.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, twice consul, and once censor, was distinguished by his integrity as well as his prudence and superior ability either in the senate or at the head of the armies. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipio's, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 48. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, who had been educated under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for their eloquence, seditions, and an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, affected moderation, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the Agrarian law, which had already caused such dissensions at Rome. (*Vid. Agraria.*) By the means of violence, his proposition passed into a law, and he was appointed commissioner, with his father-in-law Appius Claudius, and his brother Caius, to make an equal division of the lands among the people. The riches of Attalus, which were left to the Roman people by will, were distributed without opposition; and Tiberius enjoyed the triumph of his successful enterprize, when he was assassinated in the midst of his adherents by P. Nasica, while the populace were all unanimous to re-elect him to serve the office of tribune the following year. The death of Tiberius checked, for a while, the friends of the people; but Caius, spurred by ambition and furious zeal, attempted to remove every obstacle which stood in his way by force and violence. He supported the cause of the people with more vehemence, but less moderation, than Tiberius; and his success served only to awaken his ambition, and animate his resentment against the nobles. With the privileges of a tribune, he soon became the arbiter of the republic, and treated the patricians with contempt. This behaviour hastened the ruin of Caius, and in the tumult he fled to the temple of Diana, where his friends prevented him from committing suicide. This encreased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, B. C. 121, about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber, and his wife was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. Caius has been accused of having stained his hands in the blood of Scipio Africanus the younger, who was found murdered in his bed. *Plut. in vitâ.—Cic. in Cat.* 1.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 796.—*Flor.* 2, c. 17. l. 3, c. 14, &c.——Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 53.——A general of the Sabines, taken by Q. Cincinnatus.——A Roman consul, defeated by Annibal, &c. *C. Nep. in Ann.*

Grādīvus, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from χραδαινειν, *brandishing a spear.* His residence was supposed to be among the fierce and savage Thracians and Getæ, over whom he particularly presided. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 35.—*Homer. Il.—Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Græci, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Græcia.

Græcia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the Mediterranean sea, east by the Ægean, and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces: Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. This country has been reckoned superior to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil; and above all, the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. The inhabitants, whose history is darkened in its primitive ages with fabulous accounts and traditions, supported that they were the original inhabitants of the country, and born from the earth where they dwelt; and they heard with contempt the probable conjectures, which traced their origin among the first inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first periods of their history the Greeks were governed by monarchs; and there were as many kings as there were cities. The monarchical power gradually decreased; the love of liberty established the republican government; and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained

in the hands of an abſolute ſovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts firſt rendered the Greeks reſpectable among their neighbours; and in the ſucceeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demi-gods to diſplay their valor in the field of battle. The ſimplicity of the ancient Greeks rendered them virtuous; and the eſtabliſhment of the Olympic games, in particular, where the noble reward of the conqueror was a laurel crown, contributed to their aggrandizement, and made them ambitious of fame, and not the ſlaves of riches. The auſterity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, inſenſible to bodily pain, fearleſs and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale, ſufficiently ſhow what ſuperiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undiſciplined barbarians. After many ſignal victories over the Perſians, they became elated with their ſucceſs; and when they found no one able to diſpute their power abroad, they turned their arms one againſt the other, and leagued with foreign ſtates to deſtroy the moſt floriſhing of their cities. The Meſſenian and Peloponneſian wars, are examples of the dreadful calamities which ariſe from civil diſcord, and long proſperity, and the ſucceſs with which the gold and the ſword of Philip and of his ſon corrupted and enſlaved Greece, fatally proved that when a nation becomes indolent and diſſipated at home, it ceaſes to be reſpectable in the eyes of the neighbouring ſtates. The annals of Greece however abound with ſingular proofs of heroiſm and reſolution. The bold retreat of the ten thouſand, who had aſſiſted Cyrus againſt his brother Artaxerxes, reminded their countrymen of their ſuperiority over all other nations; and taught Alexander, that the conqueſt of the eaſt might be effected with a handful of Grecian ſoldiers. While the Greeks rendered themſelves ſo illuſtrious by their military exploits, the arts and ſciences were aſſiſted by conqueſt, and received freſh luſtre from the application and induſtry of their profeſſors. The labors of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a compoſition was determined by the applauſe or diſapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators; and eloquence ſeemed to be ſo nearly connected with the military profeſſion, that he was deſpiſed by his ſoldiers, who could not addreſs them upon any emergency with a ſpirited and well delivered oration. The learning, as well as the virtues of Socrates, procured him a name; and the writings of Ariſtotle have, perhaps, gained him a more laſting fame, than all the conqueſts and trophies of his royal pupil. Such were the occupations and accompliſhments of the Greeks; their language became almoſt univerſal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring ſtates, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. The Greeks planted ſeveral colonies, and totally peopled the weſtern coaſts of Aſia Minor. In the eaſtern parts of Italy, there were alſo many ſettlements made; and the country received from its Greek inhabitants, the name of *Magna Græcia*. For ſome time Greece ſubmitted to the yoke of Alexander and his ſucceſſors, and at laſt, after a ſpirited though ineffectual ſtruggle in the Achæan league, it fell under the power of Rome, and became one of its dependent provinces governed by a pro-conſul.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies, whence the name. Its boundaries are very uncertain; ſome ſay that it extended on the ſouthern parts of Italy, and others ſuppoſe that Magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To theſe ſome add Sicily, which was likewiſe peopled by Greek colonies. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 64.—*Strab.* &c.

GRÆCĪNUS, a ſenator, put to death by Caligula, becauſe he refuſed to accuſe Sejanus, &c. *Senec. de. Benef.* 2.

GRÆCUS, a man from whom ſome ſuppoſe that Greece received its name. *Ariſtot.*

GRAIUS, an inhabitant of Greece.

GRAMPIUS MONS, the Grampian mountains in Scotland. *Tacit. Agric.* 29.

GRANĪCUS, a river of Bithynia, famous for the battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, 22d of May, B.C. 334, when 600,000 Perſians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.*—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.

GRANIUS PETRONIUS, an officer, who being taken by Pompey's generals, refuſed the life which was tendered to him; obſerving that Cæſar's ſoldiers received not, but granted life. He killed himſelf. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A queſtor, whom Sylla had ordered to be ſtrangled, only one day before he died a natural death. *Plut.*——A ſon of the wife of Marius, by a former huſband. ——Quintus, a man intimate with Craſſus and other illuſtrious men of Rome, whoſe vices he laſhed with an unſparing hand. *Cic. Brut.* 43 & 46. *Orat.* 2, c. 60.

GRATIÆ, three goddeſſes. *Vid.* Charites.

GRĀTIĀNUS, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian 1ſt. He was raiſed to the throne, though only eight years old; and after he had reigned for ſome time conjointly with his father, he became ſole emperor, in the 16th year of his age. He ſoon after took, as his imperial colleague, Theodoſius,

Theodoſius, whom he appointed over the eaſtern parts of the empire. His courage in the field is as remarkable as his love of learning, and fondneſs of philoſophy. He ſlaughtered 30,000 Germans in a battle, and ſupported the tottering ſtate by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the Pagan ſuperſtition of his ſubjects proved his ruin; and Maximinus, who undertook the defence of the worſhip of Jupiter and of all the gods, was joined by an infinite number of diſcontented Romans, and met Gratian near Paris in Gaul. Gratian was forſaken by his troops in the field of battle, and was murdered by the rebels, A. D. 383, in the 24th year of his age.——A Roman ſoldier, inveſted with the imperial purple by the rebellious army in Britain, in oppoſition to Honorius. He was aſſaſſinated four months after, by thoſe very troops to whom he owed his elevation, A. D. 407.

Gratidia, a woman at Neapolis, called Canidia by Horace. *Epod.* 3.

Gration, a giant killed by Diana.

Gratius Faliscus, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on courſing, called *Cynegeticon*, much commended for its elegance and perſpicuity. It may be compared to the Georgics of Virgil, to which it is nearly equal in the number of verſes. The lateſt edition is of Amſt. 4to. 1728.

Gravii, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 366.

Grăviscæ, now *Eremo de St. Auguſtino*, a maritime town of Etruria, which aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. The air was unwholeſome, on account of the marſhes and ſtagnant waters in its neighbouhood. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.—*Liv.* 40, c. 29. l. 41, c. 16.

Gravius, a Roman knight of Puteoli, killed at Dyrrachium, &c. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ.*

Gregorius, Theod. Thaumaturgus, a diſciple of Origen, afterwards biſhop of Neocæſarea, the place of his birth. He died A. D. 266, and it is ſaid he left only ſeventeen idolaters in his dioceſe, where he had found only ſeventeen Chriſtians. Of his works, are extant his gratulatory oration to Origen, a canonical epiſtle, and other treatiſes in greek, the beſt edition of which is that of Paris, fol. 1622.——Nazianzen, ſirnamed the *Divine*, was biſhop of Conſtantinople, which he reſigned on its being diſputed. His writings rival thoſe of the moſt celebrated orators of Greece, in eloquence, ſublimity, and variety. His ſermons are more for philoſophers, than common hearers, but replete with ſerioufneſs and devotion. Eraſmus ſaid, that he was afraid to tranſlate his works, from the apprehenſion of not transfuſing into another language the ſmartneſs and acumen of his ſtile, and the ſtatelineſs and happy diction of the whole. He died, A. D. 389. The beſt edition is that of the Benedictins, the firſt volume of which, in fol. was publiſhed at Paris, 1778. ——A biſhop of Nyſſa, author of the Nicene creed. His ſtile is repreſented as allegorical and affected; and he has been accuſed of mixing philoſophy too much with theology. His writings conſiſt of commentaries on ſcripture, moral diſcourſes, ſermons on myſteries, dogmatical treatiſes, panegyrics on ſaints; the beſt edition of which is that of Morell, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1615. The biſhop died, A. D. 396.—— Another Chriſtian writer, whoſe works were edited by the Benedictins, in 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1705.

Grinnes, a people among the Batavians. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 20.

Gropus, a man diſtinguiſhed as much for his probity as his riches, to whom *Horace* addreſſed 2 *Od.* 16.

Grudii, a people tributary to the Nervii, ſuppoſed to have inhabited the country near Tournay or Bruges in Flanders. *Cæſ. G.* 5, c. 38.

Grumentum, now *Armento*, an inland town of Lucania on the river Aciris. *Liv.* 23, c. 37. l. 27, c. 41.

Gryllus, a ſon of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himſelf ſlain, at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 363. His father was offering a ſacrifice when he received the news of his death, and he threw down the garland which was on his head; but he replaced it, when he heard that the enemy's general had fallen by his hands; and he obſerved, that his death ought to be celebrated with every demonſtration of joy, rather than of lamentation. *Ariſtot.*—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 11, &c.——One of the companions of Ulyſſes, changed into a ſwine by Circe.

Grynēum & Grynium, a town near Clazomenæ, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle, on account of which he is called *Grynæus*. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 72. *Æn.* 4, v. 345.

Grynēus, one of the Centaurs, who fought againſt the Lapithæ, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 260.

Gyărus & Gyăros, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, near Delos. The Romans were wont to ſend their culprits there. *Ovid.* 7. *Met.* v. 407.

Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the games exhibited after the death of Anchiſes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 118, &c.——A part of the territories of Syracuſe, in the poſſeſſion of Dionyſius.——A Rutulian, ſon of Melampus, killed by Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 318.

Gygæus,

GŸGÆUS, a lake of Lydia, 40 ſtadia from Sardis. *Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 18.

GŸGE, a maid of Paryſatis.

GŸGES or GYES, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, repreſented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war againſt the gods, and was afterwards puniſhed in Tartarus. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 7, v. 18.——A Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of the country, ſhowed his wife naked. The queen was ſo incenſed at this inſtance of imprudence and infirmity in her huſband, that ſhe ordered Gyges, either to prepare for death himſelf, or to murder Candaules, He choſe the latter, and married the queen, and aſcended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Chriſtian era. He was the firſt of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the immenſe preſents which he made to the oracle of Delphi. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8. According to Plato, Gyges deſcended into a chaſm of the earth, where he found a brazen horſe, whoſe ſides he opened, and ſaw within the body the carcaſe of a man of uncommon ſize, from whoſe finger he took a brazen ring. This ring, when put on his finger, rendered him inviſible; and by means of its virtue, he introduced himſelf to the queen, murdered her huſband and married her, and uſurped the crown of Lydia. *Cic. offic.* 3, 9.——A man killed by Turnus, in his wars with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 762.——A beautiful boy of Cnidus, in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 5, v. 30.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, ſent B. C. 414, by his countrymen to aſſiſt Syracuſe, againſt the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demoſthenes, the enemy's generals, and obliged them to ſurrender. He accompanied Lyſander, in his expedition againſt Athens, and was preſent at the taking of that celebrated town. After the fall of Athens, he was intruſted by the conqueror with the money which had been taken in the plunder, which amounted to 1500 talents. As he conveyed it to Sparta, he had the meanneſs to unſew the bottom of the bags which contained it, and ſecreted about three hundred talents. His theft was diſcovered; and to avoid the puniſhment which he deſerved, he fled from his country, and by this act of meanneſs tarniſhed the glory of his victorious actions. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 199.—*Plut. in Nicia.*——An Arcadian in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 272.

GYMNĂSIA, a large city near Colchis. *Diod.* 14.

GYMNĂSIUM, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exerciſes were performed, and where not only wreſtlers and dancers exhibited, but alſo philoſophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compoſitions. The room was high and ſpacious, and could contain many thouſands of ſpectators. The laborious exerciſes of the Gymnaſium were running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wreſtling, and boxing, which was called by the Greeks πενταθλον, and by the Romans *quinquertia*. In riding, the athlete led a horſe, on which he ſometimes was mounted, conducting another by the bridle, and jumping from the one upon the other. Whoever came firſt to the goal, and jumped with the greateſt agility, obtained the prize. In running a-foot the athletes were ſometimes armed, and he who came firſt was declared victorious. Leaping was an uſeful exerciſe: its primary object was to teach the ſoldiers to jump over ditches, and paſs over eminences during a ſiege, or in the field of battle. In throwing the quoit, the prize was adjudged to him who threw it fartheſt. The quoits were made either with wood, ſtone, or metal. The wreſtlers employed all their dexterity to bring their adverſary to the ground, and the boxers had their hands armed with gauntlets, called alſo *ceſtus*. Their blows were dangerous, and often ended in the death of one of the combatants. In wreſtling and boxing, the athletes were often naked, whence the word Gymnaſium, γυμνος, *nudus*. They anointed themſelves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies ſlippery, and more difficult to be graſped.

GYMNĒSIÆ, two iſlands near the Iberus in the Mediterranean, called Baleares by the Greeks. *Plut.* 5, c. 8.—*Strab.* 2.

GYMNETES, a people of Æthiopia, who lived almoſt naked. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.

GYMNIÆ, a town of Colchis. *Xenoph. Arab.* 4.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a certain ſect of philoſophers in India, who, according to ſome, placed their *ſummum bonum* in pleaſure, and their *ſummum malum* in pain. They lived naked as their name implies, and for 37 years they expoſed themſelves in the open air, to the heat of the ſun, the inclemency of the ſeaſons, and the coldneſs of the night. They were often ſeen in the fields fixing their eyes full upon the diſc of the ſun from the time of its riſing till the hour of its ſetting. Sometimes they ſtood whole days upon one foot in burning ſand without moving, or ſhewing any concern for what ſurrounded them. Alexander was aſtoniſhed at the ſight of a ſect of men who ſeemed to deſpiſe bodily pain, and who inured themſelves to ſuffer the greateſt tortures without uttering a groan, or expreſſing any marks of fear. The conqueror condeſcended to viſit them, and his aſtoniſhment was encreaſed when he ſaw one

one of them aſcend a burning pile with firmneſs and unconcern, to avoid the infirmities of old age, and ſtand upright on one leg and unmoved, while the flames ſurrounded him on every ſide. *Vid.* Calanus. The Brachmans were a branch of the ſect of the Gymnoſophiſtæ. *Vid.* Brachmanes. *Strab.* 15, &c.—*Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 5.—*Lucan.* 3.—*Dion.*

GYNÆCEAS, a woman ſaid to have been the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Bacchus and of Midas.

GYNÆCOTHŒNAS, a name of Mars at Tegea, on account of a ſacrifice offered by the women without the aſſiſtance of the men, who were not permitted to appear at this religious ceremony. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

GYNDES, now *Zeindeh*, a river of Aſſyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus marched againſt Babylon, his army was ſtopped by this river, in which one of his favorite horſes was drowned. This ſo irritated the monarch that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, ſo that after this diviſion it hardly reached the knee. *Herodot.* 1, c. 189. & 202.

GYTHEUM, a ſea port town of Laconia, at the mouth of the Eurotas, in Peloponneſus, built by Hercules and Apollo, who had there deſiſted from their quarrels. The inhabitants were called *Gytheatæ*. *Cic. offic.* 3, c. 11.

HABIS, a king of Spain, who firſt taught his ſubjects agriculture, &c. *Juſtin.* 44, c. 4.

HADRIANOPŎLIS, a town of Thrace, on the Hebrus.

HADRIĀNUS, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Adrianus.

HADRIATĬCUM MARE. *Vid.* Adriaticum.

HÆDUI. *Vid.* Ædui.

HÆMON, a Theban youth, ſon of Creon, who was ſo captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himſelf on her tomb, when he heard that ſhe had been put to death by his father's orders. *Propert.* 2, el. 8, v. 21.——A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 685.——A friend of Æneas againſt Turnus. He was a native of Lycia. *Id.* 10, v. 126.

HÆMŎNIA. *Vid.* Æmonia.

HÆMUS, a mountain which ſeparates Thrace from Theſſaly, ſo high that from its top are viſible the Euxine and Adriatic ſeas, though this however is denied by Strabo. It receives its name from Hæmus, ſon of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain for aſpiring to divine honors. *Strab.* 7, p. 313.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 87.——A ſtage-player. *Juv.* 3, v. 99.

HAGES, a brother of king Porus who oppoſed Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5 & 14.——One of Alexander's flatterers.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 191.

HAGNO, a nymph.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

HAGNAGORA, a ſiſter of Ariſtomenes. *Pauſ.*

HALÆSUS, & HALĒSUS, a ſon of Agamemnon by Briſeis or Clytemneſtra. When he was driven from home, he came to Italy, and ſettled on mouut Maſſicus in Campania, and afterwards aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 724. l. 10, v. 352.——A river near Colophon in Aſia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

HALALA, a village of the foot of mount Taurus.

HALCYŎNE. *Vid.* Alcyone.

HALENTUM, a town at the north of Sicily. *Cic. Verr.* 3, c. 43. l. 4, c. 23.

HALESA, a town of Sicily. *Cic. Verr.* 2, c. 7. *Fam.* 13, ep. 32.

HALESIUS, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proſerpine was gathering flowers when ſhe was carried away by Pluto. *Colum.*

HALIA, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*——A feſtival at Rhodes in honor of the ſun.

HALIACMON, a river which ſeparates Theſſaly from Macedonia, and falls into the Sinus Thermiacus. *Cæſ. Civ.* 3, c. 36.—*Plin.* 31, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 127.

HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus, the ſon of Therſander. The monuments of Pandion king of Athens, and of Lyſander the Lacedæmonian general, were ſeen in that town. *Liv.* 42, c. 44 & 63.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.——A town of Peloponneſus.

HALICARNASSUS, now *Bodroun*, a maritime city of Caria, in Aſia Minor, where the mauſoleum, one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was erected. It was the reſidence of the ſovereigns of Caria, and was celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionyſius, Heraclitus, &c. *Maxim. Tyr.* 35.—*Vitruv. de Arch.*—*Diod.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 178.—*Strab.* 14.—*Liv.* 27, c. 10 & 16. l. 33, c. 20.

HALICYÆ, a town of Sicily, near Lily-

bæum, now *Saleme*. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. Verr.* 2, c 33.—*Diod.* 14.

HALIEIS, a town of Argolis.

HALIMEDE, a Nereid.

HALIRRHOTIUS, a ſon of Neptune and Euryte, who raviſhed Alcippe, daughter of Mars, becauſe ſhe ſlighted his addreſſes. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the raviſher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of juſtice to anſwer for the murder of his ſon. The cauſe was tried at Athens, in a place which has been called from thence Areopagus; αρης *Mars*, and παγος *village*, and the murderer was acquitted. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 21.

HALITHERSUS, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's ſuitors the return of Ulyſſes, and their own deſtruction. *Homer. Od.* 1.

HALIUS, a ſon of Alcinous, famous for his ſkill in dancing.——A Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

HALIZŌNES, a people of Paphlagonia. *Strab.* 14.

HALMUS, a ſon of Syſiphus, father to Chryſogone. He reigned in Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

HALMYDESSUS, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

HALOCRĂTES, a ſon of Hercules and Olympuſa. *Apollod.*

HALŌNE, an iſland of Propontis, oppoſite Cyzicus. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

HALONNESUS, an iſland on the coaſt of Macedonia, at the bottom of the Sinus Thermiacus. It was inhabited only by women, who had ſlaughtered all the males, and they defended themſelves againſt an invaſion. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

HALŌIA, a feſtival in Tegea. *Pauſ.*

HALŌTUS, an eunuch, who uſed to taſte the meat of Claudius. He poiſoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 66.

HALUS, a city of Achaia——of Theſſaly——of Parthia.

HĂLYÆETUS, a man changed into a bird of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 176.

HALYATTES. *Vid.* Alyattes.

HALYCUS, now *Platani*, a river at the ſouth of Sicily.

HALYS, now *Kizil-ermark*, a river of Aſia Minor, riſing in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine ſea. It received its name απο του ἁλος, from *ſalt*, becauſe its waters are of a ſalt and bitter taſte, from the nature of the ſoil over which they flow. It is famous for the defeat of Crœſus, king of Lydia, who was miſtaken by the ambiguous word of this oracle:

Χροισος ἁλυν διαβας μεγαλην αρχην διαλυσει.
If Crœſus paſſes over the Halys, he ſhall deſtroy a great empire.

That empire was his own. *Cic. de Div.* 2, c. 56.—*Curt.* 4, c. 11.—*Strab.* 12.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 272.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.——A man of Cyzicus killed by Pollux. *Val. Fl.* 3, v. 157.

HALYZIA, a town of Epirus near the Achelous, where the Athenians obtained a naval victory over the Lacedæmonians.

HAMADRYĂDES, nymphs who lived in the country, and preſided over trees, with which they were ſaid to live and die. The word is derived from αμα *ſimul*, and δρυς *quercus*. *Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 647.

HAMÆ, a town of Campania near Cumæ. *Liv.* 23, c. 25.

HAMAXIA, a city of Cilicia.

HAMILCAR, the name of ſome celebrated generals of Carthage. *Vid.* Amilcar.

HAMMON, the Jupiter of the Africans. *Vid.* Ammon.

HANNIBAL. *Vid.* Annibal.

HANNO. *Vid.* Anno.

HARCĂLO, a man famous for his knowledge of poiſonous herbs, &c. He touched the moſt venomous ſerpents and reptiles without receiving the ſmalleſt injury. *Sil.* 1, v. 406.

HARMATELIA, a town of the Brachmanes in India, taken by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

HARMATRIS, a town of Æolia.

HĂMILLUS, an infamous debauchee. *Juv.* 10, v. 224.

HARMŌDIUS, a friend of Ariſtogiton, who delivered his country from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ, B. C. 510. [*Vid. Ariſtogiton.*] The Athenians, to reward the patriotiſm of theſe illuſtrious citizens, made a law that no one ſhould ever bear the name of Ariſtogiton and Harmodius. *Herodot.* 5, c. 55.

HARMŎNIA, or HERMIONEA, (*Vid.* Hermione.) a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. It is ſaid, that Vulcan, to avenge the infidelity of her mother, made her a preſent of a veſtment dyed in all ſorts of crimes, which, in ſome meaſure, inſpired all the children of Cadmus with wickedneſs and impiety. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 16, &c.

HARMŎNIDES, a Trojan beloved by Minerva. He built the ſhips in which Paris carried away Helen. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HARPĂGUS, a general of Cyrus. He conquered Aſia Minor after he had revolted from Aſtyages, who had cruelly forced him to eat the fleſh of his ſon, becauſe he had diſobeyed his orders in not putting to death the infant Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 108.——A river near Colchis. *Diod.* 14.

HARPĂLICE. *Vid.* Harpalyce.

HAR-

HARPĂLION, a Trojan killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13.

HARPĂLUS, a man entruſted with the treaſures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would periſh in his expedition, rendered him diſſipate, negligent, and vicious. When he heard, that the conqueror was returning with great reſentment he fled to Athens, where, with his money, he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demoſthenes, when brought to juſtice. He eſcaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at laſt aſſaſſinated by Thimbro, B.C. 325. *Plut. in Phoc.*—*Diod.* 17.——A robber who ſcorned the gods. *Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*——A celebrated aſtronomer of Greece, 480 years B. C.

HARPĂLŸCE, the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when ſhe was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to ſuſtain the fatigues of hunting. When her father's kingdom was invaded by Neoptolemus, the ſon of Achilles, ſhe repelled and defeated the enemy with manly courage. The death of her father, which happened ſoon after in a ſedition, rendered her diſconſolate; ſhe fled the ſociety of mankind, and lived in the foreſts upon plunder and rapine. Every attempt to ſecure her proved fruitleſs, till her great ſwiftneſs was overcome by intercepting her with a net. After her death the people of the country diſputed their reſpective right to the poſſeſſions ſhe had acquired by rapines, and they ſoon after appeaſed her manes by proper oblations on her tomb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 321.—*Hygin.* fab. 193 & 252.——A beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaſte of Argos. Her father became enamoured of her, and gained her confidence, and enjoyed her company by means of her nurſe, who introduced him as a ſtranger. Some time after ſhe married Alaſtor, but the father's paſſion became more violent and incontroulable in his daughter's abſence, and he murdered her huſband to bring her back to Argos. Harpalyce, inconſolable for the death of her huſband, and aſhamed of her father's paſſion, which was then made public, reſolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, or according to ſome, the fruit of her inceſt, and ſerved it before her father. She begged the gods to remove her from the world, and ſhe was changed into an owl, and Clymenus killed himſelf. *Hygin.* fab. 253, &c.—*Parthen. in Erot.*——A miſtreſs of Iphiclus, ſon of Theſtius. She died through deſpair on ſeeing herſelf deſpiſed by her lover. This mournful ſtory was compoſed in poetry, in the form of a dialogue called Harpalyce. *Athen.* 14.

HARPĂLŸCUS, one of the companions of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.——The father of Harpalyce, king of the Amymneans, in Thrace.

HARPĂSA, a town of Caria.

HARPĂSUS, a river of Caria. *Liv.* 38, c. 13.

HARPŎCRĂTES, a divinity ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Orus the ſon of Iſis, among the Egyptians. He is repreſented as holding one of his fingers on his mouth, and from thence he is called the god of ſilence, and intimates, that the myſteries of religion and philoſophy ought never to be revealed to the people. The Romans placed his ſtatues at the entrance of their temples.

HARPOCRATION, a platonic philoſopher of Argos, from whom Stobæus compiled his eclogues.——A ſophiſt called alſo Ælius.——Valerius, a rhetorician of Alexandria, author of a Lexicon on ten orators.——Another, ſirnamed Caius.

HARPYIÆ, winged monſters, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and had their feet and fingers armed with ſharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno, daughters of Neptune and Terra. They were ſent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven to the iſlands called Strophades by Zethes and Calais. They emitted an infectious ſmell, and ſpoiled whatever they touched by their filth and excrements. They plundered Æneas during his voyage towards Italy, and predicted many of the calamities which attended him. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 212. l. 6, v. 289.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 265.

HARUDES, a people of Germany. *Cæſ. G.* 1, c. 31.

HARUSPEX, a ſoothſayer at Rome, who drew omens by conſulting the entrails of beaſts that were ſacrificed. He received the name of *Aruſpex, ab aris aſpiciendis* and that of *Extiſpex, ab extis inſpiciendis.* The order of Aruſpices was firſt eſtabliſhed at Rome by Romulus, and the firſt Aruſpices were Tuſcans by origin, as they were particularly famous in that branch of divination. They had received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who, as was commonly reported, ſprung from a clod of earth. [*Vid. Tages.*] They were originally three, but the Roman ſenate yearly ſent ſix noble youths, or, according to others, twelve to Etruria, to be inſtructed in all the myſteries of the art. The office of the Haruſpices conſiſted in obſerving theſe four particulars; the beaſt before it was ſacrificed; its entrails; the flames which conſumed the ſacrifice; and the flour, frankincenſe, &c. which was uſed. If the beaſt was led up to the altar with difficulty, if it eſcaped from the conductor's hands, roared when it

received the blow, or died in agonies, the omen was unfortunate. But, on the contrary, if it followed without compulsion, received the blow without resistance, and died without groaning, and after much effusion of blood, the haruspex foretold prosperity. When the body of the victim was opened, each part was scrupulously examined; if any thing was wanting, if it had a double liver, or a lean heart, the omen was unfortunate. If the entrails fell from the hands of the haruspex, or seemed besmeared with too much blood, or if no heart appeared, as for instance it happened in the two victims which J. Cæsar offered a little before his death, the omen was equally unlucky. When the flame was quickly kindled, and when it violently consumed the sacrifice, and arose pure and bright, and like a pyramid, without any paleness, smoke, sparkling, or crackling, the omen was favorable. But the contrary augury was drawn, when the fire was kindled with difficulty, and was extinguished before the sacrifice was totally consumed, or when it rolled in circles round the victim with intermediate spaces between the flames. In regard to the frankincense, meal, water, and wine, if there was any deficiency in the quantity, if the color was different, or the quality was changed, or if any thing was done with irregularity, it was deemed inauspicious. This custom of consulting the entrails of victims did not originate in Tuscany, but it was in use among the Chaldæans, Greeks, Egyptians, &c. and the more enlightened part of mankind well knew how to render it subservient to their wishes or tyranny. Agesilaus, when in Egypt, raised the drooping spirit of his soldiers by a superstitious artifice. He secretly wrote in his hand the word νικη *victory*, in large characters, and holding the entrails of a victim in his hand till the impression was communicated to the flesh, he shewed it to his soldiers, and animated them by observing, that the gods signified their approaching victories even by marking it in the body of the sacrificed animals. *Cic. de Div.*

HASDRUBAL. *Vid.* Asdrubal.

Q. HATERIUS, a patrician and orator at Rome under the first emperors. He died in the 90th year of his age. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 61.——Agrippa, a senator in the age of Tiberius, hated by the tyrant for his independence. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 4.——Antoninus, a dissipated senator, whose extravagance was supported by Nero. *Id.* 13, c. 34.

HAUSTANES, a man who conspired with Bessus against Darius, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

HEBDŎLE. *Vid.* Ebdome.

HEBE, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno. According to some she was the daughter of Juno only, who conceived her after eating lettuces. As she was fair, and always in the bloom of youth, she was called the goddess of youth, and made by her mother cup-bearer to all the gods. She was dismissed from her office by Jupiter, because she fell down in an indecent posture as she was pouring nectar to the gods at a grand festival, and Ganymedes, the favorite of Jupiter, succeeded her as cup-bearer. She was employed by her mother to prepare her chariot, and to harness her peacocks whenever requisite. When Hercules was raised to the rank of a god, he was reconciled to Juno by marrying her daughter Hebe, by whom he had two sons, Alexiares and Anicetus. As Hebe had the power of restoring gods and men to the vigor of youth, she, at the instance of her husband, performed that kind office to Jolas his friend. Hebe was worshipped at Sicyon, under the name of *Dia*, and at Rome under the name of *Juventas*. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, and arrayed in a variegated garment. *Paus.* 1, c. 19. l. 2, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 400.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3. l. 2, c. 7.

HĒBĒSUS, a Rutulian, killed in the night by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.

HEBRUS, now *Marissa*, a river of Thrace, which was supposed to roll its waters upon golden sands. It falls into the Ægean sea. The head of Orpheus was thrown into it after it had been cut off by the Ciconian women. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 463.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 50.——A youth of Lipara, beloved by Neobule. *Horat.* 3, od. 12.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 149.——A friend of Æneas son of Dolichaon, killed by Mezentius in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 696.

HECĂLE, a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus as he was going against the bull of Marathon, &c. *Plut. in Thes.*——A town of Attica.

HECALĒSIA, a festival in honor of Jupiter of Hecale, instituted by Theseus, or in commemoration of the kindness of Hecale, which Theseus had experienced when he went against the bull of Marathon, &c.

HECAMĒDE, a daughter of Arsinous, who fell to the lot of Nestor after the plunder of Tenedos by the Greeks. *Homer. Il.* 11.

HECATÆ FANUM, a celebrated temple sacred to Hecate at Stratonice in Cariæ. *Strab.* 14.

HECATÆUS, an historian of Miletus, born 549 years before Christ, in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. *Herodot.* 2, c. 143.——A Macedonian, intimate with Alexander.

Alexander. *Diod.* 17.——A Macedonian brought to the army againſt his will by Amyntas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

HECĂTE, a daughter of Perſes and Aſteria, the ſame as Proſerpine, or Diana. She was called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proſerpine in hell, whence her name of *Diva triformis, tergemina, triceps.* She was ſuppoſed to preſide over magic and enchantments, and was generally repreſented like a woman, with the head of a horſe, a dog, or a boar, and ſometimes ſhe appeared with three different bodies, and three different faces only with one neck. Dogs, lambs, and honey, were generally offered to her, eſpecially in high ways and croſs roads, whence ſhe obtained the name of *Trivia.*. Her power was extended over heaven, the earth, ſea, and hell, and to her kings and nations ſuppoſed themſelves indebted for their proſperity. *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 94.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Horat.* 3, od. 22.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 511.

HECATĒSIA, a yearly feſtival obſerved by the Stratonicenſians in honor of Hecate. The Athenians paid alſo particular worſhip to this goddeſs, who was deemed the patroneſs of families and of children. From this circumſtance the ſtatues of the goddeſs were erected before the doors of the houſes, and upon every new moon a public ſupper was always provided at the expence of the richeſt people, and ſet in the ſtreets, where the pooreſt of the citizens were permitted to retire and feaſt upon it, while they reported that Hecate had devoured it. There were alſo expiatory offerings to ſupplicate the goddeſs to remove whatever evils might impend on the head of the public, &c.

HECATOMBOIA, a feſtival celebrated in honor of Juno by the Argians and people of Ægina. It receives its name from ἑκατὸν, & βοῦς, a ſacrifice of a hundred bulls, which were always offered to the goddeſs, and the fleſh diſtributed among the pooreſt citizens. There were alſo public games firſt inſtituted by Archinus, a king of Argos, in which the prize was a ſhield of braſs with a crown of myrtle.

HECATOMPHŎNIA, a ſolemn ſacrifice offered by the Meſſenians to Jupiter when any of them had killed an hundred enemies.

HECATOMPŎLIS, an epithet given to Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

HECATOMPŸLOS, an epithet applied to Thebes, in Egypt, on account of its hundred gates. *Ammian.* 22, c. 16.——Alſo the capital of Parthia. *Strab.* 11.—*Plin.* 6, c. 15 & 25.

HECATONNĒSI, ſmall iſlands between Leſbos and Aſia. *Strab.* 13.

HECTOR, ſon of king Priam and Hecuba, was the moſt valiant of all the Trojan chiefs that fought againſt the Greeks. He married Andromache the daughter of Eetion, by whom he had Aſtyanax. He was appointed captain of all the Trojan forces, when Troy was beſieged by the Greeks; and the valor with which he behaved ſhowed how well qualified he was to diſcharge that important office. He engaged with the braveſt of the Greeks, and according to Hyginus, no leſs than 31 of the moſt valiant of the enemy periſhed by his hand. When Achilles had driven back the Trojans toward the city, Hector, too great to fly, waited the approach of his enemy near the Scean gates, though his father and mother, with tears in their eyes, blamed his raſhneſs and entreated him to retire. The ſight of Achilles terrified him, and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek purſued and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of Patroclus whom Hector had killed. The body, after it had received the groſſeſt inſult, was ranſomed by old Priam, and the Trojans obtained from the Greeks a truce of ſome days to pay the laſt offices to the greateſt of their leaders. The Thebans boaſted in the age of the geographer Pauſanias that they had the aſhes of Hector preſerved in an urn, by order of an oracle; which promiſed them undiſturbed felicity if they were in poſſeſſion of that hero's remains. The epithet of *Hectoreus* is applied by the poets to the Trojans, as beſt expreſſive of valor and intrepidity. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 12 & 13.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Dares Phryg.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 90 & 112.—*Pauſ.* l. 3 & 9, c. 18.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 1 & 3.——A ſon of Parmenio drowned in the Nile. Alexander honored his remains with a magnificent funeral. *Curt.* 4, c. 8. l. 6, c. 9.

HECŬBA, daughter of Dymas a Phrygian prince, or according to others, of Ciſſeis, a Thracian king, was the ſecond wife of Priam king of Troy, and proved the chaſteſt of women, and the moſt tender and unfortunate of mothers. When ſhe was pregnant of Paris, ſhe dreamed that ſhe had brought into the world a burning torch which had reduced her huſband's palace and all Troy to aſhes. So alarming a dream was explained by the ſoothſayers, who declared that the ſon ſhe ſhould bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born ſhe expoſed him on mount Ida to avert the calamities which threatened her family; but her attempts to deſtroy him were fruitleſs, and the prediction of the ſoothſayers was ful-

filled. [*Vid. Paris.*] During the Trojan war ſhe ſaw the greateſt part of her children periſh by the hands of the enemy, and like a mother ſhe confeſſed her grief by her tears and lamentations, particularly at the death of Hector her eldeſt ſon. When Troy was taken, Hecuba, as one of the captives, fell to the lot of Ulyſſes, a man whom ſhe hated for his perfidy and avarice, and ſhe embarked with the conquerors for Greece. The Greeks landed in the Thracian Cherſoneſus to load with freſh honors the grave of Achilles. During their ſtay the hero's ghoſt appeared to them, and demanded, to enſure the ſafety of their return, the ſacrifice of Polyxena, Hecuba's daughter. They complied, and Polyxena was torn from her mother to be ſacrificed. Hecuba was inconſolable, and her grief was ſtill more encreaſed at the ſight of the body of her ſon Polydorus waſhed on the ſhore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Polymneſtor king of the country. [*Vid. Polydorus.*] She determined to revenge the death of her ſon, and with the greateſt indignation went to the houſe of his murderer and tore his eyes, and attempted to deprive him of his life. She was hindered from executing her bloody purpoſe, by the arrival of ſome Thracians, and ſhe fled with the female companions of her captivity. She was purſued, and when ſhe ran after the ſtones that were thrown at her ſhe found herſelf ſuddenly changed into a bitch, and when ſhe attempted to ſpeak, found that ſhe could only bark. After this metamorphoſis ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, according to Hyginus, and that place was, from that circumſtance, called *Cyneum*. Hecuba had a great number of children by Priam, among whom were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Pammon, Helenus, Polites, Antiphon, Hipponous, Polydorus, Troilus, and among the daughters, Creuſa, Ilione, Laodice, Polyxena, and Caſſandra. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761. l. 13, v. 515.—*Hygin.* fab. 111.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 44.—*Juv.* 10, v. 271.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dictys Cret.* 4 & 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Hecŭbæ Sepulcrum, a promontory of Thrace.

Hedȳla, a poeteſs of Samos.

Hedonæum, a village of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.

Hedui. *Vid.* Edui.

Hedymēles, an admired muſician in Domitian's age. The word ſignifies *ſweet muſic*. *Juv.* 6, v. 381.

Hegelŏchus, a general of 6000 Athenians ſent to Mantinea to ſtop the progreſs of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 15.——An Egyptian general who floriſhed B. C. 128.

Hegēmon, a Thaſian poet in the age of Alcibiades. He wrote a poem called Gigantomachia, beſides other works. *Ælian.* V. H. 4, c. 11.

Hegesinus, a philoſopher of Pergamus, of the 2d academy. He floriſhed B. C. 193.

Hegesiănax, an hiſtorian of Alexandria who wrote an account of the Trojan war.

Hegesias, a tyrant of Epheſus under the patronage of Alexander. *Polyæn.* 6.——A philoſopher who ſo eloquently convinced his auditors of their failings and follies, and perſuaded them that there were no dangers after death, that many were guilty of ſuicide. Ptolemy forbade him to continue his doctrines. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 34.——An hiſtorian.——A famous orator of Magneſia who corrupted the elegant diction of Attica, by the introduction of Aſiatic idioms. *Cic. orat.* 67, 69. *Brut.* 83.—*Strab.* 9.

Hegesilŏchus, one of the chief magiſtrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander and his father Philip.——Another, native of Rhodes, 171 years before the Chriſtian era. He engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 40 ſhips to aſſiſt the Romans againſt Perſeus king of Macedonia.

Hegesinous, a man who wrote a poem on Attica. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.

Hegesippus, an hiſtorian who wrote ſome things upon Pallene, &c.

Hegesipȳle, a daughter of Olorus king of Thrace, who married Miltiades and became mother of Cimon. *Plut.*

Hegesistrătus, an Epheſian who conſulted the oracle to know in what particular place he ſhould fix his reſidence. He was directed to ſettle where he found peaſants dancing with crowns of olives. This was in Aſia, where he founded Elea, &c.

Hegetorȳdes, a Thaſian, who, upon ſeeing his country beſieged by the Athenians, and a law forbidding any one on pain of death to ſpeak of peace, went to the market place with a rope about his neck, and boldly told his countrymen to treat him as they pleaſed, provided they ſaved the city from the calamities which the continuation of the war ſeemed to threaten. The Thaſians were awakened, the law was abrogated, and Hegetorides pardoned, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Hĕlĕna, the moſt beautiful woman of her age, ſprung from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of king Tyndarus, brought forth after her amour with Jupiter metamorphoſed into a ſwan. [*Vid. Leda.*] According to ſome authors, Helen was daughter of Nemeſis by Jupiter, and Leda was only her nurſe; and to reconcile this variety of opinions ſome imagine that Nemeſis and

Leda

Leda are the ſame perſons. Her beauty was ſo univerſally admired even in her infancy, that Theſeus, with his friend Pirithous, carried her away before ſhe had attained her 10th year, and concealed her at Aphidnæ, under the care of his mother Æthra. Her brothers, Caſtor and Pollux, recovered her by force of arms, and ſhe returned ſafe and unpolluted to Sparta, her native country. There exiſted, however, a tradition recorded by Pauſanias, that Helen was of nubile years when carried away by Theſeus, and that ſhe had a daughter by her raviſher, who was entruſted to the care of Clytemneſtra. This violence offered to her virtue did not in the leaſt diminiſh, but rather augmented her fame, and her hand was eagerly ſolicited by the young princes of Greece. The moſt celebrated of her ſuitors were Ulyſſes, ſon of Laertes, Antilochus ſon of Neſtor, Sthenelus ſon of Capaneus, Diomedes ſon of Tydeus, Amphilochus ſon of Cteatus, Meges ſon of Phileus, Agapenor ſon of Ancæus, Thalpius ſon of Eurytus, Mneſtheus ſon of Peteus, Schedius ſon of Epiſtrophus, Polyxenus ſon of Agaſthenes, Amphilochus ſon of Amphiaraus, Aſcalaphus and Ialmus ſons of the god Mars, Ajax ſon of Oileus, Eumelus ſon of Admetus, Polypœtes ſon of Pirithous, Elphenor ſon of Chalcodon, Podalyrus and Machaon ſons of Æſculapius, Leonteus ſon of Coronus, Philoctetes ſon of Pæan, Proteſilaus ſon of Iphiclus, Eurypilus ſon of Evemon, Ajax and Teucer ſons of Telamon, Patroclus ſon of Menœtius, Menelaus ſon of Atreus, Thoas, Idomeneus, and Merion. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleaſed at the ſight of ſuch a number of illuſtrious princes who eagerly ſolicited each to become his ſon-in-law. He knew that he could not prefer one without diſpleaſing all the reſt, and from this perplexity he was at laſt drawn by the artifice of Ulyſſes, who began to be already known in Greece by his prudence and ſagacity. This prince, who clearly ſaw that his pretenſions to Helen would not probably meet with ſucceſs in oppoſition to ſo many rivals, propoſed to extricate Tyndarus from all his difficulties if he would promiſe him his niece Penelope in marriage. Tyndarus conſented, and Ulyſſes adviſed the king to bind, by a ſolemn oath, all the ſuitors that they would approve of the uninfluenced choice which Helen ſhould make of one among them; and engage to unite together to defend her perſon and character if ever any attempts were made to raviſh her from the arms of her huſband. The advice of Ulyſſes was followed, the princes conſented, and Helen fixed her choice upon Menelaus and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happineſs. After this, Paris, ſon of Priam king of Troy, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of ſacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but ſhamefully abuſed his favors, and in his abſence in Crete he corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and perſuaded her to follow him to Troy B. C. 1198. At his return Menelaus, highly ſenſible of the injury he had received, aſſembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their ſolemn promiſes. They reſolved to make war againſt the Trojans; but they previouſly ſent ambaſſadors to Priam to demand the reſtitution of Helen. The influence of Paris at his father's court prevented the reſtoration, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the ſatisfaction they required. Soon after their return their combined forces aſſembled and ſailed for the coaſt of Aſia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not clearly known. Some aſſert that ſhe had willingly followed Paris, and that ſhe warmly ſupported the cauſe of the Trojans; while others believe that ſhe always ſighed after her huſband, and curſed the day in which ſhe had proved faithleſs to his bed. Homer repreſents her as in the laſt inſtance, and ſome have added that ſhe often betrayed the ſchemes and reſolutions of the Trojans, and ſecretly favored the cauſe of Greece. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the war, ſhe voluntarily married Deiphobus, one of Priam's ſons, and when Troy was taken ſhe made no ſcruple to betray him, and to introduce the Greeks into his chamber, to ingratiate herſelf with Menelaus. She returned to Sparta, and the love of Menelaus forgave the errors which ſhe had committed. Some however ſay that ſhe obtained her life even with difficulty from her huſband, whoſe reſentment ſhe had kindled by her infidelity. After ſhe had lived for ſome years at Sparta, Menelaus died, and ſhe was driven from Peloponneſus by Megapenthes and Nicoſtratus, the illegitimate ſons of her huſband, and ſhe retired to Rhodes, where at that time Polyxo, a native of Argos, reigned over the country. Polyxo remembered that her widowhood originated in Helen, and that her huſband Tlepolemus had been killed in the Trojan war, which had been cauſed by the debaucheries of Helen, therefore ſhe meditated revenge. While Helen one day retired to bathe in the river, Polyxo diſguiſed her attendants in the habits of furies and ſent them with orders to murder her enemy. Helen was tied to a tree and ſtrangled, and her misfortunes were afterwards remembered, and the crimes of Polyxo expiated by the temple

which the Rhodians raiſed to Helen Dendritis, or *tied to a tree*. There is a tradition mentioned by Herodotus, which ſays that Paris was driven, as he returned from Sparta, upon the coaſt of Egypt, where Proteus, king of the country, expelled him from his dominions for his ingratitude to Menelaus, and confined Helen. From that circumſtance, therefore, Priam informed the Grecian ambaſſadors that neither Helen nor her poſſeſſions were in Troy, but in the hands of the king of Egypt. In ſpite of this aſſertion the Greeks beſieged the town and took it after ten years ſiege, and Menelaus by viſiting Egypt, as he returned home, recovered Helen at the court of Proteus, and was convinced that the Trojan war had been undertaken upon very unjuſt and unpardonable grounds. Helen was honored after death as a goddeſs, and the Spartans built her a temple at Therapne, which had power of giving beauty to all the deformed women that entered it. Helen, according to ſome, was carried into the iſland of Leuce after death, where ſhe married Achilles, who had been once one of her warmeſt admirers.—The age of Helen has been a matter of deep enquiry among the chronologiſts. If ſhe was born of the ſame eggs as Caſtor and Pollux, who accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition againſt Colchis about 35 years before the Trojan war, according to ſome, ſhe was no leſs than 60 years old when Troy was reduced to aſhes, ſuppoſing that her brothers were only 15 when they embarked with the Argonauts. But ſhe is repreſented by Homer ſo incomparably beautiful during the ſiege of Troy, that though ſeen at a diſtance ſhe influenced the counſellors of Priam by the brightneſs of her charms; therefore we muſt ſuppoſe with others, that her beauty remained long undiminiſhed, and was extinguiſhed only at her death. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 19, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 112.—*Plut. in Theſ.* &c.—*Cic. de offic.* 3.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Dictys Cret.* 1, &c.—*Quint. Smyrn.* 10, 13, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, & *Od.* 4, & 15.——A young woman of Sparta, often confounded with the daughter of Leda. As ſhe was going to be ſacrificed, becauſe the lot had fallen upon her, an eagle came and carried away the knife of the prieſt, upon which ſhe was releaſed, and the barbarous cuſtom of offering human victims was aboliſhed.——An iſland on the coaſt of Attica, where Helen came after the ſiege of Troy. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A daughter of the emperor Conſtantine who married Julian.——The mother of Conſtantine.

HELĔNIA, a feſtival in Laconia, in honor of Helen, who received there divine honors. It was celebrated by virgins riding upon mules, and in chariots made of reeds and bullruſhes.

HĔLĒNOR, a Lydian prince who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and was killed by the Rutulians. His mother's name was Licymnia. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 444, &c.

HĔLĔNUS, a celebrated ſoothſayer, ſon of Priam and Hecuba, greatly reſpected by all the Trojans. When Deiphobus was given in marriage to Helen in preference to himſelf, he reſolved to leave his country, and retired to mount Ida, where Ulyſſes took him priſoner by the advice of Chalcas. As he was well acquainted with futurity, the Greeks made uſe of prayers, threats, and promiſes, to induce him to reveal the ſecrets of the Trojans, and either the fear of death or gratification of reſentment ſeduced him to diſcloſe to the enemies of his country, that Troy could not be taken whilſt it was in poſſeſſion of the Palladium, nor before Polydectes came from his retreat at Lemnos, and aſſiſted to ſupport the ſiege. After the ruin of his country, he fell to the ſhare of Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, and ſaved his life by warning him to avoid a dangerous tempeſt which in reality proved fatal to all thoſe who ſet ſail. This endeared him to Pyrrhus, and he received from his hand Andromache the widow of his brother Hector, by whom he had a ſon called Ceſtrinus. This marriage, according to ſome, was conſummated after the death of Pyrrhus, who lived with Andromache as his wife. Helenus was the only one of Priam's ſons who ſurvived the ruin of his country. After the death of Pyrrhus, he reigned over part of Epirus, which he called Chaonia in memory of his brother Chaon, whom he had inadvertently killed. Helenus received Æneas as he voyaged towards Italy, and foretold him ſome of the calamities which attended his fleet. The manner in which he received the gift of prophecy is doubtful. *Vid.* Caſſandra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 295, &c. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11. l. 2, c. 33.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 99 & 723. l. 15, v. 437.——A Rutulian killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.

HELERNI LUCUS, a place near Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 105.

HELES or HALES, a river of Lucania near Velia. *Cic. ad Att.* 16, ep. 7. *Fam.* 7, *ep.* 20.

HĒLIĂDES, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene. They were three in number, Lampetie, Phaetuſa, and Lampethuſa, or ſeven, according to Hygin, Merope, Helie, Ægle, Lampetie, Phœbe, Ætheria, and Dioxippe. They were ſo afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, [*Vid. Phaeton*] that they were changed by the gods into poplars, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 340.—*Hygin.* fab. 154.——The

first inhabitants of Rhodes. This island being covered with mud when the world was first created, was warmed by the cherishing beams of the sun, and from thence sprang seven men, which were called Heliades, απο του ἡλιου, from the *sun*. The eldest of these, called Ochimus, married Hegetoria, one of the nymphs of the island, and his brothers fled from the country for having put to death, through jealousy, one of their number. *Diod.* 5.

HELIASTÆ, a name given to the judges of the most numerous tribunal at Athens. They consisted of 1000, and sometimes of 1500; they were seldom assembled, and only upon matters of the greatest importance. *Demosth. contr. Tim.*—*Diog. in Sol.*

HĔLĬCĀON, a Trojan prince, son of Antenor. He married Laodice, the daughter of Priam, &c. *Homer. Il.* 2.

HĔLĬCE, a star near the north pole, generally called Ursa major. It is supposed to receive its name from the town of Helice, of which Calliste, who was changed into the Great Bear, was an inhabitant. *Lucan.* 2, v. 237.——A town of Achaia, on the bay of Corinth, overwhelmed by the inundation of the sea. *Plin.* 2, c. 92.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.——A daughter of Silenus, king of Ægiale. *Paus.* 7, c. 24.——A daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

HĔLĬCON, now *Zagaro-Vouni*, a mountain of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis. It was sacred to the Muses, who had there a temple. The fountain Hippocrene flowed from this mountain. *Strab.* 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 219.—*Paus.* 9, c. 28, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 641.——A river of Macedonia near Dium. *Paus.* 9, c. 30.

HĔLĬCŌNĬĂDES, a name given to the Muses because they lived upon mount Helicon, which was sacred to them.

HELĬCŌNIS, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

HELIODŌRUS, one of the favorites of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria. He attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews, about 176 years before Christ, by order of his master, &c.——A Greek mathematician of Larissa.——A famous sophist, the best editions of whose entertaining romance, called *Æthiopica*, are Commelin, 8vo, 1596, and Bourdelot, 8vo. Paris, 1619.——A learned Greek rhetorician in the age of Horace.——A man who wrote a treatise on tombs.——A poet.——A geographer.——A surgeon at Rome in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 372.

HELIOGABĀLUS, a deity among the Phœnicians.——M. Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, son of Varius Marcellus, called Heliogabalus, because he had been priest of that divinity in Phœnicia. After the death of Macrinus, he was invested with the imperial purple, and the senate, however unwilling to submit to a youth only 14 years of age, approved of his election, and bestowed upon him the title of Augustus. Heliogabalus made his grand-mother Mœsa, and his mother Sœmias, his colleagues on the throne; and to bestow more dignity upon the sex, he chose a senate of women, over which his mother presided, and prescribed all the modes and fashions which prevailed in the empire. Rome however soon displayed a scene of cruelty and debauchery, the imperial palace was full of prostitution, and the most infamous of the populace became the favorites of the prince. He raised his horse to the honors of the consulship, and obliged his subjects to pay adoration to the god Heliogabalus, which was no other than a large black stone, whose figure resembled that of a cone. To this ridiculous deity temples were raised at Rome, and the altars of the gods plundered to deck those of the new divinity. In the midst of his extravagances Heliogabulus married four wives, and not satisfied with following the plain laws of nature, he professed himself to be a woman, and gave himself up to one of his officers, called Hierocles. In this ridiculous farce he suffered the greatest indignities from his pretended husband without dissatisfaction, and Hierocles by stooping to infamy became the most powerful of the favorites, and enriched himself by selling favors, and offices to the people. Such licentiousness soon displeased the populace, and Heliogabalus, unable to appease the seditions of the soldiers, whom his rapacity and debaucheries had irritated, hid himself in the filth and excrements of the camp, where he was found in the arms of his mother. His head was severed from his body the 10th of March, A. D. 222, in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of three years nine months and four days. He was succeeded by Alexander Severus. His cruelties were as conspicuous as his licentiousness. He burthened his subjects with the most oppressive taxes, his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats were made with the down of hares, and with the soft feathers which were found under the wings or partridges. He was fond of covering his shoes with precious stones to draw the admiration of the people as he walked along the streets, and he was the first Roman who ever wore a dress of silk. He often invited the most common of the people to share his banquets, and made them sit down on large bellows full of wind, which, by suddenly emptying themselves, threw the guests on the ground, and left them a prey

to

to wild beaſts. He often tied ſome of his favorites on a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to ſee them whirled round like Ixions, and ſometimes ſuſpended in the air, or ſunk beneath the water.

Heliŏpŏlis, now *Matarea*, a famous city of Lower Egypt, in which was a temple ſacred to the ſun. The inhabitants worſhipped a bull called Mnevis, with the ſame ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there. *Cic. N. D.* 3, c. 21.—*Plin.* 36, c. 26.—*Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1. There was a ſmall village of the ſame name without the Delta near Babylon.——A town of Syria, now *Balbeck*. *Plin.* 5, c. 22.

Helisson, a town and river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Helium, a name given to the mouth of the Maeſe in Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 15.

Helius, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties.——The Greek name of the ſun or Apollo.

Helixus, a river of Cos.

Hellanĭce, a ſiſter of Clitus, who was nurſe to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Hellanĭcus, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, born at Mitylene. He wrote an hiſtory of the ancient kings of the earth, with an account of the founders of the moſt famous towns in every kingdom, and died B. C. 411. in the 85th year of his age. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.——A brave officer rewarded by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An hiſtorian of Miletus, who wrote a deſcription of the earth.

Hellanocrătes, a man of Lariſſa, &c. *Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 10.

Hellas, an ancient name of Theſſaly, more generally applied to the territories of Acarnania, Attica, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Phocis, and alſo to all Greece. It received this name from Deucalion, and now forms a part of Livadia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ* 2, c. 20.——A beautiful woman, mentioned by Horace as beloved of Marius; the lover killed her in a fit of paſſion, and afterwards deſtroyed himſelf. *Horat.* 2, ſat. 3, v. 277.

Helle, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, ſiſter to Phryxus. She fled from her father's houſe with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppreſſion of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to ſome accounts ſhe was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her paſſage ſhe became giddy and fell from her ſeat into that part of the ſea which from her received the name of Helleſpont. Others ſay that ſhe was carried on a cloud, or rather upon a ſhip, from which ſhe fell into the ſea and was drowned. Phryxus, after he had given his ſiſter a burial on the neighbouring coaſts, purſued his journey and arrived ſafe in Colchis. [*Vid.* Phryxus.] *Ovid. Heroid.* 13, &c.

Hellen, ſon of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiotis about 1495 years before the Chriſtian era, and gave the name of Hellenians to his ſubjects. He had, by his wife Orſeis, three ſons; Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, who gave their names to the three different nations known under the name of Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians. Theſe laſt derive their name from Ion, ſon of Xuthus, and from the difference either of expreſſion, or pronunciation in their reſpective languages, aroſe the different dialects well known in the Greek language. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20. l. 7, c. 1.—*Diod.* 5.

Hellēnes, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Hellen.

Hellespontias, a wind blowing from the north-eaſt. *Plin.* 2, c. 47.

Hellespontus, now the *Dardanelles*, a narrow ſtrait between Aſia and Europe, near the Propontis, which received its name from Helle who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. [*Vid. Helle.*] It is about 60 miles long, and, in the broadeſt parts, the Aſiatic coaſt is about three miles diſtant from the European, and only half a mile in the narroweſt, according to modern inveſtigation; ſo that people can converſe one with the other from the oppoſite ſhores. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, [*Vid. Hero.*] and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. The folly of this great prince is well known in beating and fettering the waves of the ſea, whoſe impetuoſity deſtroyed his ſhips, and rendered all his labors ineffectual. *Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 8, c. 32.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 34.—*Polyb.* —*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 407.—*Liv.* 31, c. 15. l. 33, c. 33.—The country along the Helleſpont on the Aſiatic coaſt bears the ſame name. *Cic. Verr.* 1, c. 24, *Fam.* 13, ep. 53.—*Strab.* 12.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—

Hellopia, a ſmall country of Eubœa. The people were called *Hellopes*. The whole iſland bore the ſame name, according to Strabo 10. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Hellōtia, two feſtivals, one of which was obſerved in Crete, in honor of Europa, whoſe bones were then carried in ſolemn proceſſion with a myrtle garland no leſs than twenty cubits in circumference, called ἑλλωτις. The other feſtival was celebrated at Corinth with games and races, where young men entered the liſts and generally ran with burning torches in their hands. It was inſtituted in honor of Minerva, ſirnamed Elotis, απο του ἑλους, *from a certain pond* of Marathon, where one of her ſtatues was erected or απο του ελειν τον ιππον τον Πεγασον,

Πηγασον, becauſe by her aſſiſtance Bellerophon took and managed the horſe Pegaſus, which was the original cauſe of the inſtitution of the feſtival. Others derive the name from Hellotis, a Corinthian woman, from the following circumſtance: when the Dorians and the Heraclidæ invaded Peloponneſus, they took and burnt Corinth; the inhabitants, and particularly the women, eſcaped by flight, except Hellotis and her ſiſter Eurytione, who took ſhelter in Minerva's temple, relying for ſafety upon the ſanctity of the place. When this was known, the Dorians ſet fire to the temple, and the two ſiſters periſhed in the flames. This wanton cruelty was followed by a dreadful plague, and the Dorians, to alleviate the misfortunes which they ſuffered, were directed by the oracle to appeaſe the manes of the two ſiſters, and therefore they raiſed a new temple to the goddeſs Minerva, and eſtabliſhed the feſtivals, which bore the name of one of the unfortunate women.

Helnes, an ancient king of Arcadia, &c. *Polyæn.* 1.

Helŏris, a general of the people of Rhegium, ſent to beſiege Meſſana, which Dionyſius the tyrant defended. He fell in battle and his troops were defeated. *Diod.* 14.

Helōrum & Helōrus, now *Muri Ucci*, a town and river of Sicily, whoſe ſwollen waters generally inundate the neighbouring country. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 698.—*Ital.* 11, v. 270.——A river of Magna Græcia.

Helos, a place of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 36.——A town of Laconia taken and deſtroyed by the Lacedæmonians, under Agis the third, of the race of the Heraclidæ, becauſe they refuſed to pay the tribute which was impoſed upon them. The Lacedæmonians carried their reſentment ſo far, that, not ſatisfied with the ruin of the city, they reduced the inhabitants to the loweſt and moſt miſerable ſlavery, and made a law which forbade their maſters either to give them their liberty, or to ſell them in any other country. To complete their infamy, all the ſlaves of the ſtate and the priſoners of war were called by the mean appellation of *Helotæ*. Not only the ſervile offices in which they were employed denoted their miſery and ſlavery, but they were obliged to wear peculiar garments, which expoſed them to greater contempt and ridicule. They never were inſtructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel maſters often obliged them to drink to exceſs, to ſhow the free-born citizens of Sparta the beaſtlineſs and diſgrace of intoxication. They once every year received a number of ſtripes, that by this wanton flagellation they might recollect that they were born and died ſlaves. The Spartans even declared war againſt them; but Plutarch, who, from intereſted motives endeavours to palliate the guilt and cruelty of the people of Lacedæmon, declares that it was becauſe they had aſſiſted the Meſſenians in their war againſt Sparta, after it had been overthrown by a violent earthquake. This earthquake was ſuppoſed by all the Greeks to be a puniſhment from heaven for the cruelties which the Lacedæmonians had exerciſed againſt the Helots. In the Peloponneſian war, theſe miſerable ſlaves behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty by the Lacedæmonians, and appeared in the temples, and at public ſhows crowned with garlands, and with every mark of feſtivity and triumph. This exultation did not continue long, and the ſudden diſappearance of the two thouſand manumitted ſlaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Pollux.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plut. in Lyc. &c.*—*Ariſtot. Polit.* 2.—*Pauſ. Lacon. &c.*

Helōtæ & Helōtes, the public ſlaves of Sparta, &c. *Vid.* Helos.

Helvetia, a veſtal virgin ſtruck dead with lightning in Trajan's reign.

Helvĕtii, an antient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæſar. Their country is the modern Switzerland. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1. &c.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 67 & 69.

Helvia, the mother of Cicero.—Ricina, a town of Picenum.

Helvii, now *Vivers*, a people of Gaul, along the Rhone. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.

Helvillum, a town of Umbria, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Suillum, now *Sigillo*. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.

Helvīna, a fountain of Aquinum where Ceres had a temple. *Juv.* 3, v. 320.

Helvius Cinna propoſed a law, which however was not paſſed, to permit Cæſar to marry whatever woman he choſe. *Suet. in Cæſ.* c. 52.

Helum, a river of Scythia.

Helymus & Panopes, two hunters at the court of Aceſtes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73, &c.

Hemathion, a ſon of Aurora and Cephalus.

Hemĭthea, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea. She was ſo attached to her brother Tenes, that ſhe refuſed to abandon him when his father Cycnus expoſed him on the ſea. They were carried by the wind to Tenedos, where Hemithea long enjoyed tranquillity till Achilles, captivated by her charms, offered her violence. She was reſcued from his embrace by her brother Tenes, who was inſtantly ſlaughtered by the offended hero. Hemithea could not have been reſcued from the attempts of Achilles,

had

had not the earth opened and ſwallowed her, after ſhe had fervently entreated the aſſiſtance of the gods. *Vid.* Tenes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.—*Diod.* 4.

HEMON. *Vid.* Hæmon.

HEMUS. *Vid.* Hæmus.——A Roman. *Juv.* 6, v. 197.

HENĔTI, a people of Paphlagonia, who are ſaid to have ſettled in Italy near the Adriatic, where they gave the name of *Venetia* to their habitations. *Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Eurip.*

HENIŎCHI, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis, deſcended from Amphytus and Telechius, the charioteers (ηνιοχοι) of Caſtor and Pollux, and thence called Lacedæmonii. *Mela.* 1, c. 21.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 40.—*Flac.* 3, v. 270. l. 6, v. 42.

HENNA. *Vid.* Enna.

HEPHÆSTIA, the capital town of Lemnos.——A feſtival in honor of Vulcan (Ηφαιϛος) at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and who ever could carry it to the end of the courſe before it was extinguiſhed, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finiſhed their courſe, and from that circumſtance we ſee many alluſions in ancient authors who compare the viciſſitudes of human affairs to this delivering of the torch, particularly in theſe lines of Lucretius 2:

Inque brevi ſpatio mutantur ſæcla animantum,
Et quaſi curſores vitai lampada tradunt.

HEPHÆSTIADES, a name applied to the Lipari iſles as ſacred to Vulcan.

HEPHÆSTII, mountains in Lycia which are ſet on fire by the lighteſt touch of a burning torch. Their very ſtones burn in the middle of water according to *Pliny*, 6, c. 106.

HEPHÆSTIO, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compoſitions a treatiſe entitled *Enchiridion de metris & poemate*, the beſt edition of which is that of *Pauw*, 4to. *Ultraj.* 1726.

HEPHÆSTION, a Macedonian famous for his intimacy with Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Aſiatic conqueſts, and was ſo faithful and attached to him, that Alexander often obſerved that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæſtion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana 325 years before the Chriſtian era, according to ſome from exceſs of drinking, or eating. Alexander was ſo inconſolable at the death of this faithful ſubject, that he ſhed tears at the intelligence, and ordered the ſacred fire to be extinguiſhed, which was never done but at the death of a Perſian monarch. The phyſician who attended Hephæſtion in his illneſs, was accuſed of negligence, and by the king's order inhumanly put to death, and the games were interrupted. His body was entruſted to the care of Perdiccas, and honored with the moſt magnificent funeral at Babylon. He was ſo like the king in features and ſtature, that he was often ſaluted by the name of Alexander. *Curt.*—*Arrian.* 7. &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 8.

HEPTAPHŌNOS, a portico, which received this name, becauſe the voice was re-echoed ſeven times in it. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.

HEPTAPŎLIS, a country of Egypt, which contained ſeven cities.

HEPTAPŸLOS, a ſirname of Thebes in Bœotia, from its ſeven gates.

HERA, the name of Juno among the Greeks.——A daughter of Neptune and Ceres when transformed into a mare.——A town of Æolia and of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.——A town of Sicily, called alſo *Hybla*. *Cic. ad Attic.* 2, c. 1.

HERĂCLĒA, an antient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum. Minos planted a colony there when he purſued Dædalus; and the town antiently known by the name of *Macara*, was called from him *Minoa*. It was called Heraclea after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx.—— A town of Macedonia.——Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and its conſequence among the Aſiatic ſtates. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ſhips the 10,000 at their return.——Another in Crete. ——Another in Parthia.——Another in Bithynia.——Another in Phthiotis, near Thermopylæ, called alſo *Trachinea*, to diſtinguiſh it from others.——Another in Lucania. *Cic. Arch.* 4.——Another in Syria. ——Another in Cherſoneſus Taurica.—— Another in Thrace, and three in Egypt, &c. There were no leſs than 40 cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules, whence the name is derived.——A daughter of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, &c.

HERACLĒIA, a feſtival at Athens celebrated every fifth year, in honor of Hercules. The Thiſbians and Thebans in Bœotia, obſerved a feſtival of the ſame name, in which they offered apples to the god. This cuſtom of offering apples aroſe from this: It was always uſual to offer ſheep, but the overflowing of the river Aſopus prevented the votaries of the god from obſerving it with the antient ceremony; and as the word μηλον ſignifies both an *apple*, and a *ſheep*, ſome youths, acquainted with the ambiguity, of the word, offered apples to the god, with much ſport and feſtivity. To repreſent the ſheep, they raiſed an apple upon four ſticks

as the legs, and two more were placed at the top to repreſent the horns of the victim. Hercules was delighted with the ingenuity of the youths, and the feſtivals were ever continued with the offering of apples. *Pollux.* 8, c. 9. There was alſo a feſtival at Sicyon in honor of Hercules. It continued two days, the firſt was called ονοματαϛ, the ſecond ἡρακλεια.——At a feſtival of the ſame name at Cos, the prieſt officiated with a mitre on his head, and in women's apparel.——At Lindus a ſolemnity of the ſame name was alſo obſerved, and at the celebration nothing was heard but execrations and profane words, and whoſoever accidently dropped any other words, was accuſed of having profaned the ſacred rites.

HERACLEUM, a promontory of Cappadocia.——A town of Egypt near Canopus on the weſtern mouth of the Nile, to which it gave its name. *Diod.* 1.—*Tacit. A.* 2, c. 60.—*Strab.* 2 & 17.——The port town of Gnoſſus in Crete.

HERACLEŌTES, a ſirname of Dionyſius the philoſopher.——A philoſopher of Heraclea, who, like his maſter Zeno, and all the Stoics, firmly believed that pain was not an evil. A ſevere illneſs, attended with the moſt acute pains, obliged him to renounce his principles, and at the ſame time the philoſophy of the ſtoics, about 264 years before the Chriſtian era. He became afterwards one of the Cyrenaic ſect, which placed the *ſummum bonum* in pleaſure. He wrote ſome poetry, and chiefly treatiſes of philoſophy. *Diog. in vit.*

HERACLĪDÆ, the deſcendants of Hercules, greatly celebrated in ancient hiſtory. Hercules at his death left to his ſon Hyllus all the rights and claims which he had upon the Peloponneſus, and permitted him to marry Iole, as ſoon as he came of age. The poſterity of Hercules were not more kindly treated by Euryſtheus, than their father had been, and they were obliged to retire for protection to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. Euryſtheus purſued them thither; and Ceyx, afraid of his reſentment, begged the Heraclidæ to depart from his dominions. From Trachinia they came to Athens, where Theſeus, the king of the country, who had accompanied their father in ſome of his expeditions, received them with great humanity, and aſſiſted them againſt their common enemy, Euryſtheus. Euryſtheus was killed by the hand of Hyllus himſelf, and his children periſhed with him, and all the cities of the Peloponneſus became the undiſputed property of the Heraclidæ. Their triumph, however, was ſhort, their numbers were leſſened by a peſtilence, and the oracle informed them that they had taken poſſeſſion of the Peloponneſus before the gods permitted their return. Upon this they abandoned Peloponneſus, and came to ſettle in the territories of the Athenians, where Hyllus, obedient to his father's commands, married Iole the daughter of Eurytus. Soon after he conſulted the oracle, anxious to recover the Peloponneſus, and the ambiguity of the anſwer determined him to make a ſecond attempt. He challenged to ſingle combat Atreus, the ſucceſſor of Euryſtheus on the throne of Mycenæ, and it was mutually agreed that the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the Peloponneſus ſhould be ceded to whoſoever defeated his adverſary. Echemus accepted the challenge for Atreus, and Hyllus was killed, and the Heraclidæ a ſecond time departed from Peloponneſus. Cleodæus the ſon of Hyllus, made a third attempt, and was equally unſucceſsful, and his ſon Ariſtomachus ſome time after met with the ſame unfavorable reception and periſhed in the field of battle. Ariſtodemus, Temenus, and Chreſphontes, the three ſons of Ariſtomachus, encouraged by the more expreſſive and leſs ambiguous word of an oracle, and deſirous to revenge the death of their progenitors, aſſembled a numerous force, and with a fleet invaded all Peloponneſus. Their expedition was attended with ſucceſs, and after ſome deciſive battles they became maſters of all the peninſula, which they divided among themſelves two years after. The recovery of the Peloponneſus by the deſcendants of Hercules forms an intereſting epoch in antient hiſtory, which is univerſally believed to have happened 80 years after the Trojan war, or 1104 years before the Chriſtian era. This conqueſt was totally atchieved about 120 years after the firſt attempt of Hyllus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Herodot.* 9, c. 26.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 2.—*Clemens Alex. Strom.* 1.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Ariſtot. de Rep.* 7, c. 16.

HERĂCLĪDES, a philoſopher of Heraclea in Pontus, for ſome time diſciple of Seuſippus and Ariſtotle. He wiſhed it to be believed that he was carried into heaven the very day of his death, and the more firmly to render it credible, he begged one of his friends to put a ſerpent in his bed. The ſerpent diſappointed him, and the noiſe which the number of viſitors occaſioned frightened him from the bed, before the philoſopher had expired. He lived about 335 years before the Chriſtian era. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, *ad Quint.* 3.—*Diog.*——An hiſtorian of Pontus ſirnamed *Lembus*, who floriſhed B. C. 177.——A man who, after the retreat of Dionyſius the Younger from Sicily, raiſed cabals againſt Dion, in whoſe hands the ſovereign power was lodged. He was put to death by Dion's order. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A youth of Syracuſe in the battle in which

which Nicias was defeated.——A ſon of Agathocles.——A man placed over a garriſon at Athens by Demetrius.——A ſophiſt of Lycia, who opened a ſchool at Smyrna in the age of the emperor Severus.——A painter of Macedonia, in the reign of king Perſeus.——An architect of Tarentum, intimate with Philip king of Macedonia. He fled to Rhodes on pretence of a quarrel with Philip, and ſet fire to the Rhodian fleet. *Polyæn.* 5.——A man of Alexandria.

HERACLĪTUS, a celebrated Greek philoſopher of Epheſus, who floriſhed about 500 years before the Chriſtian æra. His father's name was Hyſon, or Heracion. Naturally of a melancholy diſpoſition, he paſſed his time in a ſolitary and unſocial manner, and received the appellation of the obſcure philoſopher, and the mourner, from his unconquerable cuſtom of weeping at the follies, frailty, and viciſſitude of human affairs. He employed his time in writing different treatiſes, and one particularly, in which he ſupported that there was a fatal neceſſity, and that the world was created from fire, which he deemed a god omnipotent and omniſcient. His opinions about the origin of things were adopted by the Stoics, and Hippocrates entertained the ſame notions of a ſupreme power. Heraclitus deſerves the appellation of man hater for the ruſticity with which he anſwered the polite invitations of Darius king of Perſia. To remove himſelf totally from the ſociety of mankind, he retired to the mountains where for ſome time he fed on graſs in common with the wild inhabitants of the place. Such a diet was ſoon productive of a dropſical complaint, and the philoſopher condeſcended to reviſit the town. The enigmatical manner in which he conſulted the phyſicians made his applications unintelligible, and he was left to depend for cure only upon himſelf. He fixed his reſidence in a dunghill, in hopes that the continual warmth which proceeded from it might diſſipate the watery accumulation and reſtore him to the enjoyment of his former health. Such a remedy proved ineffectual, and the philoſopher deſpairing of a cure by the application of ox dung, ſuffered himſelf to die in the 60th year of his age. Some ſay that he was torn to pieces by dogs. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A Lyric poet.——A writer of Halicarnaſſus, intimate with Callimachus. He was remarkable for the elegance of his ſtyle.——A native of Leſbos, who wrote an hiſtory of Macedonia.——A writer of Sicyon, &c. *Plut.*

HERACLIUS, a river of Greece. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 37.——A brother of Conſtantine, &c.——A Roman emperor, &c.

HERÆA, a town of Arcadia.——Feſtivals at Argos in honor of Juno, who was the patroneſs of that city. They were alſo obſerved by the colonies of the Argives which had been planted at Samos and Ægina. There were always two proceſſions to the temple of the goddeſs without the city walls. The firſt was of the men in armour, the ſecond of the women, among whom the prieſteſs, a woman of the firſt quality, was drawn in a chariot by white oxen. The Argives always reckoned their years from her prieſthood, as the Athenians from their archons, or the Romans from their conſuls. When they came to the temple of the goddeſs they offered a hecatomb of oxen. Hence the ſacrifice is often called ἑκατομβία and ſometimes λεχαῖνα, from λεχος *a bed*, becauſe Juno preſided over marriage, births, &c. There was a feſtival of the ſame name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which ſixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddeſs.——There were alſo others inſtituted by Hippodamia, who had received aſſiſtance from Juno when ſhe married Pelops. Sixteen matrons, each attended by a maid, preſided at the celebration. The contenders were young virgins, who being divided in claſſes, according to their age, ran races each in their order, beginning with the youngeſt. The habit of all was exactly the ſame, their hair was diſhevelled, and their right ſhoulder bare to the breaſt, with coats reaching no lower than the knee. She who obtained the victory was rewarded with crowns of olives, and obtained a part of the ox that was offered in ſacrifice, and was permitted to dedicate her picture to the goddeſs.——There was alſo a ſolemn day of mourning at Corinth which bore the ſame name, in commemoration of Medea's children, who were buried in Juno's temple. They had been ſlain by the Corinthians; who, as it is reported, to avert the ſcandal which accompanied ſo barbarous a murder, preſented Euripides with a large ſum of money to write a play, in which Medea is repreſented as the murderer of her children.——Another feſtival of the ſame name at Pallene, with games in which the victor was rewarded with a garment.

HERÆI MONTES, a chain of mountains at the north of Sicily. *Diod.* 14.

HERÆUM, a temple and grove of Juno, ſituate between Argos and Mycenæ.——A town of Thrace.

HERBESSUS, a town of Sicily, built by a Phœnician or Carthaginian colony. *Sil.* 14, v. 265.

HERBITA, an inland town of Sicily. *Cic. Verr.* 2, c. 64. l. 3, c. 32.

HERCEIUS, an epithet given to Jupiter.

HERCULANEA VIA, a mound raiſed between the Lucrine lake and the ſea, called alſo *Herculeum iter. Sil.* 12, v. 118.

HERCU-

HERCULĀNEUM, a town of Campania ſwallowed up, with Pompeii, by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of mount Veſuvius, Auguſt 24th, A. D. 79, in the reign of Titus. After being buried under the lava for more than 1600 years, theſe famous cities were diſcovered in the beginning of the preſent century; Herculaneum in 1713, about 24 feet under ground, by laborers digging for a well, and Pompeii 40 years after, about 12 feet below the ſurface, and from the houſes and the ſtreets, which in a great meaſure remain ſtill perfect, have been drawn buſts, ſtatues, manuſcripts, paintings, and utenſils, which do not a little contribute to enlarge our notions concerning the antients, and develope many claſſical obſcurities. The valuable antiquities, ſo miraculouſly recovered, are preſerved in the muſeum of Portici, a ſmall town in the neighbourhood, and the engravings, &c. ably taken from them have been munificently preſented to the different learned bodies of Europe. *Seneca. Nat. Q.* 6, c. 1 & 26.——*Cic. Att.* 7, ep. 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4. —*Paterc.* 2, c. 16.

HERCŬLES, a celebrated hero, who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors. According to the antients there were many perſons of the ſame name. Diodorus mentions three, Cicero ſix, and ſome authors extend the number to no leſs than forty-three. Of all theſe the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena, generally called the Theban, is the moſt celebrated, and to him, as may eaſily be imagined, the actions of the others have been attributed. The birth of Hercules was attended with many miraculous and ſupernatural events; and it is reported that Jupiter, who introduced himſelf to the bed of Alcmena, was employed for three nights in forming a child whom he intended to be the greateſt hero the world ever beheld. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] Hercules was brought up at Tirynthus; or, according to Diodorus, at Thebes, and before he had completed his eighth month, the jealouſy of Juno, intent upon his deſtruction, ſent two ſnakes to devour him. The child, not terrified at the ſight of the ſerpents, boldly ſeized them in both his hands and ſqueezed them to death, while his brother Iphiclus alarmed the houſe with his frightful ſhrieks. [*Vid. Iphiclus.*] He was early inſtructed in the liberal arts, and Caſtor the ſon of Tyndarus taught him how to fight, Eurytus how to ſhoot with a bow and arrows, Autolycus to drive a chariot, Linus to play on the lyre, and Eumolpus to ſing. He, like the reſt of his illuſtrious contemporaries, ſoon after became the pupil of the centaur Chiron, and under him he perfected and rendered himſelf the moſt valiant and accompliſhed of the age. In the 18th year of his age he reſolved to deliver the neighbourhood of mount Cithæron from a huge lion which preyed on the flocks of Amphitryon, his ſuppoſed father; and which laid waſte the adjacent country. He went to the court of Theſpius, king of Theſpis, who ſhared in the general calamity, and he received there a tender treatment, and was entertained during fifty days. The fifty daughters of the king became all mothers by Hercules, during his ſtay at Theſpis, and ſome ſay that it was effected in one night. After he had deſtroyed the lion of mount Cithæron, he delivered his country from the annual tribute of an hundred oxen which it paid to Erginus. [*Vid. Erginus.*] Such public ſervices became univerſally known, and Creon, who then ſat on the throne of Thebes, rewarded the patriotic deeds of Hercules by giving him his daughter in marriage, and entruſting him with the government of his kingdom. As Hercules by the will of Jupiter was ſubjected to the power of Euryſtheus [*Vid. Euryſtheus.*] and obliged to obey him in every reſpect, Euryſtheus, acquainted with his ſucceſſes and riſing power, ordered him to appear at Mycenæ and perform the labors which by priority of birth he was empowered to impoſe upon him. Hercules refuſed, and Juno, to puniſh his diſobedience, rendered him ſo delirious that he killed his own children by Megara, ſuppoſing them to be the offſpring of Euryſtheus. [*Vid. Megara.*] When he recovered the uſe of his ſenſes, he was ſo ſtruck with the misfortunes which had proceeded from his inſanity, that he concealed himſelf and retired from the ſociety of men for ſome time. He afterwards conſulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he muſt be ſubſervient for twelve years to the will of Euryſtheus, in compliance with the commands of Jupiter; and that after he had atchieved the moſt celebrated labors he ſhould be reckoned in the number of the gods. So plain and expreſſive an anſwer determined him to go to Mycenæ, and to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men impoſed upon him. Euryſtheus ſeeing ſo great a man totally ſubjected to him, and apprehenſive of ſo powerful an enemy, commanded him to atchieve a number of enterprizes the moſt difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the 12 labors of Hercules. The favors of the gods had completely armed him when he undertook his labors. He had received a coat of arms and helmet from Minerva, a ſword from Mercury, a horſe from Neptune, a ſhield from Jupiter, a bow and arrows from Apollo, and from Vulcan a golden cuiraſs and brazen buſkin, with a celebrated club of braſs according to the opinion

opinion of ſome writers.——The firſt labor impoſed upon Hercules by Euryſtheus, was to kill the lion of Nemæa, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. The hero, unable to deſtroy him with his arrows, boldly attacked him with his club, purſued him to his den, and after a cloſe and ſharp engagement he choaked him to death. He carried the dead beaſt on his ſhoulders to Mycenæ, and ever after cloathed himſelf with the ſkin. Euryſtheus was ſo aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the beaſt, and at the courage of Hercules, that he ordered him never to enter the gates of the city when he returned from his expeditions, but to wait for his orders without the walls. He even made himſelf a brazen veſſel into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.——The ſecond labor of Hercules, was to deſtroy the Lernæan hydra, which had ſeven heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. This celebrated monſter he attacked with his arrows, and ſoon after he came to a cloſe engagement, and by means of his heavy club he deſtroyed the heads of his enemy. But this was productive of no advantage, for as ſoon as one head was beaten to pieces by the club, immediately two ſprang up, and the labor of Hercules would have remained unfiniſhed had not he commanded his friend Iolas to burn, with a hot iron, the root of the head which he had cruſhed to pieces. This ſucceeded, [*Vid Hydra.*] and Hercules become victorious, opened the belly of the monſter, and dipped his arrows in the gall to render the wounds which he gave fatal and incurable.——He was ordered in his third labor to bring alive and unhurt into the preſence of Euryſtheus a ſtag, famous for its incredible ſwiftneſs, its golden horns, and brazen feet. This celebrated animal frequented the neighbourhood of Œnoe, and Hercules was employed for a whole year in continually purſuing it, and at laſt he caught it in a trap, or when tired, or according to others, by ſlightly wounding it and leſſening its ſwiftneſs. As he returned victorious, Diana ſnatched the goat from him, and ſeverely reprimanded him for moleſting an animal which was ſacred to her. Hercules pleaded neceſſity, and by repreſenting the commands of Euryſtheus, he appeaſed the goddeſs and obtained the beaſt. ——The fourth labor was to bring alive to Euryſtheus a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he deſtroyed the centaurs, [*Vid. Centauri.*] and caught the boar by cloſely purſuing him through the deep ſnow. Euryſtheus was ſo frightened at the ſight of the boar, that, according to Diodorus, he hid himſelf in his brazen veſſel for ſome days.——In his fifth labor Hercules was ordered to clean the ſtables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years. [*Vid. Augias.*]——For his ſixth labor he was ordered to kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalis in Arcadia. [*Vid. Stymphalis.*]——In his ſeventh labor he brought alive into Peloponneſus a prodigious wild bull which laid waſte the iſland of Crete.——In his eighth labor he was employed in obtaining the mares of Diomedes which fed upon human fleſh. He killed Diomedes, and gave him to be eaten by his mares, which he brought to Euryſtheus. They were ſent to mount Olympus by the king of Mycenæ, where they were devoured by the wild beaſts; or, according to others, they were conſecrated to Jupiter, and their breed ſtill exiſted in the age of Alexander the Great.——For his ninth labor, he was commanded to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. [*Vid. Hippolite.*]——In his tenth labor he killed the monſter Geryon, king of Gades, and brought to Argos his numerous flocks which fed upon human fleſh. [*Vid. Geryon.*]——The eleventh labor was to obtain apples from the garden of the Heſperides. [*Vid. Heſperides.*]——The twelfth and laſt, and moſt dangerous of his labors, was to bring upon earth the three headed dog Cerberus. This was cheerfully undertaken by Hercules, and he deſcended into hell by a cave on mount Tænarus. He was permitted by Pluto to carry away his friends Theſeus and Pirithous, who were condemned to puniſhment in hell, and Cerberus alſo was granted to his prayers, provided he made uſe of no arms, but only force to drag him away. Hercules, as ſome report, carried him back to hell after he had brought him before Euryſtheus.—— Beſides theſe arduous labors, which the jealouſy of Euryſtheus impoſed upon him, he alſo atchieved others of his own accord equally great and celebrated. [*Vid. Cacus, Antæus, Buſiris, Eryx,* &c.] He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis before he delivered himſelf up to the king of Mycenæ. He aſſiſted the gods in their wars againſt the giants, and it was through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] When Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, of whom he was deeply enamoured, was refuſed to his entreaties, he became the prey of a ſecond fit of inſanity, and he murdered Iphitus, the only one of the ſons of Eurytus who favored his addreſſes to Iole. [*Vid. Iphitus.*] He was ſome time after purified of the murder, and

and his infanity ceaſed, but the gods perſecuted him more, and he was viſited by a diſorder which obliged him to apply to the oracle of Delphi for relief. The coldneſs with which the Pythia received him irritated him, and he reſolved to plunder Apollo's temple and carry away the ſacred tripod. Apollo oppoſed him, and a ſevere conflict was begun, which nothing but the interference of Jupiter with his thunderbolts could have prevented. He was upon this told by the oracle that he muſt be ſold as a ſlave, and remain three years in the moſt abject ſervitude to recover from his diſorder. He complied, and Mercury, by order of Jupiter, conducted him to Omphale, queen of Lydia, to whom he was ſold as a ſlave. Here he cleared all the country from robbers, and Omphale who was aſtoniſhed at the greatneſs of his exploits, reſtored him to liberty, and married him. Hercules had Agelaus, and Lamon, according to others, by Omphale, from whom Crœſus, king of Lydia, was deſcended. He became alſo enamoured of one of Omphale's female ſervants, by whom he had Alceus. After he had completed the years of his ſlavery, he returned to Peloponneſus, where he reeſtabliſhed on the throne of Sparta Tyndarus, who had been expelled by Hippocoon. He became one of Dejanira's ſuitors, and married her after he had overcome all his rivals. [*Vid. Achelous.*] He was obliged to leave Calydon his father-in-law's kingdom, becauſe he had inadvertently killed a man with a blow of his fiſt, and it was on account of this expulſion that he was not preſent at the hunting of the Calydonian boar. From Calydon he retired to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. In his way he was ſtopped by the ſwollen ſtreams of the Evenus, where the centaur Neſſus attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, under the perfidious pretence of conveying her over the river. Hercules perceived the diſtreſs of Dejanira, and killed the centaur, who as he expired gave her a tunic, which as he obſerved had the power of recalling a huſband from unlawful love. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Ceyx, king of Trachinia, received him and his wife with great marks of friendſhip, and purified him of the murder which he had committed at Calydon. Hercules was ſtill mindful that he had once been refuſed the hand of Iole, he therefore made war againſt her father Eurytus, and killed him, with three of his ſons. Iole fell into the hands of her father's murderer, and found that ſhe was loved by Hercules as much as before. She accompanied him to mount Œta, where he was going to raiſe an altar and offer a ſolemn ſacrifice to Jupiter. As he had not then the tunic in which he arrayed himſelf to offer a ſacrifice, he ſent Lichas to Dejanira in order to provide himſelf a proper dreſs. Dejanira, informed of her huſband's tender attachment to Iole, ſent him a philter, or more probably the tunic which ſhe had received from Neſſus, and Hercules as ſoon as he had put it on fell into a deſperate diſtemper, and found the poiſon of the Lernæan hydra penetrate through his bones. He attempted to pull off the fatal dreſs, but it was too late, and in the midſt of his pains and tortures he inveighed in the moſt bitter imprecations againſt the credulous Dejanira, the cruelty of Euryſtheus, and the jealouſy and hatred of Juno. As the diſtemper was incurable, he implored the protection of Jupiter, and gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes, and erected a large burning pile on the top of mount Œta. He ſpread on the pile the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, and laid himſelf down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head on his club. Philoctetes, or according to others, Pæan or Hyllus, was ordered to ſet fire to the pile, and the hero ſaw himſelf on a ſudden ſurrounded with the flames, without betraying any marks of fear or aſtoniſhment. Jupiter ſaw him from heaven, and told to the ſurrounding gods that he would raiſe to the ſkies the immortal parts of a hero who had cleared the earth from ſo many monſters and tyrants. The gods applauded Jupiter's reſolution, the burning pile was ſuddenly ſurrounded with a dark ſmoke, and after the mortal parts of Hercules were conſumed, he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horſes. Some loud claps of thunder accompanied his elevation, and his friends, unable to find either his bones or aſhes, ſhowed their gratitude to his memory by raiſing an altar where the burning pile had ſtood. Menœtius, the ſon of Actor, offered him a ſacrifice of a bull, a wild boar, and a goat, and enjoined the people of Opus yearly to obſerve the ſame religious ceremonies. His worſhip ſoon became as univerſal as his fame, and Juno, who had once perſecuted him with ſuch inveterate fury, forgot her reſentment, and gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage. Hercules has received many ſirnames and epithets, either from the place where his worſhip was eſtabliſhed, or from the labors which he atchieved. His temples were numerous and magnificent, and his divinity revered. No dogs or flies ever entered his temple at Rome, and that of Gades, according to Strabo, was always forbidden to women and pigs. The Phœnicians offered quails on his altars, and as it was ſuppoſed that he preſided over dreams, the ſick and infirm were ſent to ſleep in his temples, that they might receive in their dreams the agreeable preſages of their approaching recovery.

The white poplar was particularly dedicated to his ſervice. Hercules is generally repreſented naked, with ſtrong and well proportioned limbs, he is ſometimes covered with the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, and holds a knotted club in his hand, on which he often leans. Sometimes he appears crowned with the leaves of the poplar, and holding the corn of plenty under his arm. At other times he is repreſented ſtanding with Cupid, who inſolently breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intimate the paſſion of love in the hero, who ſuffered himſelf to be beaten and ridiculed by Omphale, who dreſſed herſelf in his armour while he was ſitting to ſpin with her female ſervants. The children of Hercules are as numerous as the labors and difficulties which he underwent, and indeed they became ſo powerful ſoon after his death, that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponneſus. [*Vid. Heraclidæ.*] He was father of Deicoon and Therimachus, by Megara; of Cteſippus, by Aſtydamia; of Palemon, by Autonoe; of Everes, by Parthenope; of Glyciſenetes, Gyneus and Odites, by Dejanira; of Theſſalus, by Chalciope; of Theſſalus, by Epicaſte; of Tlepolemus, by Aſtyoche; of Agathyrſus, Gelon, and Scytha, by Echidna, &c. Such are the moſt ſtriking characteriſtics of the life of Hercules, who is ſaid to have ſupported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his ſhoulders, [*Vid. Atlas*] and to have ſeparated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. [*Vid. Abyla.*] He is held out by the antients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deſervedly rewarded with immortality. His judicious choice of virtue in preference to pleaſure, as deſcribed by Xenophon, is well known. *Diod.* 1 & 4—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Pauſ.* l. 3, 5, 9, & 10.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Herc. &c.*—*Hygin.* fab. 29. 32, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 236, &c. *Her.* 9. *Amor. Triſt. &c.*—*Homer. Il.* 8, &c.—*Theocrit.* 24.—*Eurip. in Herc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 294.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Apollon.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Sophocl. in Trachin.*—*Plut. in Amphit.*—*Senec. in Herc. furent. & Oet.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 6. l. 11, &c.—*Philoſtr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1. c. 7. l. 2, c. 42. &c.—*Quint. Smyrn.* 6, v. 207. &c.—*Callim. Hymn. in Dian.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* od. 3.—*Ital.* 1, v. 438.—*Stat.* 2. *Theb.* v. 564.—*Mela.* 2. c. 1.—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Lactant. de falſ. Rel.*—*Strab.* 3, &c.—*Horat. Od. Sat.* &c.——A ſon of Alexander the Great.——A ſirname of the emperor Commodus, &c.

Hercŭleum, a promontory in the country of the Brutii.——Fretum, a name given to the ſtrait which forms a communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Hercŭleus, one of Agrippina's murderers. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 8.

Hercŭleus Lacus, a lake of Sicily.

Hercŭlis Columnæ, two lofty mountains, ſituate one on the moſt ſouthern extremities of Spain, and the other on the oppoſite part of Africa. They were called by the ancients *Abyla* and *Calpe*. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and according to ancient tradition they were joined together till they were ſevered by the arm of the hero, and a communication opened between the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Sil.* 1, v. 142.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1.——Monæci Portus, now *Monaco*, a port town of Genoa. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 42. *Lucan.* 1, v. 405.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 830.——Labronis *vel* Liburni Portus, a ſea port town, now *Leghorn*.——Promontorium, a cape at the bottom of Italy, on the Ionian ſea, now *Spartivento*.——Inſulæ, two iſlands near Sardinia. *Plin.* 3, c. 7.——Portus, a ſea port of the Brutii, on the weſtern coaſt.——Lucus, a wood in Germany ſacred to Hercules. *Tacit. A.* 2, c. 12.——A ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Spain, called alſo *Scombraria*, from the tunny fiſh (*Scombri*) caught there. *Strab.* 3.

Hercŷna, a virgin who accompanied Ceres as ſhe travelled over the world. A river of Bœotia bore her name. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

Hercŷnia, a celebrated foreſt of Germany, which, according to Cæſar, required nine days journey to croſs it; and which on ſome parts was found without any boundaries, though travelled over for ſixty days ſucceſſively. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Baſil, Spires, Tranſylvania, and a great part of Ruſſia. In length of time the trees were rooted up, and when population encreaſed the greateſt part of it was made inhabitable. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6, c. 24.—*Mela.*—*Liv.* 5, c. 54.—*Tacit. G.* 30.

Herdonia, a ſmall town of Apulia. *Ital.* 1, v. 568.

Herdonius, a man put to death by Tarquin becauſe he had boldly ſpoken againſt him in an aſſembly, &c.

Herennius Senecio, a Roman hiſtorian under Domitian. *Tacit. Agric.* 2, &c.——An officer of Sertorius defeated by Pompey, &c. *Plut.*——A centurion ſent in purſuit of Cicero by Antony. He cut off the orator's head. *Plut. in Cic.*——Caius a man to whom Cicero dedicates his book *de Rhetoric.* a work attributed by ſome to Cornificius.——

nificius.——A Samnite general, &c.——Philo, a Phœnician who wrote a book on Adrian's reign. He alſo compoſed a treatiſe divided into 12 parts, concerning the choice of books, &c.

Hereus, a ſon of Lycaon, who founded a city in Arcadia, &c. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

Herillus, a philoſopher of Chalcedon, diſciple to Zeno. *Diog.*

Herĭlus, a king of Præneſte, ſon of the nymph Feronia. As he had three lives, he was killed three times by Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 563.

Hermăchus, a native of Mitylene, ſucceſſor and diſciple of Epicurus, B. C. 267.

Hermæ, ſtatues of Mercury in the city of Athens. *C. Nep. in Alcib.*——Two youths who attended thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonias. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

Hermæa, a feſtival in Crete, where the maſters waited upon the ſervants. It was alſo obſerved at Athens and Babylon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Hermæum, a town of Arcadia.——A promontory at the eaſt of Carthage, the moſt northern point of all Africa, now cape *Bon.*—*Liv.* 29, c. 27.—*Strab.* 17.

Hermagŏras Æolĭdes, a famous rhetorician, who came to Rome in the age of Auguſtus.——A philoſopher of Amphipolis.——A famous orator and philoſopher.

Hermandica, a town of the Vaccæi in Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 5.—*Polyb.* 3.

Hermanduri, a people of Germany.

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Hermaphrŏdītus, a ſon of Venus and Mercury, educated on mount Ida by the Naiades. At the age of 15 he began to travel to gratify his curioſity. When he came to Caria, he bathed himſelf in a fountain, and Salmacis, the nymph who preſided over it, became enamoured of him and attempted to ſeduce him. Hermaphroditus continued deaf to all entreaties and offers; and Salmacis, endeavouring to obtain by force what was denied to prayers, cloſely embraced him, and entreated the gods to make them two but one body. Her prayers were heard, and Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, now two in one body, ſtill preſerved the characteriſtics of both their ſexes. Hermaphroditus begged the gods that all who bathed in that fountain might become effeminate. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 347.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Hermathēna, a ſtatue which repreſented Mercury and Minerva in the ſame body. This ſtatue was generally placed in ſchools where eloquence and philoſophy were taught, becauſe theſe two deities preſided over the arts and ſciences.

Hermēas, a tyrant of Myſia who revolted from Artaxerxes Ochus, B. C. 350.——A general of Antiochus, &c.

Hermeias, a native of Methymna who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily.

Hermes, the name of Mercury among the Greeks. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]——A famous gladiator. *Martial.* 5, ep. 25.——An Egyptian philoſopher. *Vid.* Mercurius Triſmegiſtus.

Hermesiănax, an elegiac poet of Colophon, ſon of Agoneus. He was publicly honored with a ſtatue. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A native of Cyprus who wrote an hiſtory of Phrygia. *Plut.*

Hermīas, a Galatian philoſopher in the ſecond century. His *irriſio philoſophorum gentilium*, was printed with Juſtin Martyr's works, fol. *Paris* 1615 and 1636, and with the Oxford edition of Tatian, 8vo. 1700.

Hermĭnius, a general of the Hermanni, &c.——A Roman who defended a bridge with Cocles againſt the army of Porſenna. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.——A Trojan killed by Catillus in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 642.

Hermiŏne, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The Gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their preſence, and ſhe received, as a preſent, a rich veil and a ſplendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a ſerpent with her huſband Cadmus, and placed in the Elyſian fields. [*Vid.* Harmonia.] *Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13.——A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promiſed in marriage to Oreſtes the ſon of Agamemnon; but her father, ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, whoſe ſervices he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione, tenderly attached to her couſin Oreſtes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addreſſes of Pyrrhus with pleaſure, and even reproached Andromache, his concubine, with ſtealing his affections from her. Her jealouſy for Andromache, according to ſome, induced her to unite herſelf to Oreſtes, and to deſtroy Pyrrhus. She gave herſelf to Oreſtes after this murder, and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Eurip. in Andr. & Oreſt.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8.—*Propert.* 1.——A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple. The inhabitants lived by fiſhing. The deſcent to hell from their country was conſidered ſo ſhort that no money, according to the uſual rite of burial was put into the mouth of the dead to be paid to Charon for their paſſage. The ſea on the neighbouring coaſt was called *Hermionicus ſinus. Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Virg. in Ciri.* 472.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

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HERILLUS, a philoſopher of Chalcedon, diſciple to Zeno. *Diog.*

HERĬLUS, a king of Præneſte, ſon of the nymph Feronia. As he had three lives, he was killed three times by Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 563.

HERMĂCHUS, a native of Mitylene, ſucceſſor and diſciple of Epicurus, B. C. 267.

HERMÆ, ſtatues of Mercury in the city of Athens. *C. Nep. in Alcib.*——Two youths who attended thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonias. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

HERMÆA, a feſtival in Crete, where the maſters waited upon the ſervants. It was alſo obſerved at Athens and Babylon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

HERMÆUM, a town of Arcadia.——A promontory at the eaſt of Carthage, the moſt northern point of all Africa, now cape *Bon.*—*Liv.* 29, c. 27.—*Strab.* 17.

HERMAGŎRAS ÆOLĬDES, a famous rhetorician, who came to Rome in the age of Auguſtus.——A philoſopher of Amphipolis.——A famous orator and philoſopher.

HERMANDICA, a town of the Vaccæi in Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 5.—*Polyb.* 3.

HERMANDŪRI, a people of Germany.

HERMANNI, a people of Germany.

HERMAPHRŎDĪTUS, a ſon of Venus and Mercury, educated on mount Ida by the Naiades. At the age of 15 he began to travel to gratify his curioſity. When he came to Caria, he bathed himſelf in a fountain, and Salmacis, the nymph who preſided over it, became enamoured of him and attempted to ſeduce him. Hermaphroditus continued deaf to all entreaties and offers; and Salmacis, endeavouring to obtain by force what was denied to prayers, cloſely embraced him, and entreated the gods to make them two but one body. Her prayers were heard, and Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, now two in one body, ſtill preſerved the characteriſtics of both their ſexes. Hermaphroditus begged the gods that all who bathed in that fountain might become effeminate. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 347.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

HERMATHĒNA, a ſtatue which repreſented Mercury and Minerva in the ſame body. This ſtatue was generally placed in ſchools where eloquence and philoſophy were taught, becauſe theſe two deities preſided over the arts and ſciences.

HERMĒAS, a tyrant of Myſia who revolted from Artaxerxes Ochus, B. C. 350.——A general of Antiochus, &c.

HERMEIAS, a native of Methymna who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily.

HERMES, the name of Mercury among the Greeks. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]——A famous gladiator. *Martial.* 5, ep. 25.——An Egyptian philoſopher. *Vid.* Mercurius Triſmegiſtus.

HERMESIĂNAX, an elegiac poet of Colophon, ſon of Agoneus. He was publicly honored with a ſtatue. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A native of Cyprus who wrote an hiſtory of Phrygia. *Plut.*

HERMĪAS, a Galatian philoſopher in the ſecond century. His *irriſio philoſophorum gentilium*, was printed with Juſtin Martyr's works, fol. *Paris* 1615 and 1636, and with the Oxford edition of Tatian, 8vo. 1700.

HERMĬNIUS, a general of the Hermanni, &c.——A Roman who defended a bridge with Cocles againſt the army of Porſenna. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.——A Trojan killed by Catillus in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 642.

HERMIŎNE, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The Gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their preſence, and ſhe received, as a preſent, a rich veil and a ſplendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a ſerpent with her huſband Cadmus, and placed in the Elyſian fields. [*Vid.* Harmonia.] *Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13.——A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promiſed in marriage to Oreſtes the ſon of Agamemnon; but her father, ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, whoſe ſervices he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione, tenderly attached to her couſin Oreſtes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addreſſes of Pyrrhus with pleaſure, and even reproached Andromache, his concubine, with ſtealing his affections from her. Her jealouſy for Andromache, according to ſome, induced her to unite herſelf to Oreſtes, and to deſtroy Pyrrhus. She gave herſelf to Oreſtes after this murder, and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Horat. Od.* 4.—*Eurip. in Andr. & Oreſt.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8.—*Propert.* 1.——A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple. The inhabitants lived by fiſhing. The deſcent to hell from their country was conſidered ſo ſhort that no money, according to the uſual rite of burial was put into the mouth of the dead to be paid to Charon for their paſſage. The ſea on the neighbouring coaſt was called *Hermionicus ſinus. Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Virg. in Ciri.* 472.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

Hermiŏniæ, a city near the Riphæan mountains. *Orph. in Arg.*

Hermiŏnĭcus sinus, a bay on the coaſt of Argolis near Hermione. *Strab.* 1 & 8.

Hermippus, a freed man, diſciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He wrote five books upon dreams.——A man who accuſed Aſpaſia, the miſtreſs of Pericles, of impiety and proſtitution. *Plut.*——A Peripatetic philoſopher of Smyrna who floriſhed B.C. 210.

Hermŏcrătes, a general of Syracuſe, againſt Nicias the Athenian. His lenity towards the Athenian priſoners was looked upon as treacherous. He was baniſhed from Sicily without even a trial, and he was murdered as he attempted to return back to his country, B. C. 408. *Plut. in Nic. &c.*——A ſophiſt celebrated for his riſing talents. He died in the 28th year of his age, in the reign of the emperor Severus.——The father-in-law of Dionyſius, tyrant of Sicily.——A Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian ſtates, &c.——A ſophiſt, preceptor to Pauſanias the murderer of Philip. *Diod.* 16.

Hermodōrus, a Sicilian, pupil to Plato.——A philoſopher of Epheſus, who is ſaid to have aſſiſted, as interpreter, the Roman decemvirs in the compoſition of the 10 tables of laws, which had been collected in Greece. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 36.—*Plin.* 34, c. 5.——A native of Salamis contemporary with Philo the Athenian architect. *Cic. in Orat.* 1, c. 14.——A poet who wrote a book called Νεμεμα on the laws of different nations.

Hermŏgĕnes, an architect of Alabanda in Caria, employed in building the temple of Diana at Magneſia. He wrote a book upon his profeſſion.——A rhetorician in the ſecond century, the beſt editions of whoſe *rhetorica* are that of Sturmius, 3 vols. 12mo Argent. 1571. and Laurentius Genev. 1614. He died A. D. 161, and it is ſaid that his body was opened and his heart found hairy and of an extraordinary ſize. At the age of 25, as is reported, he totally loſt his memory.——A lawyer in the age of Dioclefian.——A muſician. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 129.——A ſophiſt of Tarſus, of ſuch brilliant talents, that at the age of 15 he excited the attention and gained the patronage of the emperor M. Antoninus.

Hermolāus, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. As he was one day hunting with the king he killed a wild boar which was coming towards him. Alexander, who followed cloſe behind him, was ſo diſappointed becauſe the beaſt had been killed before he could dart at it, that he ordered Hermolaus to be ſeverely whipped. This treatment irritated Hermolaus, and he conſpired to take away the king's life, with others who were diſpleaſed with the cruel treatment he had received. The plot was diſcovered by one of the conſpirators, and Alexander ſeized them, and aſked what had impelled them to conſpire to take his life. Hermolaus anſwered for the reſt, and obſerved that it was unworthy of Alexander to treat his moſt faithful and attached friends like ſlaves, and to ſhed their blood without the leaſt mercy. Alexander ordered him to be put to death. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Hermopŏlis, two towns of Egypt, now *Aſhmunein* and *Demenhur*. *Plin.* 5, c. 9.

Hermotīmus, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ. It is ſaid that his ſoul ſeparated itſelf from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame. His wife, who was acquainted with the frequent abſence of his ſoul, took advantage of it and burnt his body, as if totally dead, and deprived the ſoul of its natural receptacle. Hermotimus received divine honors in a temple at Clazomenæ, into which it was unlawful for women to enter. *Plin.* 7, c. 52, &c.—*Lucian.*

Hermundūri, a people of Germany, ſubdued by Aurelius. They were at the north of the Danube, and were conſidered by Tacitus as a tribe of the Suevi, but called, together with the Suevi, Hermiones by Pliny 4, c. 14.—*Tacit. An.* 13, *extra.*—*Vell.* 2, c. 106.

Hermus, a river of Aſia Minor, whoſe ſands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flows near Sardes and receives the waters of the Pactolus and Hyllus, after which it falls into the Ægean ſea. It is now called *Kedous* or *Sarabat*. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 37.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 210.—*Martial.* 8, *ep.* 78.—*Sil.* 1, v. 159.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Hernĭci, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the riſing power of Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 43 & 44.—*Sil.* 4, v. 226.—*Juv.* 14, v. 180.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.

Hero, a beautiful prieſteſs of Venus at Seſtos, greatly enamoured of Leander, a youth of Abydos. Theſe two lovers were ſo faithful to one another, that Leander in the night eſcaped from the vigilance of his family, and ſwam acroſs the Helleſpont, while Hero in Seſtos directed his courſe by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderneſs, Leander was drowned in a tempeſtuous night as he attempted his uſual courſe, and Hero in deſpair threw herſelf down from her tower and periſhed in the ſea. *Muſæus de Leand. & Hero.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 17 & 18.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 258.

Herōdes, firnamed the *Great* and *Aſcalonita*, followed the intereſt of Brutus and Caſſius, and afterwards that of Antony. He was made king of Judæa by means of Antony, and after the battle of Actium he was continued in his power by his flattery and ſubmiſſion to Auguſtus. He rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty, and as he knew that the day of his death would become a day of mirth and feſtivity, he ordered the moſt illuſtrious of his ſubjects to be confined and murdered the very moment that he expired, that every eye in the kingdom might ſeem to ſhed tears at the death of Herod. He died in the 70th year of his age, after a reign of 40 years. *Joſephus.* ——Antipas, a ſon of Herod the Great, governor of Galilæa, &c.——Agrippa, a Jew, intimate with the emperor Caligula, &c. This name was common to many of the Jews. *Joſephus.*——Atticus. *Vid.* Atticus.

Herodiānus, a Greek hiſtorian who floriſhed A. D. 247. He was born at Alexandria, and he was employed among the officers of the Roman emperors. He wrote a Roman hiſtory in eight books, from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus. His ſtyle is peculiarly elegant, but it wants preciſion, and the work too plainly betrays that the author was not a perfect maſter of geography. He is accuſed of being too partial to Maximinus, and too ſevere upon Alexander Severus. His book comprehends the hiſtory of 68 or 70 years, and he aſſerts that he has been an eye-witneſs of whatever he has written. The beſt editions of his hiſtory are that of Politian, 4to. Dovan, 1525, who afterwards publiſhed a very valuable Latin tranſlation, and that of Oxford, 8vo. 1708.

Herodicus, a phyſician ſirnamed *Gymnaſtic*, who floriſhed B. C. 443.——A grammarian ſirnamed *Crateleus*, B. C. 123.

Hērŏdŏtus, a celebrated hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus, whoſe father's name was Lyxes, and that of his mother's Dryo. He fled to Samos when his country labored under the oppreſſive tyranny of Lygdamis, and travelled over Egypt, Italy, and all Greece. He afterwards returned to Halicarnaſſus, and expelled the tyrant; which patriotic deed, far from gaining the eſteem and admiration of the populace, diſpleaſed and irritated them ſo that Herodotus was obliged to fly from Greece from the public reſentment. To procure a laſting fame he publicly repeated at the Olympic games the hiſtory which he had compoſed, in his 39th year, B. C. 445. It was received with ſuch univerſal applauſe that the names of the nine Muſes were unanimouſly given to the nine books into which it is divided. This celebrated compoſition, which has procured its author the title of father of hiſtory, is written in the Ionic dialect. Herodotus is among the hiſtorians what Homer is among the poets, and Demoſthenes among the orators. His ſtyle abounds with elegance, eaſe, and ſweetneſs; and if there is any of the fabulous or incredible, the author candidly informs the reader that it is introduced upon the narration of others. The work is an hiſtory of the wars of the Perſians againſt the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes, and beſides this it gives an account of the moſt celebrated nations in the world. Herodotus had written another hiſtory of Aſſyria and Arabia, which is not extant. The life of Homer, generally attributed to him, is ſuppoſed by ſome not to be the production of his pen. Plutarch has accuſed him of malevolence towards the Greeks: an imputation which can eaſily be refuted. The two beſt editions of this great hiſtorian are that of Weſſeling, fol. Amſterdam, 1763, and that of Glaſgow, 9 vols. 12mo. 1761. *Cic. de leg.* 1. *de orat.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1. —*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. de mal. Herod.* ——A man who wrote a treatiſe concerning Epicurus. *Diog.*——A Theban wreſtler of Megara, in the age of Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus. He was ſix feet and a half in height, and he ate generally twenty pounds of fleſh, with bread in proportion, at each of his meals.

Heroes, a name which was given by the ancients to ſuch as were born from a god, or to ſuch as had ſignalized themſelves by their actions, and ſeemed to deſerve immortality by the ſervice they had rendered their country. The heroes which Homer deſcribes, ſuch as Ajax, Achilles, were of ſuch a prodigious ſtrength, that they could lift up and throw ſtones which the united force of four or five men of his age could not have moved. The heroes were ſuppoſed to be intereſted in the affairs of mankind after death, and they were invoked with much ſolemnity. As the altars of the gods were crouded with ſacrifices and libations, ſo the heroes were often honored with a funeral ſolemnity, in which their great exploits were enumerated. The origin of heroiſm might proceed from the opinions of ſome philoſophers, who taught that the ſouls of great men were often raiſed to the ſtars, and introduced among the immortal gods. According to the notions of the Stoics, the ancient heroes inhabited a pure and ſerene climate, ſituate above the moon.

Herōis, a feſtival, celebrated every 9th year by the Delphians, in honor of a heroine.

There was in the celebration a great number of myſterious rites, with a repreſentation of ſomething like Semele's reſurrection.

Heron, two mathematicians, one of whom is called the *ancient* and the other the *younger*. The former, who lived about 100 years before Chriſt, was diſciple of Cteſibius, and wrote a curious book tranſlated into Latin, under the title of *Spiritualium Liber*; the only edition of which is that of Baldus. *Aug. Vind.* 1616.

Heroopŏlis, a town of Egypt on the Arabic gulf.

Herŏphĭla, a Sybil, who, as ſome ſuppoſe, came to Rome in the reign of Tarquin. (*Vid. Sibyllæ.*) *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

Herophĭlus, an impoſtor in the reign of J. Cæſar, who pretended to be the grandſon of Marius. He was baniſhed from Rome by Cæſar for his ſeditions, and was afterwards ſtrangled in priſon.——A Greek phyſician, about 570 years before the Chriſtian era. He was one of the firſt who diſſected bodies. Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch, have greatly commended him.

Herostrătus. *Vid.* Eroſtratus.

Herpa, a town of Cappadocia.

Herse, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god diſcloſed his love to Aglauros, Herſe's ſiſter, in hopes of procuring an eaſy admiſſion to Herſe; but Aglauros, through jealouſy, diſcovered the amour. Mercury was ſo offended at her behaviour, that he ſtruck her with his caduceus and changed her into a ſtone. Herſe became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and, after death, ſhe received divine honors at Athens. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 559, &c.——A wife of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Hersĭlia, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Conſualia. She was given and married to Romulus; and, being preſented with immortality by Juno, received divine honors under the name of Ora. *Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 832.

Hertha & Herta, a goddeſs among the Germans ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the earth. She had a temple and a chariot dedicated to her ſervice in a remote iſland, and was ſuppoſed to viſit the earth at ſtated times, when her coming was celebrated with the greateſt rejoicings and feſtivity. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Herŭli, a ſavage nation in the northern parts of Europe, who attacked the Roman power in its decline.

Hesæus, a mountain near Pæonia.

Hēsĭŏdus, a celebrated poet born at Aſcra, in Bœotia. His father's name was Dius and his mother's Pycimede. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him according to Varro and Plutarch. Quintilian, Philoſtratus, and others maintain that Heſiod lived before the age of Homer; but Val. Peterculus, &c. ſupport that he floriſhed about 100 years after him. Heſiod is the firſt who wrote a poem on agriculture. This compoſition is called, *The Works and the Days*; and, beſides the inſtructions which are given to the cultivator of the field, the reader is pleaſed to find many moral reflections worthy of a refined Socrates or a Plato. His *Theogony* is a miſcellaneous narration executed without art, preciſion, choice, judgment, or connection, yet it is the more valuable for the faithful account it gives of the gods of antiquity. His *Shield of Hercules* is but a fragment of a larger poem, in which it is ſuppoſed he gave an account of the moſt celebrated heroines among the ancients. Heſiod, without being maſter of the fire and ſublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the ſweetneſs of his poetry. Beſides theſe poems he wrote others, now loſt. Pauſanias ſays, that, in his age, Heſiod's verſes were ſtill written on tablets in the temple of the Muſes, of which the poet was a prieſt. If we believe *Clem. Alexand.* 6, *Strom.* the poet borrowed much from *Muſæus*. One of Lucian's dialogues bears the name of *Heſiod*, and, in it, the poet is introduced as ſpeaking of himſelf. Virgil, in his Georgics, has imitated the compoſitions of Heſiod, and taken his *opera* and *dies* for model, as he acknowledges. Cicero ſtrongly commends him, and the Greeks were ſo partial to his poetry and moral inſtructions that they ordered their children to learn all by heart. Heſiod was murdered by the ſons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body was thrown into the ſea Some dolphins brought back the body to the ſhore which was immediately known, and the murderers were diſcovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the ſea. If Heſiod floriſhed in the age of Homer, he lived 907 B. C. The beſt editions of this poet are that of Robinſon, 4to, Oxon. 1737, that of Loeſner 8vo, Lipſ. 1778, and that of Parma, 4to, 1785. *Cic. Fam.* 6, ep. 18.—*Pauſ.* 9. c. 3, &c.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.*—*Varro.*—*Plut. de 7. Sep. & de Anim. Sag.*

Hēsĭŏne, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. It fell to her lot to be expoſed to a ſea monſter, to whom the Trojans yearly preſented a marriageable virgin, to appeaſe the reſentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, but Hercules promiſed to deliver her, provided he received as a reward ſix beautiful horſes. Laomedon conſented, and Hercules attacked the

the monſter juſt as he was going to devour Heſione, and he killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refuſed to reward the hero's ſervices; and Hercules, incenſed at his treachery, beſieged Troy, and put the king and all his family to the ſword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had adviſed his father to give the promiſed horſes to his ſiſter's deliverer. The conqueror gave Heſione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had aſſiſted him during the war, and he eſtabliſhed Priam upon his father's throne. The removal of Heſione to Greece proved at laſt fatal to the Trojans; and Priam, who remembered with indignation that his ſiſter had been forcibly given to a foreigner, ſent his ſon Paris to Greece to reclaim the poſſeſſions of Heſione, or more probably to revenge his injuries upon the Greeks by carrying away Helen, which gave riſe, ſoon after, to the Trojan war. Lycophron mentions, that Hercules threw himſelf, armed from head to foot, into the mouth of the monſter to which Heſione was expoſed, and that he tore his belly to pieces, and came out ſafe only with the loſs of his hair, after a confinement of three days. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 212.——The wife of Nauplius.

Hesperia, a large iſland of Africa, once the reſidence of the Amazons. *Diod.* 3. ——A name common both to Italy and Spain. It is derived from Heſper or Veſper, the ſetting ſun, or the evening, whence the Greeks called Italy Heſperia, becauſe it was ſituate at the ſetting ſun, or in the weſt. The ſame name, for ſimilar reaſons, was applied to Spain by the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 634, &c.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 36, v. 4. l. 1, *od.* 27, v. 28.—*Sil.* 7, v. 15.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 258.——A daughter of the Cebrenus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 769.

Hesperides, three celebrated nymphs, daughters of Heſperus. Apollodorus mentions four, Ægle, Erythia, Veſta, and Arethuſa; and Diodorus confounds them with the Atlantides, and ſuppoſes that they were the ſame number. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials; and the place of their reſidence placed beyond the ocean by Heſiod, is more univerſally believed to be near mount Atlas in Africa, according to Apollodorus. This celebrated place or garden abounded with fruits of the moſt delicious kind, and was carefully guarded by a dreadful dragon which never ſlept. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure ſome of the golden apples of the Heſperides. The hero, ignorant of the ſituation of this celebrated garden, applied to the nymphs in the neighbourhood of the Po for information, and was told that Nereus the god of the ſea, if properly managed, [*Vid. Nereus*] would direct him in his purſuits. Hercules ſeized Nereus as he was aſleep, and the ſea god, unable to eſcape from his graſp, anſwered all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſay that Nereus ſent Hercules to Prometheus, and that from him he received all his information. When Hercules came into Africa, he repaired to Atlas, and demanded of him three of the golden apples. Atlas unloaded himſelf, and placed the burden of the heavens on the ſhoulders of Hercules, while he went in queſt of the apples. At his return, Hercules expreſſed his wiſh to eaſe his burden by putting ſomething on his head, and, when Atlas aſſiſted him to remove his inconvenience, Hercules artfully left the burden, and ſeized the apples, which Atlas had thrown on the ground. According to other accounts, Hercules gathered the apples himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of Atlas, and he previouſly killed the watchful dragon which kept the tree. Theſe apples were brought to Euryſtheus and afterwards carried back by Minerva into the garden of the Heſperides, as they could be preſerved in no other place. Hercules is ſometimes repreſented gathering the apples, and the dragon which guarded the tree appears bowing down his head, as having received a mortal wound. This monſter, as it is ſuppoſed, was the offſpring of Typhon, and it had a hundred heads and as many voices. This number, however, is reduced by ſome to only one head. Thoſe that attempt to explain mythology, obſerve, that the Heſperides were certain perſons who had an immenſe number of flocks, and that the ambiguous word μηλον, which ſignifies *an apple* and *a ſheep*, gave riſe to the fable of the golden apples of the Heſperides. *Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 637, &c. l. 9, v. 90.—*Hygin.* fab. 30.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 215, &c.

Hesperis. *Vid.* Heſperus.——A town of Cyrenaica, now *Bernic* or *Bengazi*, where moſt authors have placed the garden of the Heſperides.

Hesperitis, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 4.

Hesperus, a ſon of Japetus, brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name of *Heſperia* from him, according to ſome accounts. He had a daughter called Heſperis, who married Atlas, and became mother of ſeven daughters, called Atlantides or Heſperides. *Diod.* 4. ——The name of Heſperus was alſo applied to the planet Venus, when it appeared after the ſetting of the ſun. It was called *Phoſphorus* or *Lucifer* when it pre-

ceded the ſun. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2. *Senec. de Hippol.*

Hestia, one of the Heſperides. *Apollod.*

Hestiæa, a town of Eubœa.

Hesus, a deity among the Gauls, the ſame as the Mars of the Romans. *Lucan.* 1, v. 445.

Hesychia, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Hesychius, the author of a Greek lexicon in the beginning of the 3d century; a valuable work, which has been learnedly edited by Albert. 2 vols. fol. L. Bat. 1746.

Hetricŭlum now *Lattarico*, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Hetrūria & Etruria, a celebrated country of Italy, at the weſt of the Tyber. It originally contained twelve different nations, which had each their reſpective monarch. Their names were Veientes, Cluſini, Perufini, Cortonenſes, Arretini, Vetuloni, Volaterrani, Ruſellani, Volſcinii, Tarquinii, Faliſci, and Cæretani. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their ſuperſtition, and great confidence in omens, dreams, auguries, &c. They all proved powerful and reſolute enemies to the riſing empire of the Romans, and were conquered only after much effuſion of blood. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Heurippa, a ſirname of Diana.

Hexapўlum, a gate at Syracuſe. The adjoining place of the city, or the wall bore the ſame name. *Diod.* 11 & 14.—*Liv.* 24, c. 21. l. 25, c. 24. l. 32. c. 39.

Hiber, a name applied to a Spaniard as living near the river Hiberus, or Iberus. *Vid.* Iberus.

Hibernia & Hybernia, a large iſland at the weſt of Britain, now called *Ireland*. Some of the ancients have called it Ibernia, Juverna, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.—*Strab.* 4.—*Orpheus.*—*Ariſtot.*

Hibrildes, an Athenian general. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 7.

Hicetāon, a ſon of Laomedon, brother to Priam, &c. *Homer. Il.* 3.——The father of Thymœtes, who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

Hicētas, a philoſopher of Syracuſe, who believed that the earth moved, and that all the heavenly bodies were ſtationary. *Diog. in Phil.*——A tyrant of Syracuſe. *Vid.* Icetas.

Hiempsal, a king of Numidia, &c. *Plut.*

Hiera, a woman, who married Telephus, king of Myſia, and who was ſaid to ſurpaſs Helen in beauty.——The mother of Pandarus and Bitias, by Alcanor. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 673.——One of the Lipari iſlands, now *Vulcano*. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.

Hierapŏlis, a town of Syria.——Another of Phrygia, famous for hot baths, now *Bambukkalaſi*.——Another of Crete.

Hiĕrax, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was ſtealing Io. Mercury killed him, and changed him into a bird of prey. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——Antiochus, king of Syria, and brother to Seleucus, received the ſirname of Hierax. *Juſtin.* 37, c. 3.——An Egyptian philoſopher in the third century.

Hierŏchus (*untis*) the name of Jericho in the holy land, called the city of Palm-trees, from its abounding in dates. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.—*Tacit. H.* 5, c. 6.

Hiĕro 1ſt, a king of Syracuſe, after his brother Gelon, who rendered himſelf odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war againſt Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horſe races, and one at a chariot race. Pindar has celebrated him as being victorious at Olympia. In the latter part of his reign the converſation of Simonides, Epicharmus, Pindar, &c. ſoftened in ſome meaſure the roughneſs of his morals and the ſeverity of his government, and rendered him the patron of learning, genius, and merit. He died, after a reign of 18 years, B. C. 467, leaving the crown to his brother Thraſybulus, who diſgraced himſelf by his vices and tyranny. *Diod.* 11.——The ſecond of that name, king of Syracuſe, was deſcended from Gelon. He was unanimouſly elected king by all the ſtates of the iſland of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war againſt the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in beſieging Meſſana, which had ſurrendered to the Romans, but he was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman conſul, and obliged to retire to Syracuſe, where he was ſoon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory loſt, he made peace with the Romans, and proved ſo faithful to his engagements during the fifty-nine years of his reign, that the Romans never had a more firm, or more attached ally. He died in the 94th year of his age, about 225 years before the chriſtian era. He was univerſally regretted, and all the Sicilians ſhowed, by their lamentations, that they had loſt a common father and a friend. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. He wrote a book on agriculture, now loſt. He was ſucceeded by Hieronymus. *Ælian. V. H.* 4, 8.—*Juſtin.* 23, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.—*Liv.* 16.——An Athenian, intimate with Nicias the general. *Plut. in Nic.*——A Parthian, &c. *Tacit.*

Hierocæsarea, a town of Lydia. *Tacit. A.* 2, c. 47. l. 3, c. 62.

Hiero-

HIEROCEPIA, an island near Paphos in Cyprus.

HIERŎCLES, a persecutor of the Christians under Diocletian, who pretended to find inconsistencies in Scripture, and preferred the miracles of Thyaneus to those of Christ. His writings were refuted by Lactantius and Eusebius.——A Platonic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria, and wrote a book on providence and fate, fragments of which are preserved by Photius; a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras; and facetious moral verses. He flourished A. D. 485. The best edition is that of Asheton and Warren, 8vo. London, 1742.——A general in the interest of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A governor of Bithynia and Alexandria, under Diocletian. ——An officer. *Vid.* Heliogabalus.

HIERODŪLUM, a town of Libya.

HIERONĬCA LEX, by Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, to settle the quantity of corn, the price and time of receiving it, between the farmers of Sicily and the collector of the corn tax at Rome. This law, on account of its justice and candor, was continued by the Romans when they became masters of Sicily.

HIERONŸMUS, a tyrant of Sicily who succeeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only 15 years old. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression, and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had observed with so much honor and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated, B. C. 214.——An historian of Rhodes, who wrote an account of the actions of Demetrius Poliorcetes, by whom he was appointed over Bœotia, B. C. 254. *Plut. in Dem.*——An Athenian set over the fleet, while Conon went to the king of Persia. ——A Christian writer, commonly called St. *Jerome*, born in Pannonia, and distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c. a Latin version, known by the name of *Vulgate*, polemical treatises, and an account of ecclesiastical writers before him. Of his works, which are replete with lively animation, sublimity, and erudition, the best edition is that of Vallarsius, fol. Veronæ, 1734 to 1740, 10 vols. Jerome died A. D. 420, in his 80th year.

HIEROPHĬLUS, a Greek physician. He instructed his daughter Agnodice in the art of midwifery, &c. *Vid.* Agnodice.

HIEROSOLŸMA, a celebrated city of Palestine, the capital of Judæa, taken by Pompey, who, on that account, is surnamed *Hierosolymarius*. Titus also took it and destroyed it the 8th of September, A. D. 70, according to Josephus 2177 years after its foundation. In the siege by Titus, 110,000 persons are said to have perished, and 97,000, to have been made prisoners, and afterwards either sold for slaves, or wantonly exposed for the sport of their insolent victors to the fury of wild beasts. *Joseph. Bell. J.* 7, c. 16, &c.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 2. *ep.* 9. *Flacc.* 28.

HIGNATIA VIA, a large road which led from the Ionian sea to the Hellespont across Macedonia, about 530 miles. *Strab.* 7.

HILARIA, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. As she and her sister Phœbe were going to marry their cousins Lynceus and Idas, they were carried away by Castor and Pollux, who married them. Hilaria had Anagon by Castor. *Paus.* 2, c. 22. l. 3, c. 19.——Festivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

HILARIUS, a bishop of Poictiers, in France, who wrote several treatises, the most famous of which is on the Trinity, in twelve books. The only edition is that of the Benedictin monks, fol. Paris, 1693. Hilary died A. D. 372, in his 80th year.

HILLEVIŌNES, a people of Scandinavia. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

HIMELLA, now *Aia*, a small river in the country of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

HIMĔRA, a city of Sicily built by the people of Zancle, and destroyed by the Carthaginians 240 years after. *Strab.* 6. ——There were two rivers of Sicily of the same name, the one, now *Fiumi de Termini*, falling at the east of Panormus into the Tuscan sea, with a town of the same name at its mouth, and also celebrated baths. *Cic. Ver.* 4, c. 33. The other, now *Fiume Salso*, running in a southern direction, and dividing the island in almost two parts. *Liv.* 24, c. 6. l. 25, c. 49.——The ancient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. —*Polyb.*

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian sent to explore the western parts of Europe. *Fest. Avien.*——A son of Amilcar, who succeeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died, with his army, by a plague, B. C. 398. *Justin.* 19, c. 2.

HIPPAGŎRAS, a man who wrote an account of the republic of Carthage. *Athen.* 14.

HIPPALCIMUS, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who was among the Argonauts.

HIPPALUS, the first who sailed in open sea from Arabia to India. *Arrian. in perip.*

HIPPARCHIA, a woman in Alexander's age, who became enamoured of Crates, the Cynic

Cynic philoſopher, becauſe ſhe heard him diſcourſe. She married him, though he at firſt diſdained her addreſſes, and repreſented his poverty and meanneſs. She was ſo attached to him that ſhe was his conſtant companion, and was not aſhamed publicly to gratify his impureſt deſires. She wrote ſome things, now loſt. *Vid.* Crates.

HIPPARCHUS, a ſon of Piſiſtratus, who ſucceeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized ſome of the learned men of the age, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fondneſs for literature. The ſeduction of a ſiſter of Harmodius raiſed him many enemies, and he was at laſt aſſaſſinated by a deſperate band of conſpirators, with Harmodius and Ariſtogiton at their head, 513 years before Chriſt.——One of Antony's freed men.——The firſt perſon who was baniſhed by oſtraciſm at Athens.——The father of Aſclepiades.——A mathematician and aſtronomer of Nicæa. He firſt diſcovered that the interval between the vernal and the autumnal equinox is 186 days, 7 days longer than between the autumnal and vernal, occaſioned by the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. He divided the heavens into 49 conſtellations, 12 in the ecliptic, 21 in the northern, and 16 in the ſouthern heniſiſphere, and gave names to all the ſtars. He makes no mention of comets. From viewing a tree on a plain from different ſituations, which changed its apparent poſition, he was led to the diſcovery of the parallax of the planets, or the diſtance between their real or apparent poſition, viewed from the centre, and from the ſurface of the earth. He determined longitude and latitude, and fixed the firſt degree of longitude at the Canaries. He likewiſe laid the firſt foundations of trigonometry, ſo eſſential to facilitate aſtronomical ſtudies. He was the firſt who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipſes, of which he made a calculation for 600 years. After a life of labor in the ſervice of ſcience and aſtronomy, and after publiſhing ſeveral treatiſes, and valuable obſervations on the appearance of the heavens, he died 125 years before the chriſtian era. *Plin.* 2, c. 26, &c.——An Athenian who conſpired againſt Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

HIPPARĪNUS, a ſon of Dionyſius who ejected Callipus from Syracuſe, and ſeized the ſovereign power for twenty-ſeven years. *Polyæn.* 5.——The father of Dion.

HIPPĂRION, one of Dion's ſons.

HIPPĂSUS, a ſon of Ceyx, who aſſiſted Hercules againſt Eurytus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A pupil of Pythagoras. *Diog.*——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 352.——An illegitimate ſon of Priam. *Hygin.* fab. 90.

HIPPEUS, an illegitimate ſon of Hercules by a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

HIPPI, four ſmall iſlands near Erythæ.

HIPPIA, a laſcivious woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 82.

HIPPIAS, a philoſopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue conſiſted in not being in want of the aſſiſtance of men. At the Olympic games he boaſted that he was maſter of all the liberal and mechanical arts; and he ſaid that the ring upon his finger, the tunic, cloak, and ſhoes, which he then wore, were all the work of his own hands. *Cic. de orat.* 3.——A ſon of Piſiſtratus, who became tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He was willing to revenge the death of his brother, who had been aſſaſſinated, and for this violent meaſure he was driven from his country. He fled to king Darius in Perſia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting againſt the Athenians, B. C. 490. He had five children by Myrrhine, the daughter of Callias. *Herodot.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 7.

HIPPIS, an hiſtorian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes. *Ælian.* 8, *H. An.* c. 33.

HIPPIUS, a ſirname of Neptune, from his having raiſed a horſe (ἵππος) from the earth in his conteſt with Minerva concerning the giving a name to Athens.

HIPPO, a daughter of Sceda ſus, who, upon being raviſhed by the ambaſſadors of Sparta, killed herſelf, curſing the city that gave birth to ſuch men. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.——A celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean. *Ital.* 3, v. 252.——*Strabo*, 17, ſays that there are two of the ſame name in Africa, one of which by way of diſtinction is called *Regius*. *Plin.* 5, c. 3. l. 9, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Liv.* 29, c. 3 & 32.——Alſo a town of Spain. *Liv.* 39, c. 30.——of the Brutii.

HIPPOBOTES, a large meadow near the Caſpian ſea, where 50,000 horſes could graze.

HIPPOBOTUS, a Greek hiſtorian, who compoſed a treatiſe on philoſophers. *Diog. in Pyth.*

HIPPOCENTAURI, a race of monſters who dwelt in Theſſaly. *Vid.* Centauri.

HIPPOCOON, a ſon of Œbalus, brother to Tyndarus. He was put to death by Hercules, becauſe he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. &c. l. 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ. Lacon.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 314.——A friend of

of Æneas, ſon of Hyrtacus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the funeral games of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 492, &c.

HIPPOCORYSTES, a ſon of Ægyptus.——of Hippocoon. *Apollod.*

HIPPOCRĂTE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

HIPPŎCRĂTES, a celebrated phyſician, of Cos, one of the Cyclades. He ſtudied phyſic, in which his grandfather Nebrus was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed; and he improved himſelf by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the diſeaſes under which he had labored, and the means by which he had recovered. He delivered Athens from a dreadful peſtilence in the beginning of the Peloponneſian war, and he was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, the privileges of a citizen of Athens, and the initiation at the grand feſtivals. Skilful and diligent in his profeſſion, he openly declared the meaſures which he had taken to cure a diſeaſe, and candidly confeſſes that of 42 patients which were entruſted to his care, only 17 had recovered, and the reſt had fallen a prey to the diſtemper in ſpite of his medical applications. He devoted all his time for the ſervice of his country; and when Artaxerxes invited him, even by force of arms, to come to his court, Hippocrates firmly and modeſtly anſwered, that he was born to ſerve his countrymen, and not a foreigner. He enjoyed the rewards which his well directed labors claimed, and while he lived in the greateſt popularity, he was carefully employed in obſerving the ſymptoms and the growth of every diſorder, and from his judicious remarks, ſucceeding phyſicians have received the moſt valuable advantages. The experiments which he had tried upon the human frame increaſed his knowledge, and from his conſummate obſervations, he knew how to moderate his own life as well as to preſcribe to others. He died in the 99th year of his age, B. C. 361, free from all diſorders of the mind and body; and after death he received with the name of *Great*, the ſame honors which were paid to Hercules. His writings, few of which remain, have procured him the epithet of divine, and ſhow that he was the Homer of his profeſſion. According to Galen, his opinion is as reſpectable as the voice of an oracle. He wrote in the Ionic dialect, at the advice of Democritus, though he was a Dorian. His memory is ſtill venerated at Cos, and the preſent inhabitants of the iſland ſhew a ſmall houſe, which Hippocrates, as they mention, once inhabited. The beſt editions of his works are that of Fæſius, Genev. fol. 1657; of Linden, 2 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1665; and that of Mackius, 2 vols. fol. Viennæ, 1743. His treatiſes, eſpecially the *Aphoriſms*, have been publiſhed ſeparately. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.——An Athenian general in the Peloponneſian war. *Plut.*——A mathematician.——An officer of Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alc.*——A Syracuſan defeated by Marcellus. The father of Piſiſtratus.——A tyrant of Gela.

HIPPOCRATIA, a feſtival in honor of Neptune in Arcadia.

HIPPŌCRĒNE, a fountain of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, ſacred to the muſes. It firſt roſe from the ground, when ſtruck by the feet of the horſe Pegaſus, whence the name ἵππου κρήνη, *the horſe's fountain*. *Ovid. Met.* v. 256.

HIPPŎDĂMAS, a ſon of the Achelous,—of Priam. *Apollod.*

HIPPŎDĂME & HIPPODAMĪA, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Piſa, in Elis, who married Pelops, ſon of Tantalus. Her father, who was either enamoured of her himſelf, or afraid leſt he ſhould periſh by one of his daughter's children, according to an oracle, refuſed to marry her, except to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was greatly celebrated, many courted her, and accepted her father's conditions, though death attended a defeat. Thirteen had already been conquered, and forfeited their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia and entered the liſts. Pelops previouſly bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and enſured himſelf the victory. In the race, Œnomaus mounted on a broken chariot, which the corrupted Myrtilus had purpoſely provided for him, was eaſily overcome, and was killed in the courſe; and Pelops married Hippodamia, and avenged the death of Œnomaus, by throwing into the ſea the perfidious Myrtilus, who claimed for the reward of his treachery, the favor which Hippodamia could grant only to her huſband. Hippodamia became mother of Atreus and Thyeſtes, and it is ſaid that ſhe died of grief for the death of her father, which her guilty correſpondence with Pelops and Myrtilus had occaſioned. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 84.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8 & 17.——A daughter of Adraſtus, king of Argos, who married Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. The feſtivity which prevailed on the day of her marriage was interrupted by the attempts of Eurytus to offer her violence. [*Vid. Pirithous.*] *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Plut. in Theſ.*——A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*——A prieſteſs of Achilles, daughter of Briſes.——A daughter of Anchiſes, who married Alcathous. *Homer. Il.* 13.

HIPPŎ-

Hippŏdămus, a man of Miletus, who ſettled a republic without any previous knowledge of government. *Ariſtot. 2. Polit.*——A Pythagorean philoſopher.——An Athenian who gave his houſe to his country when he knew ſuch a conceſſion would improve the port of the Piræus.——An Athenian archon.——A man famous for his voracious appetite.

Hippŏdĭce, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Hippodrŏmus, a ſon of Hercules. *Id.*——A Theſſalian, who ſucceeded in a ſchool at Athens, in the age of M. Antony. *Philoſtr.*——A place where horſe races were exhibited. *Martial.* 12, ep. 50.

Hippŏla, a town of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Hippŏlŏchus, a ſon of Bellorophon, father to Glaucus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A ſon of Antimachus ſlain in the Trojan war. *Id.* 11.

Hippŏlўte, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theſeus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Euryſtheus. [*Vid. Hercules.*] She had a ſon by Theſeus, called Hippolytus. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Propert.* 4, el. 3.——The wife of Acaſtus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her huſband's court. She accuſed him of incontinence, and of attempts upon her virtue, before Acaſtus, only becauſe he refuſed to gratify her deſires. She is alſo called Aſtyochia. [*Vid. Acaſtus.*]——A daughter of Cretheus. *Apollod.*

Hippŏlўtus, a ſon of Theſeus and Hippolyte, famous for his virtues and his misfortunes. His ſtep-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refuſed to pollute his father's bed, ſhe accuſed him of offering violence to her perſon before Theſeus. Her accuſation was readily believed, and Theſeus entreated Neptune ſeverely to puniſh the incontinence of his ſon. Hippolytus fled from the reſentment of his father, and, as he purſued his way along the ſea ſhore, his horſes were ſo frightened at the noiſe of ſea-calves, which Neptune had purpoſely ſent there, that they ran among the rocks till his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces. Temples were raiſed to his memory, particularly at Trœzene, where he received divine honors. According to ſome accounts, Diana reſtored him to life. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 268. *Met* 15, v. 469.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.——A ſon of a king of Sicyon, greatly beloved by Apollo. *Plut. in Num.*——A giant, killed by Mercury.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 1 & 2.——A chriſtian writer in the third century, whoſe works have been edited by Fabricius, Hamb. fol. 1716.

Hippŏmăchus, a muſician, who ſeverely rebuked one of his pupils, becauſe he was praiſed by the multitude, and obſerved, that it was the greateſt proof of his ignorance. *Ælian.* 2. *V. H.* c. 6.

Hippŏmĕdon, a ſon of Niſimachus and Mythidice, who was one of the ſeven chiefs who went againſt Thebes. He was killed by Iſmarus, ſon of Acaſtus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.

Hippomedūsa, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Hippŏmĕnes, an Athenian archon, who expoſed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horſes, becauſe guilty of adultery. *Ovid. in Ib.* 459.——A ſon of Macareus and Merope, who married Atalanta, [*Vid. Atalanta.*] with the aſſiſtance of Venus. Theſe two fond lovers were changed into lions by Cybele, whoſe temple they had profaned in their impatience to conſummate their nuptials. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 585, &c.——The father of Megareus.

Hippomolgi, a people of Scythia. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Hippon & Hippo, a town of Africa.

Hippōna, a goddeſs who preſided over horſes. Her ſtatues were placed in horſes' ſtables. *Juv.* 8, v. 157.

Hippōnax, a Greek poet, born at Epheſus, 540 years before the Chriſtian era. He cultivated the ſame ſatyrical poetry as Archilochus, and was not inferior to him in the beauty or vigor of his lines. His ſatyrical raillery obliged him to fly from Epheſus. As he was naturally deformed, two brothers, Buphalus and Anthermus, made a ſtatue of him, which, by the deformity of its features, expoſed the poet to univerſal ridicule. Hipponax reſolved to revenge the injury, and he wrote ſuch bitter invectives and ſatyrical lampoons againſt them that they hanged themſelves in deſpair. *Cic. ad famil.* 7, ep. 24.

Hipponiates, a bay in the country of the Brutii.

Hippōnium, a city in the country of the Brutii, where Agathocles built a dock. *Strab.*

Hipponous, the father of Peribœa and Capaneus. He was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter before the walls of Thebes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 1.——The firſt name of Bellerophon.——A ſon of Priam.

Hippopŏdes, a people of Scythia, who have *horſes feet. Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Hippoſtrătus, a favorite of Lais.

Hippŏtădes, the patronymic of Æolus, grandſon of Hippotas, by Segeſta, as alſo of Amaſtrus, his ſon, who was killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 674.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 431.

Hippotas or Hippŏtes, a Trojan prince,

prince, changed into a river. *Vid.* Crinius.

Hippothoe, a daughter of Meſtor and Lyſidice, carried away to the iſlands called Echinades by Neptune, by whom ſhe had a ſon named Taphius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Id.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Pelias. *Id.*

Hippŏthoon, a ſon of Neptune and Alope, daughter of Cercyon, expoſed in the woods by his mother, that her amours with the god might be concealed from her father. Her ſhame was diſcovered, and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain, and the child was preſerved by mares, whence his name. *Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.

Hippothoontis, one of the 12 Athenian tribes, which received its name from Hippothoon.

Hippŏthous, a ſon of Lethus, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2 & 17.——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Id.*——One of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 307.

Hippŏtion, a prince who aſſiſted the Trojans, and was killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 14.

Hippūris, one of the Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Hippus, a river falling into the Phaſis.

Hipsides, a Macedonian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

Hira, a maritime town of Peloponneſus. *Homer. Il.* 12.

Hirpīni, a people of the Samnites. *Sil.* 8, v. 570.

Q. Hirpīnus, a Roman, to whom Horace dedicated his 2 od. 11. and alſo 1. ep. 16.

Hirtus, a debauched fellow, &c. *Juv.* 10, v. 222.

Hirtia lex *de magiſtratibus*, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents ſhould be raiſed to any office or dignity in the ſtate.

Hirtius Aulus, a conſul with Panſa, who aſſiſted Brutus when beſieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony, but were both killed in battle B. C. 43. *Suet. in Aug.* 10.——An hiſtorian to whom the 8th book of Cæſar's hiſtory of the Gallic wars, as alſo that of the Alexandrian and Spaniſh wars, is attributed. The ſtile is inferior to that of Cæſar's Commentaries. The author who was Cæſar's friend, and Cicero's pupil, is ſuppoſed to be no other than the conſul of that name.

Hisbon, a Rutulian, killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 384.

Hispălis, an antient town of Spain, now called *Seville*. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.—*Cæſ. Fam.* 10, ep. 32.

Hispānia or Hispaniæ, called by the poets *Iberia*, *Heſperia*, & *Heſperia Ultima*, a large country of Europe, ſeparated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other ſide by the ſea. Spain was firſt known to the merchants of Phœnicia, and from them paſſed to the Carthaginians, to whoſe power it long continued in ſubjection. The Romans became ſole maſters of it at the end of the ſecond Punic war, and divided at firſt into *citerior* and *ulterior*, which laſt was afterwards ſeparated into *Bætica* and *Luſitania* by Auguſtus. The Hiſpania *citerior* was alſo called *Tarraconenſis*. The inhabitants were naturally warlike, and they often deſtroyed a life which was become uſeleſs, and even burdenſome, by its infirmities. Spain was famous for its rich mines of ſilver, which employed 40,000 workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no leſs than 20,000 drachms. Theſe have long ſince failed, though in the floriſhing times of Rome, Spain was ſaid to contain more gold, ſilver, braſs and iron than the reſt of the world. It gave birth to Quintilian, Lucan, Martial, Mela, Silius, Seneca, &c. *Juſtin.* 44.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1 & 20.

Hispānus, a native of Spain; the word *Hiſpanienſis* was alſo uſed, but generally applied to a perſon living in Spain and not born there. *Martial.* 12, *præf.*

Hispellum, a town of Umbria.

Hispo, a noted debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 56.

Hispulla, a laſcivious woman. *Juv.* 6, v. 74.

Histaspes, a relation of Darius III. killed in a battle, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 4.

Hister, a river. *Vid.* Iſter.

Hister Pacuvius, a man diſtinguiſhed as much by his vices as his immenſe riches. *Juv.* 2, v. 58.

Histiæa, a city of Eubœa, anciently called Talantia. It was near the promontory called Ceneum. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Histiæotis, a country of Theſſaly, ſituate below mount Olympus and mount Oſſa, anciently called Doris, from Dorus the ſon of Deucalion, and inhabited by the Pelaſgi. The Pelaſgi were driven from the country by the Cadmeans, and theſe laſt were alſo diſpoſſeſſed by the Perrhæbeans, who gave to their newly acquired poſſeſſions the name of Hiſtiæotis, or Eſtiæotis, from Eſtiæa, or Hiſtiæa, a town of Eubœa, which they had then lately deſtroyed, and whoſe inhabitants they had carried to Theſſaly with them. *Strab.*—*Herodot.* 4.——A ſmall country of Eubœa, of which Hiſtiæa, or Eſtiæa, was the capital.

Histiæus, a tyrant of Miletus, who excited

excited the Greeks to take up arms againſt Perſia. *Herodot.* 5, &c.——An hiſtorian of Miletus.

HISTRIA. *Vid.* Iſtria.

HODIUS, a herald in the Trojan war.

HOLŎCRON, a mountain of Macedon.

HŎMĒRUS, a celebrated Greek poet, the moſt ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though ſome ſuppoſe it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he floriſhed 968 years before the Chriſtian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who ſuppoſed him to be cotemporary with Heſiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Chriſt, and make him alſo cotemporary with Heſiod. This diverſity of opinions proves the antiquity of Homer; and the uncertainty prevails alſo concerning the place of his nativity. No leſs than ſeven illuſtrious cities diſputed the right of having given birth to the greateſt of poets, as it is well expreſſed in theſe lines:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos,
Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

He was called *Meleſigenes*, becauſe ſuppoſed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Chios in the latter part of his life; and, indeed, this opinion is favored by the preſent inhabitants of the iſland, who ſtill glory in ſhowing to travellers the ſeats where the venerable maſter and his pupils ſat in the hollow of a rock, at the diſtance of about four miles from the modern capital of the iſland. Theſe difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Ariſtotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life. In his two celebrated poems called the Iliad and Odyſſey, Homer has diſplayed the moſt conſummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himſelf immortal by the ſublimity, the fire, ſweetneſs, and elegance of his poetry. He deſerves a greater ſhare of admiration when we conſider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to ſurpaſs, or, perhaps, to equal their great maſter. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we muſt obſerve, that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy ſucceſſor Virgil. In his Iliad, Homer has deſcribed the reſentment of Achilles, and its fatal conſequences in the Grecian army before the walls of Troy. In the Odyſſey, the poet has for his ſubject the return of Ulyſſes into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. Theſe two poems are each divided into 24 books, the ſame number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and, though the Iliad claims an unconteſted ſuperiority over the Odyſſey, yet the ſame force, the ſame ſublimity and elegance, prevail, though diveſted of its more powerful fire; and Longinus, the moſt refined of critics, beautifully compares the Iliad to the mid-day, and the Odyſſey to the ſetting ſun, and obſerves, that the latter ſtill preſerves its original ſplendor and majeſty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was ſo univerſally admired that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any paſſage in the Iliad or Odyſſey; and, indeed, it was a ſufficient authority to ſettle diſputed boundaries, or to ſupport any argument. The poems of Homer are the compoſitions of a man who travelled and examined with the moſt critical accuracy whatever deſerved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are aſtoniſhed to ſee the different ſcenes which the pen of Homer deſcribed about 3000 years ago, ſtill exiſting in the ſame unvaried form, and the ſailor who ſteers his courſe along the Ægean, ſees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Neſtor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had ſuch veneration for Homer, that they not only raiſed temples and altars to him, but offered ſacrifices, and worſhipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated feſtivals every fifth year in his honor, and medals were ſtruck, which repreſented him ſitting on a throne, holding his Iliad and Odyſſey. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boaſted that Homer was buried in their iſland; and the Cyprians claimed the ſame honor, and ſaid that he was born of Themiſto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was ſo fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compoſitions under his pillow, with his ſword; and he carefully depoſited the Iliad in one of the richeſt and moſt valuable caſkets of Darius, obſerving, that the moſt perfect work of human genius ought to be preſerved in a box the moſt valuable and precious in the world. It is ſaid, that Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens, was the firſt who collected and arranged the Illiad and Odyſſey in the manner in which they now appear to us; and that it is to the well directed purſuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preſervation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labors have not much contri-

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buted to prove the native place, the parentage, and connections, of a man whom ſome have repreſented as deprived of ſight. Beſides the Iliad and Odyſſey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of ſome authors, a poem upon Amphiarus' expedition againſt Thebes, beſides the Phoceis, the Cercopes, the ſmall Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to ſome of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by thoſe who ſuppoſe, with Clemens Alex. 6 *Strom.* that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, [*voce Corinnus*] he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time the Greeks beſieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, repreſented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it is indelicate. Homer was repreſented as vomiting, and all other poets as ſwallowing what he ejected. Of the numerous commentaries publiſhed on Homer, that of Euſtathius, biſhop of Theſſalonica, is by far the moſt extenſive and erudite. The beſt editions of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey may, perhaps, be found to be Barnes, 2 vols, 4to. Cantab. 1711; that of Glaſgow, 2 vols. fol. 1758; that of Berglerus, 2 vols. 12mo. Amſt 1707; that of Dr. Clarke, of the Iliad, 2 vols. 4to. 1729, and of the Odyſſey, 1740; and that of Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. 1780, containing the ſcholia, hymns, and an index. *Herodot.* 2, c. 53.—*Theocrit.* 16.—*Ariſtot. Poet.*—*Strab.*—*Dio. Chryſ.* 33. *Orat.*—*Pauſ.* 2, 9, 10.—*Heliodor.* 3.—*Ælian V. H.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 1, 8, 10, 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Plut. in Alex.* &c.——One of the Greek poets called Pleiades, born at Hierapolis, B. C. 263. He wrote 45 tragedies, all loſt.——There were ſeven other poets, of inferior note, who bore the name of Homer.

Homŏle, a lofty mountain of Theſſaly, once the reſidence of the Centaurs. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Homŏlea, a mountain of Magneſia.

Homolippus, a ſon of Hercules and Xanthis. *Apollod.*

Homoloides, one of the ſeven gates of Thebes. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 252.

Homonadenses, a people of Cilicia.

Honōrius, an emperor of the weſtern empire of Rome, who ſucceeded his father Theodoſius the Great, with his brother Arcadius. He was neither bold nor vicious, but he was of a modeſt and timid diſpoſition, unfit for enterpriſe, and fearful of danger. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and ſuffered himſelf and his people to be governed by miniſters who took advantage of their imperial maſter's indolence and inactivity. He died of a dropſy in the 39th year of his age, 15th of Auguſt, A. D. 423. He left no iſſue, though he married two wives. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires. The ſucceſſors of Honorius, who fixed their reſidence at Rome, were called the emperors of the weſt, and the ſucceſſors of Arcadius, who ſat on the throne of Conſtantinople, were diſtinguiſhed by the name of emperors of the eaſtern Roman empire. This diviſion of power proved fatal to both empires, and they ſoon looked upon one another with indifference, contempt, and jealouſy.

Hora, a goddeſs at Rome, ſuppoſed to be Herſilia, who married Romulus. She was ſaid to preſide over beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 851.

Horacitæ, a people near Illyricum.

Horapollo, a Greek writer, whoſe age is unknown. His *Hieroglyphica*, a curious and entertaining book, has been edited by Corn. de Pauw. 4to. Ultraj. 1727.

Horæ, three ſiſters, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, according to Heſiod, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene. They were the ſame as the ſeaſons who preſided over the ſpring, ſummer, and winter, and were repreſented by the poets as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

Horātia, the ſiſter of the Horatii, killed by her brother for mourning the death of the Curiatii. *Cic. de inv.* 2, c. 20.

Hŏrātius Cocles. *Vid.* Cocles.——Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet, born at Venuſia. His father was a freed-man, and, though poor in his circumſtances, he liberally educated his ſon, and ſent him to learn philoſophy at Athens, after he had received the leſſons of the beſt maſters at Rome. Horace followed Brutus from Athens, and the timidity which he betrayed at the battle of Philippi ſo effectually diſcouraged him, that he for ever abandoned the profeſſion of arms, and, at his return to Rome, he applied himſelf to cultivate poetry. His riſing talents claimed the attention of Virgil and Varius, who recommended him to the care of Mecænas and Auguſtus, the moſt celebrated patrons of literature. Under the foſtering patronage of the emperor and of his miniſter, Horace gave himſelf up to indolence and refined pleaſure. He was a follower of Epicurus, and, while he liberally indulged his appetites, he neglected the calls of ambition, and never ſuffered himſelf to be carried away by the tide of popularity or public employments. He even refuſed to become the ſecretary of Auguſtus, and the emperor was not offended at his refuſal. He lived at the table of his illuſtrious patrons as if he were in his own houſe; and Auguſtus, while ſitting at his meals with Virgil at his right hand, and Horace at his left, often

ridiculed

ridiculed the ſhort breath of the former, and the watery eyes of the latter, by obſerving that he ſat between tears and ſighs, *Ego ſum inter ſuſpiria & lacrymas.* Horace was warm in his friendſhip, and, if ever any ill-judged reflection had cauſed offence, the poet immediately made every conceſſion which could effect a reconciliation, and not deſtroy the good purpoſes of friendly ſociety. Horace died in the 57th year of his age, B. C. 8. His gaiety was ſuitable to the liveline's and diſſipation of a court; and his familiar intimacy with Mecænas has induced ſome to believe that the death of Horace was violent, and that he haſtened himſelf out of the world to accompany his friend. The 17th ode of his ſecond book, which was written during the laſt illneſs of Mecænas, is too ſerious to be conſidered as a poetical rhapſody or unmeaning effuſion; and, indeed, the poet ſurvived the patron only three weeks, and ordered his bones to be buried near thoſe of his friend. He left all his poſſeſſions to Auguſtus. The poetry of Horace, ſo much commended for its elegance and ſweetneſs, is deſervedly cenſured for the licentious expreſſions and indelicate thoughts which he too frequently introduces. In his odes he has imitated Pindar and Anacreon; and if he has confeſſed himſelf to be inferior to the former, he has ſhown that he bears the palm over the latter by his more ingenious and refined ſentiments, by the eaſe and melody of his expreſſions, and by the pleaſing variety of his numbers. In his ſatires and epiſtles, Horace diſplays much wit, and much ſatirical humor, without much poetry, and his ſtile, ſimple and unadorned, differs little from proſaical compoſition. In his art of poetry he has ſhown much taſte and judgment, and has rendered in Latin hexameters, what Ariſtotle had, ſome ages before, delivered to his pupils in Greek proſe. The poet gives judicious rules and uſeful precepts to the moſt powerful and opulent citizens of Rome, who, in the midſt of peace and enjoyment, wiſhed to cultivate poetry and court the muſes. The beſt editions of Horace will be found to be that of Baſil, fol. 1580, illuſtrated by eighty commentators; that of Baxter's, edited by Geſner, 8vo. Lipſ. 1752; and that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1744. *Suet. in Aug. Ovid. Triſt.* 4. *el.* 10, v. 49.——Three brave Romans, born at the ſame birth, who fought againſt the three Curiatii, about 667 years before Chriſt. This celebrated fight was fought between the hoſtile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their ſucceſs depended the victory. In the firſt attack two of the Horatii were killed, and the only ſurviving brother, by joining artifice to valor, obtained an honorable trophy: by pretending to fly from the field of battle, he eaſily ſeparated his antagoniſts, and, in attacking them one by one, he was enabled to conquer them all. As he returned victorious to Rome, his ſiſter reproached him with the murder of one of the Curiatii, to whom ſhe was promiſed in marriage. He was incenſed at the rebuke, and killed his ſiſter. This violence raiſed the indignation of the people; he was tried and capitally condemned. His eminent ſervices, however, pleaded in his favor; the ſentence of death was exchanged for a more moderate but more ignominious puniſhment, and he was only compelled to paſs under the yoke. A trophy was raiſed in the Roman forum, on which he ſuſpended the ſpoils of the conquered Curiatii *Cic. de Invent.* 2, c. 26. *Liv.* 1, c. 24, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 3, c. 3. ——A Roman conſul, who defeated the Sabines.——A conſul, who dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. During the ceremony he was informed of the death of his ſon, but he did not forget the ſacred character he then bore for the feelings of a parent, and continued the dedication after ordering the body to be buried. *Liv.* 2.

HORCIAS, the general of 3000 Macedonians, who revolted from Antigonus in Cappadocia. *Polyæn.* 4.

HORMISDAS, a name which ſome of the Perſian kings bore in the reign of the Roman emperors.

HORESTI, a people of Britain, ſuppoſed to be the inhabitants of Eſkdale now in Scotland. *Tacit. Ag.* 38.

HORRATUS, a Macedonian ſoldier, who fought with another private ſoldier in ſight of the whole army of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortenſius, whoſe eloquence ſhe had inherited in the moſt eminent degree. When the triumvirs had obliged 14,000 women to give upon oath an account of their poſſeſſions, to defray the expences of the ſtate, Hortenſia undertook to plead their cauſe, and was ſo ſucceſsful in her attempt, that 1000 of her female fellow-ſufferers eſcaped from the avarice of the triumvirate. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

HORTENSIA LEX, by Q. Hortenſius, the dictator, A. U. C. 867. It ordered the whole body of the Roman people to pay implicit obedience to whatever was enacted by the commons. The nobility, before this law was enacted, had claimed an abſolute exemption.

HORTA, or HORTINUM, a town of the Sabines, on the confluence of the Nar and the Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 716.

Q. HORTENSIUS, a celebrated orator, who began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his eloquence

quence, in the Roman forum, at the age of nineteen. His friend and ſucceſſor Cicero ſpeaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the uncommon extent of his memory. The affected actions of Hortenſius at the bar procured him the ridiculous ſirname of *Dionyſia*, a celebrated ſtage dancer at that time. He was prætor and conſul, and died 50 years before Chriſt, in his 63d year. His orations are not extant. Quintilian mentions them as undeſerving the great commendations which Cicero had ſo liberally beſtowed upon them. Hortenſius was very rich, and not leſs than 10,000 caſks of Arviſian wine were found in his cellar after his death. He had written pieces of amorous poetry, and annals, all loſt. *Cic. in Brut. ad Attic. de Orat. &c.—Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 5.——Corbio, a grandſon of the orator of the ſame name, famous for his laſciviouſneſs.——A rich Roman, who aſked the elder Cato his wife, to procreate children. Cato gave his wife to his friend, and took her again after his death. This behaviour of Gato was highly cenſured at Rome, and it was obſerved, that Cato's wife had entered the houſe of Hortenſius very poor, but that ſhe returned to the bed of Cato in the greateſt opulence. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Roman, ſlain by Antony on his brother's tomb. *Id.*——A prætor, who gave up Macedonia to Brutus. *Id.*——One of Sylla's lieutenants. *Id.*——A Roman, the firſt who introduced the eating of peacocks at Rome. This was at the feaſt he gave when he was created augur.

Hortōna, a town of Italy, on the confines of the Æqui. *Liv.* 3, c. 30.

Horus, a ſon of Iſis, one of the deities of the Egyptians.——A king of Aſſyria.

Hostilia lex was enacted A. U. C. 583. By it ſuch as were among the enemies of the republic, or abſent when the ſtate required their aſſiſtance, were guilty of rapine.

Hostilia, a large town on the Po. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 40.—*Plin.* 21, c. 12.

Hostius Hostilius, a warlike Roman, preſented with a crown of boughs by Romulus, for his intrepid behaviour in a battle. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A conſul.——A Latin poet, in the age of J. Cæſar.

Hunni, a people of Sarmatia, who invaded the empire of Rome in the fifth century, and ſettled in Pannonia, to which they gave the name of Hungary.

Hyacinthia, an annual ſolemnity at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It continued for three days, during which time the grief of the people was ſo great for the death of Hyacinthus, that they did not adorn their hair with garlands during their feſtivals, nor eat bread, but fed only upon ſweetmeats. They did not even ſing pæans in honor of Apollo, or obſerve any of the ſolemnities which were uſual at other ſacrifices. On the ſecond day of the feſtival there were a number of different exhibitions. Youths, with their garments girt about them, entertained the ſpectators, by playing ſometimes upon the flute, or upon the harp, and by ſinging anapeſtic ſongs, in loud echoing voices, in honor of Apollo. Others paſſed acroſs the theatre mounted upon horſes richly adorned, and, at the ſame time, choirs of young men came upon the ſtage ſinging their uncouth ruſtic ſongs, and accompanied by perſons who danced at the ſound of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, according to the ancient cuſtom. Some virgins were alſo introduced in chariots of wood, covered at the top, and magnificently adorned. Others appeared in race chariots. The city began then to be filled with joy, and immenſe numbers of victims were offered on the altars of Apollo, and the votaries liberally entertained their friends and ſlaves. During this latter part of the feſtivity, all were eager to be preſent at the games, and the city was almoſt deſolate, and without inhabitants. *Athen.* 4.

Hyacinthus, a ſon of Amyclas and Diomede, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the former's love, and Zephyrus, incenſed at his coldneſs and indifference, reſolved to puniſh his rival. As Apollo, who was entruſted with the education of Hyacinthus, once played at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as ſoon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was ſo diſconſolate at the death of Hyacinthus, that he changed his blood into a flower, which bore his name, and placed his body among the conſtellations. The Spartans alſo eſtabliſhed yearly feſtivals in honor of the nephew of their king. [*Vid.* Hyacinthia.] *Pauſ.* 3, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 185, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, &c.

Hyădes, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were ſo diſconſolate at the death of their brother Hyas, who had been killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became ſtars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac. They received the name of Hyades from their brother Hyas. Their names are Phaola, Ambroſia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo. To theſe ſome have added Thione and Prodice, and they maintained, that they were daughters of Hyas and Æthra, one of the Oceanides. Euripides calls them daughters of Erechtheus. The

ancients ſuppoſed that the riſing and ſetting of the Hyades was always attended with much rain, whence the name (ὑω *pluo*). *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 165.—*Hygin.* fab. 182.—*Eurip. in Ion.*

HYĂGNIS, a Phrygian, father of Marſyas. He invented the flute. *Plut. de Muſic.*

HYĂLA, a city at the mouth of the Indus, where the government is the ſame as at Sparta.——One of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid.*

HYAMPŎLIS, a city of Phocis, on the Cephiſus. *Herodot.* 8.

HYANTHES, the ancient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas. Cadmus is ſometimes called *Hyanthius*, becauſe he is king of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 147.

HYANTIS, an ancient name of Bœotia.

HYARBITA, a man who endeavoured to imitate Timogenes, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19, v. 15.

HYAS, a ſon of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondneſs for ſhooting proved fatal to him, and, in his attempts to rob a lioneſs of her whelps, he was killed by the enraged animal. Some ſay that he died by the bite of a ſerpent, and others that he was killed by a wild boar. His ſiſters mourned his death with ſuch conſtant lamentations, that Jupiter, in compaſſion of their ſorrow, changed them into ſtars. [*Vid.* Hyades.] *Hygin.* fab. 192.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 170.

HYBLA, a mountain in Sicily, called afterwards *Megara*, where thyme and odoriferous flowers of all ſorts grew in abundance. It is famous for its honey. There is, at the foot of the mountain, a town of the ſame name. There is alſo another near mount Ætna; and a third near Catana. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. Verr.* 3, c. 43. l. 5, c. 25.—*Sil.* 14, v. 26.—*Stat.* 14, v. 201.——A city of Attica bears alſo the name of Hybla.

HYBRĒAS, an orator of Caria, &c. *Strab.* 13.

HYBRIANES, a people near Thrace.

HYCCARON, (plur. *a*), a town of Sicily, the native place of Lais.

HYDA & HYDE, a town of Lydia, under mount Tmolus, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſame as Sardes.

HYDARA, a town of Armenia. *Strab.* 12.

HYDĂRNES, one of the ſeven noble Perſians who conſpired to deſtroy the uſurper Smerdis, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 6.—*Strab.* 11.

HYDASPES, a river of Aſia, flowing by Suſa.——Another in India, now *Behut*, or *Chelum*, the boundaries of Alexander's conqueſts in the eaſt. It falls into the Indus. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 227.—*Horat.* 1, od. 22, v. 7.—*Strab.* 15.——A friend of Æneas, killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

HYDRA, a celebrated monſter, which infeſted the neighbourhood of the lake Lerna in Peloponneſus. It was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had an hundred heads, according to Diodorus; fifty, according to Simonides; and nine, according to the more received opinion of Apollodorus, Hyginus, &c. As ſoon as one of theſe heads was cut off, two immmediately grew up if the wound was not ſtopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to deſtroy this dreadful monſter, and this he eaſily effected with the aſſiſtance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as ſoon as one head was cut off. While Hercules was deſtroying the hydra, Juno, jealous of his glory, ſent a ſea-crab to bite his foot. This new enemy was ſoon diſpatched; and Juno, unable to ſucceed in her attempts to leſſen the fame of Hercules, placed the crab among the conſtellations, where it is now called the Cancer. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra, and, from that circumſtance, all the wounds which he gave proved incurable and mortal. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 69.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 61.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 276. l. 7, v. 658.

HYDRAOTES, a river of India, croſſed by Alexander.

HYDROPHŎRIA, a feſtival obſerved at Athens, called απο του φορειν ὑδωρ, *from carrying water*. It was celebrated in commemoration of thoſe who periſhed in the deluge.

HYDRUNTUM & HYDRUS, a city of Calabria, 50 miles ſouth of Brunduſium. As the diſtance from thence to Greece was only 60 miles, Pyrrhus, and afterwards Varro, Pompey's lieutenant, meditated the building here a bridge acroſs the Adriatic. Though ſo favorably ſituated, Hydrus, now called *Otranto*, is but an inſignificant town, ſcarce containing 3000 inhabitants. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic.* 15. *Att.* 21. l. 16. *ep.* 5.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 375.

HYDRŪSA, a town of Attica. *Strab.* 9.

HYĔLA, a town of Lucania. *Strab.* 6.

HYEMPSAL, a ſon of Micipſa, brother to Adherbal, murdered by Jugurtha, after the death of his father. *Salluſt. de Jug. bell.*

HYETTUS, a town of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

HYGEIA, the goddeſs of health, daughter of Æſculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients. Her ſtatues repreſented her with a veil, and the matrons uſually conſecrated their locks to her. She was alſo repreſented on monuments like a young woman

woman holding a ſerpent in one hand, and in the other a cup, out of which the ſerpent ſometimes drank. According to ſome authors, Hygeia is the ſame as Minerva, who received that name from Pericles, who erected her a ſtatue, becauſe in a dream ſhe had told him the means of curing an architect, whoſe aſſiſtance he wanted to build a temple. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 23.

HYGIANA, a town of Peloponneſus.

C. JUL. HYGĪNUS, a grammarian, one of the freed men of Auguſtus. He was a native of Alexandria; or, according to ſome, he was a Spaniard, very intimate with Ovid. He was appointed librarian to the library of mount Palatine, and he was able to maintain himſelf by the liberality of C. Licinius. He wrote a mythological hiſtory, which he called fables, and *Poeticon Aſtronomicon*, beſides treatiſes on the cities of Italy, on ſuch Roman families as were deſcended from the Trojans, a book on agriculture, commentaries on Virgil, the lives of great men, &c. now loſt. The beſt edition of Hyginus is that of Munkerus, 2 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1681. Theſe compoſitions have been greatly mutilated, and their incorrectneſs and their bad Latinity, have induced ſome to ſuppoſe that they are ſpurious. *Sueton. de Gram.*

HYLA & HYLAS, a river of Myſia, where Hylas was drowned. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 6.—— A colony of Phocis.

HYLACTOR, one of Actæon's dogs, from his barking (υλακτω *latro*). *Ovid. Met.* 3.

HYLÆUS, a name given to ſome centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 294.——One of Actæon's dogs.

HYLAS, a ſon of Thiodamus, king of Myſia and Menodice, ſtolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ſhip Argo to Colchis. On the Aſiatic coaſt the Argonauts landed to take a ſupply of freſh water, and Hylas, following the example of his companions, went to the fountain with a pitcher, and fell into the water and was drowned. The poets have embelliſhed this tragical ſtory, by ſaying, that the nymphs of the river, enamoured of the beautiful Hylas, carried him away; and that Hercules, diſconſolate at the loſs of his favorite youth, filled the woods and mountains with his complaints, and, at laſt, abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go and ſeek him. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 271.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20.——A river of Bithynia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

HYLAX, a dog mentioned in *Virgil, Ecl.* 8.

HYLÆ, a ſmall town of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

HYLIAS, a river of Magna Græcia.

HYLLAICUS, a part of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia.

HYLLUS, a ſon of Hercules and Dejanira, who, ſoon after his father's death, married Iole. He, as well as his father, was perſecuted by the envy of Euryſtheus, and obliged to fly from the Peloponneſus. The Athenians gave a kind reception to Hyllus and the reſt of the Heraclidæ, and marched againſt Euryſtheus. Hyllus obtained a victory over his enemies, and killed with his own hand Euryſtheus, and ſent his head to Alcmena, his grandmother. Some time after he attempted to recover the Peloponneſus with the Heraclidæ, and was killed in ſingle combat by Echemus, king of Arcadia. [*Vid.* Heraclidæ, Hercules.] *Herodot.* 7, c. 204, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.——A river of Lydia, flowing into the Hermus. It is called alſo Phryx. *Liv.* 37, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 180.

HYLONŎME, the wife of Cyllaras, who killed herſelf the moment her huſband was murdered by the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 405.

HYLOPHĂGI, a people of Æthiopia. *Diod.* 3.

HYMĔNÆUS & HYMEN, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was ſon of Bacchus and Venus, or according to others, of Apollo and one of the muſes. Hymenæus, according to the more received opinions, was a young Athenian of extraordinary beauty, but ignoble origin. He became enamoured of the daughter of one of the richeſt and nobleſt of his countrymen, and, as the rank and elevation of his miſtreſs removed him from her preſence and converſation, he contented himſelf to follow her wherever ſhe went. In a certain proceſſion, in which all the matrons of Athens went to Eleuſis, Hymenæus, to accompany his miſtreſs, diſguiſed himſelf in woman's cloaths, and joined the religious troop. His youth, and the fairneſs of his features, favored his diſguiſe. A great part of the proceſſion was ſeized by the ſudden arrival of ſome pirates, and Hymenæus, who ſhared the captivity of his miſtreſs, encouraged his female companions, and aſſaſſinated their raviſherswhile they were aſleep. Immediately after this, Hymenæus repaired to Athens, and promiſed to reſtore to liberty the matrons who had been enſlaved, provided he was allowed to marry one among them who was the object of his paſſion. The Athenians conſented, and Hymenæus experienced ſo much felicity in his marriage ſtate, that the people of Athens inſtituted feſtivals in his honor, and ſolemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins

did their Thalaſſius. Hymen was generally repreſented as crowned with flowers, chiefly with marjoram or roſes, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a veſt of a purple color. It was ſuppoſed that he always attended at nuptials; for, if not, matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in the moſt dreadful calamities; and hence people ran about, calling aloud, Hymen! Hymen! &c. *Ovid. Medea. Met.* 12, v. 215.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Catull. ep.* 62.

HYMETTUS, a mountain of Attica, about 22 miles in circumference, and about two miles from Athens, ſtill famous for its bees and excellent honey. There was alſo a quarry of marble there. Jupiter had there a temple; whence he is called *Hymettius. Strab.* 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 200.—*Plin.* 36, c. 3.—*Horat.* 2, od. 18, v. 3. *Sat.* 2, 2, v. 15.—*Cic.* 2. *fin.* 34.

HYPÆPA or IPEPÆ, now *Berki*, a town of Lydia, ſacred to Venus, between mount Tmolus and the Cayſtrus. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 152.

HYPÆSIA, a country of Peloponneſus.

HYPĂNIS, a river of European Scythia, now called *Bog*, which falls into the Boryſthenes, and with it into the Euxine. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 285.——A river of India.——Another of Pontus. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, c. 39.——A Trojan who joined himſelf to Æneas, and was killed by his own people, who took him for one of the enemy in the night that Troy was burned by the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 428.

HYPARĪNUS, a ſon of Dion, who reigned at Syracuſe for two years after his father.——The father of Dion.

HYPĂTES, a river of Sicily, near Camarina. *Ital.* 14, v. 231.

HYPĂTUA, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 41, c. 25.

HYPĒNOR, a Trojan killed by Diomedes at Troy. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HYPERBIUS, a ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

HĬPERBŎREI, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia, who were ſaid to live to an incredible age, even to a thouſand years, and in the enjoyment of all poſſible felicity. The ſun was ſaid to riſe and ſet to them but once a year, and therefore perhaps they are placed by Virgil under the north pole. The word ſignifies *people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas.* Thrace was the reſidence of Boreas, according to the ancients. Whenever the Hyperboreans made offerings they always ſent them towards the ſouth, and the people of Dodona were the firſt of the Greeks who received them. The word Hyperboreans is applied, in general, to all thoſe who inhabit any cold climate. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. l. 6, c. 17.—*Mela.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 240. l. 3, v. 169 & 381.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.—*Cic. N. D.* 3, c. 23. l. 4, c. 12.

HYPEREA & HYPERĪA, a fountain of Theſſaly, with a town of the ſame name. *Strab.* 9.——Another in Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus. *Flacc* 1, v. 375.

HYPERESIA, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 8.

HYPĔRĬDES, an Athenian orator, diſciple to Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demoſthenes His father's name was Glaucippus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the unfortunate battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the ſecrets of his country, he cut off his tongue. He was put to death by order of Antipater, B. C. 322. Only one of his numerous orations remains, admired for the ſweetneſs and elegance of his ſtile. It is ſaid, that Hyperides once defended the courtezan Phryne, who was accuſed of impiety, and that, when he ſaw his eloquence ineffectual, he unveiled the boſom of his client, upon which the judges, influenced by the ſight of her beauty, acquitted her. *Plut. in Demoſt.—Cic. in Orat.* 1, &c.—*Quintil.* 10, &c.

HYPĔRĪON, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the ſun and moon. Hyperion is often taken by the poets for the ſun itſelf. *Heſiod. Theog.—Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2. *Homer. hymn. ad Ap.*——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who married Lynceus, ſon of Ægyptus. She diſobeyed her father's bloody commands, who had ordered her to murder her huſband the firſt night of her nuptials, and ſuffered Lynceus to eſcape unhurt from the bridal bed. Her father ſummoned her to appear before a tribunal for her diſobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was reconciled to her and her huſband, to whom he left his kingdom at his death. Some ſay, that Lynceus returned to Argos with an army, and that he conquered and put to death his father-in-law, and uſurped his crown. *Vid.* Danaides. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——A daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.*

HYPERBATUS, a pretor of the Achæans, B. C. 224.

HYPERŎCHUS, a man who wrote a poetical hiſtory of Cuma. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

HYPHÆUS, a mountain of Campania. *Plut. in Syll.*

HYPSA, now *Belici*, a river of Sicily falling into the Criniſus. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

HYPSEA,

Hypsea, a Roman matron, of the family of the Plautii. She was blind, according to Horace; or, perhaps, was partial to some lover, who was recommended neither by personal nor mental excellence. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 2, v. 91.

Hypsēnor, a priest of the Scamander, killed during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Hypseus, a son of the river Peneus.——A pleader at the Roman bar before the age of Cicero. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 36.

Hypsicrătēa, the wife of Mithridates, who accompanied her husband in man's cloaths, when he fled before Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Hypsicrătes, a Phœnician, who wrote an history of his country, in the Phœnician language. This history was saved from the flames of Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and translated into Greek.

Hypsipĭdes, a Macedonian in Alexander's army famous for his friendship for Menedemus, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

Hypsĭpўle, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas. During her reign, Venus, whose altars had been universally slighted, punished the Lemnian women, and rendered their mouths and breath so extremely offensive to the smell, that their husbands abandoned them and gave themselves up to some female slaves, whom they had taken in a war against Thrace. This contempt was highly resented by all the women of Lemnos, and they resolved on revenge, and all unanimously put to death their male relations, Hypsipyle alone excepted, who spared the life of her father Thoas. Soon after this cruel murder, the Argonauts landed at Lemnos, in their expedition to Colchis, and remained for some time in the island. During their stay the Argonauts rendered the Lemnian women mothers, and Jason, the chief of the Argonautic expedition, left Hypsipyle pregnant at his departure, and promised her eternal fidelity. Hypsipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nebrophonus, whom some have called Deiphilus or Thoas. Jason forgot his vows and promises to Hypsipyle, and the unfortunate queen was soon after forced to leave her kingdom by the Lemnian women, who conspired against her life, still mindful that Thoas had been preserved by means of his daughter. Hypsipyle, in her flight, was seized by pirates, and sold to Lycurgus, king of Nemæa. She was entrusted with the care of Archemorus, the son of Lycurgus; and, when the Argives marched against Thebes, they met Hypsipyle, and obliged her to show them a fountain, where they might quench their thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she laid down the child on the grass, and, in her absence, he was killed by a serpent. Lycurgus attempted to revenge the death of his son, but Hypsipyle was screened from his resentment by Adrastus, the leader of the Argives. *Ovid. Heroid.* 6.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Stat.* 5. *Theb.*—*Flac.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 15, 74, &c. *Vid.* Archemorus.

Hyrcānia, a large country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media, abounding in serpents, wild beasts, &c. It is very mountainous, and unfit for drawing a cavalry in order of battle. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 367.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 45.—*Strab.* 2 & 11.——A town of Lydia, destroyed by a violent earthquake in the age of Tiberius.—*Liv.* 37, c. 38.

Hyrcānum mare, a large sea, called also *Caspian*. *Vid.* Caspium mare.

Hyrcānus, a name common to some of the high priests of Judæa. *Josephus.*

Hyria, a country of Bœotia, near Aulis with a lake, river, and town of the same name. It is more probably situate near Tempe. It received its name from Hyrie, a woman, who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 372.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.——A town of Isauria, on the Calycadnus.

Hyrieus & Hyreus, a peasant, or, as some say, a prince of Tanagra, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia. Being childless, he asked of the gods to give him a son without his marrying, as he promised his wife, who was lately dead, and whom he tenderly loved, that he never would marry again. The gods, to reward the hospitality of Hyreus, made water in the hide of a bull, which had been sacrificed the day before to their divinity, and they ordered him to wrap it up and bury it in the ground for nine months. At the expiration of the nine months, Hyreus opened the earth, and found a beautiful child in the bull's hide, whom he called Orion. *Vid.* Orion.

Hyrmina, a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus. *Strab.* 8.

Hyrneto & Hyrnetho, a daughter of Temenus, king of Argos, who married Deyphon, son of Celeus. She was the favorite of her father, who greatly enriched her husband. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.

Hyrnĭthium, a plain of Argos, fertile in olives.

Hyrtăcus, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 177 & 406. Hence the patronymic of *Hyrtacides* is applied to Nisus. It is also applied to Hippocoon. *Id.* 5, v. 492.

Hysia, a town of Bœotia, built by Nycteus, Antiope's father.——A village of Argos.——A city of Arcadia.——The royal residence of the king of Parthia.

Hyspa, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228,

Hyssus & Hyssi, a port and river of Cappadocia on the Euxine ſea.

Hystaspes, a noble Perſian, of the family of the Achæmenides. His father's name was Arſames. His ſon Darius reigned in Perſia after the murder of the uſurper Smerdis. It is ſaid, by Cteſias, that he wiſhed to be carried to ſee the royal monument which his ſon had built between two mountains. The prieſts who carried him, as reported, ſlipped the cord with which he was ſuſpended in aſcending the mountain, and he died of the fall. Hyſtaſpes was the firſt who introduced the learning and myſteries of the Indian Brachmans into Perſia, and to his reſearches in India the ſciences were greatly indebted, particularly in Perſia. Darius is called *Hyſtaſpes*, or ſon of Hyſtaſpes, to diſtinguiſh him from his royal ſucceſſors of the ſame name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 209. l. 5, c. 83. —*Cteſias Fragm.*

Hystieus. *Vid.* Hiſtiæus.

Ia, the daughter of Midas, who married Atys, &c.

Iacchus, a ſirname of Bacchus, *ab ιαχειν*, from the *noiſe* and *ſhouts* which the Bacchanals raiſed at the feſtivals of this deity. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 1, v. 166.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, 15.——Some ſuppoſe him to be a ſon of Ceres; becauſe in the celebration of the Eleuſinian myſteries, the word Iachus was frequently repeated. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.——*Pauſ.* 1, c. 2.

Iader, a river of Dalmatia.

Ialēmus, a wretched ſinger, ſon of the muſe Calliope. *Athen.* 14.

Ialmĕnus, a ſon of Mars and Aſtyoche, who went to the Trojan war, with 30 ſhips, with his brother Aſcalaphus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Iālўsus, a town of Rhodes, built by Ialyſus, of whom Protogenes was making a beautiful painting when Demetrius Poliorcetes took Rhodes. The Telchines were born there. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.—*Plin.* 35, c. 6. —*Cic.* 2, *ad Attic.* ep. 21.—*Plut. in Dem.* —*Ælian.* 12, c. 5.

Iambe, a ſervant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Eleuſis, who tried to exhilarate Ceres, when ſhe travelled over Attica in queſt of her daughter Proſerpine. From the jokes and ſtories which ſhe made uſe of, free and ſatyrical verſes have been called *Iambics*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

Iamblĭcus, a Greek author, who wrote the life of Pythagoras, and the hiſtory of his followers, an exhortation to philoſophy, a treatiſe againſt Porphyry's letter on the myſteries of the Egyptians, &c. He was a great favorite with the emperor Julian, and died A. D. 363.

Iamenus, a Trojan, killed by the Greeks. *Homer.*

Iamĭdæ, certain prophets among the Greeks, deſcended from Iamus, a ſon of Apollo, who received the gift of prophecy from his father, which remained among his poſterity. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 2.

Janĭcŭlum & Janicularius mons, one of the ſeven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and made a kind of citadel, to protect the place againſt an invaſion. This hill, (*vid. Janus*) which was on the oppoſite ſhore of the Tiber, was joined to the city by the bridge Sublicius, the firſt ever built acroſs that river, and perhaps in Italy. It was leſs inhabited than the other parts of the city, on account of the groſſneſs of the air, though from its top, the eye could have a commanding view of the whole city. It is famous for the burial of king Numa and the poet Italicus. Porſenna, king of Etruria, pitched his camp on mount Janiculum, and the ſenators took refuge there in the civil wars, to avoid the reſentment of Octavius. *Liv.* 1, c. 33, &c. —*Dio.* 47.—*Ovid.* 1, *Faſt.* v. 246.—*Virg.* 8, v. 358.—*Mart.* 4, ep. 64. l. 7, ep. 16.

Ianīra, one of the Nereides.

Ianthe, a girl of Crete, who married Iphis. [*Vid.* Iphis.] *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 714, &c.

Ianthea, one of the Oceanides.——One of the Nereides. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30 —*Homer. Il.* 8.

Jānus, the moſt ancient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Theſſaly, and ſon of Apollo, according to ſome. He came to Italy where he planted a colony and built a ſmall town on the river Tiber, which he called Janiculum. Some authors make him ſon of Cœlus and Hecate; and others make him a native of Athens. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his ſon Jupiter, came to Italy, where Janus received him with much hoſpitality, and made him his colleague on the throne. Janus is repreſented with two faces, becauſe he was acquainted with the paſt and the future; or, according to others, becauſe he was taken for the ſun who opens the day at his riſing, and ſhuts it at his ſetting. Some ſtatues repreſented Janus with four heads. He ſometimes appeared with a beard, and ſometimes without. In religious

religious ceremonies, his name was always invoked the firſt, becauſe he preſides over all gates and avenues, and it is through him only that prayers can reach the immortal gods. From that circumſtance, he often appears with a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left. Sometimes he holds the number 300 in one hand, and in the other 65, to ſhew that he preſides over the year, of which the firſt month bears his name. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as the world, or Cœlus; and, from that circumſtance, they call him Eanus, *ab eundo*, becauſe of the revolution of the heavens. He was called by different names, ſuch as *Conſivius a Conſerendo*, becauſe he preſided over generation; *Quirinus* or *Martialis*, becauſe he preſided over war. He is alſo called *Patulcius* & *Clauſius*, becauſe the gates of his temples were opened during the time of war, and ſhut in time of peace. He was chiefly worſhipped among the Romans, where he had many temples, ſome erected to Janus Bifrons, others to Janus Quadrifrons. The temples of Quadrifrons were built with four equal ſides, with a door and three windows on each ſide. The four doors were the emblems of the four ſeaſons of the year, and the three windows in each of the ſides the three months of each ſeaſon, and, all together, the twelve months of the year. Janus was generally repreſented in ſtatues as a young man. After death, Janus was ranked among the gods, for his popularity, and the civilization which he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple, which was always open in times of war, was ſhut only three times during above 700 years, under Numa, 234 B. C. and under Auguſtus, and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 65, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 607.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Macrob. Sat.* 1.——A ſtreet at Rome, near the temple of Janus. It was generally frequented by uſurers and money-brokers, and bookſellers alſo kept their ſhops there. *Horat.* 1, ep. 1.

Japĕtus, a ſon of Cœlus or Titan, by Terra, who married Aſia, or, according to others, Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, Menœtius, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. The Greeks looked upon him as the father of all mankind. His ſons received the patronymic of *Iapetionides*. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 631.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

Iāpis, an Ætolian, who founded a city upon the banks of the Timavus. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 475.——A Trojan favorite of Apollo, from whom he received the knowledge of the power of medicinal herbs. *Id. Æn.* 12, v. 391.

Iapўdia, a diſtrict of Illyricum, now *Carniola*. *Liv.* 43, c. 5.—*Tibull.* 4, v. 109. *Cic. Balb.* 14.

Iāpўgia, a country on the confines of Italy in the form of the peninſula between Tarentum and Brunduſium. It is called by ſome *Meſſapia*, *Peucetia*, and *Salentinum*. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Strab.* 6.

Iapyx, a ſon of Dædalus, who conquered a part of Italy, which he called *Iapygia*. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 458.——A wind which blows from Apulia, and is favorable to ſuch as ſailed from Italy towards Greece. It was nearly the ſame as the Caurus of the Greeks. *Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 4. l. 3, od. 7, v. 20.

Iarbas, a ſon of Jupiter and Garamantis, king of Gætulia, from whom Dido bought land to build Carthage. He courted Dido, but the arrival of Æneas prevented his ſucceſs, and the queen, rather than marry Iarbas, deſtroyed herſelf. *Vid.* Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 36, &c.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 6.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 552.

Iārchas & Jarchas, a celebrated Indian philoſopher. His ſeven rings are famous for their power of reſtoring old men to the bloom and vigor of youth, according to the traditions of *Philoſtr. in Apoll.*

Iardānus, a Lydian, father of Omphale, the miſtreſs of Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A river of Arcadia.——Another in Crete. *Homer. Il.* 7.

Iasĭdes, a patronymic given to Palinurus as deſcended from a perſon of the name of Jaſius. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 843.—alſo of Jaſus. *Id.* 12, v. 392.

Iāsion & Iasius, a ſon of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, who reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himſelf to agriculture. He married the goddeſs Cybele or Ceres, and all the gods were preſent at the celebration of his nuptials. He had by Ceres two ſons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom ſome have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worſhip and myſteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had alſo a daughter whom he expoſed as ſoon as born, ſaying that he would raiſe only male children. The child, who was ſuckled by a ſhe-bear and preſerved, rendered herſelf famous afterwards under the name of Atalanta. Jaſion was killed with a thunderbolt of Jupiter, and ranked among the gods after death by the inhabitants of Arcadia. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 168.—*Hygin. Poet.* 2, c. 4.

Iāsis, a name given to Atalanta daughter of Iaſius.

Iasius, a ſon of Abas, king of Argos.——A ſon of Jupiter. *Vid.* Iaſion.

Jāson, a celebrated hero, ſon of Alcimede, daughter of Phylacus, by Æſon the ſon of Cretheus and Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus. Tyro, before her connection with Cretheus the ſon of Æolus, had two ſons, Pelias and Neleus by Neptune. Æſon was king of Iolchos, and at his death the throne

was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. The education of young Jason was entrusted to the care of the Centaur Chiron, and he was removed from the presence of the usurper, who had been informed by an oracle that one of the descendants of Æolus would dethrone him. After he had made the most rapid progress in every branch of science, Jason left the Centaur, and by his advice went to consult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos his native country covered with the spoils of a leopard, and dressed in the garments of a Magnesian. In his journey he was stopped by the inundation of the river Evenus or Enipeus, over which he was carried by Juno, who had changed herself into an old woman. In crossing the streams, he lost one of his sandals, and at his arrival at Iolchos, the singularity of his dress and the fairness of his complexion attracted the notice of the people, and drew a crowd around him in the market place. Pelias came to see him with the rest, and as he had been warned by the oracle to beware of a man who should appear at Iolchos with one foot bare, and the other shod, the appearance of Jason, who had lost one of his sandals alarmed him. His terrors were soon after augmented. Jason, accompanied by his friends, repaired to the palace of Pelias, and boldly demanded the kingdom which he had unjustly usurped. The boldness and popularity of Jason intimidated Pelias; he was unwilling to abdicate the crown, and yet he feared the resentment of his adversary. As Jason was young and ambitious of glory, Pelias, at once, to remove his immediate claims to the crown, reminded him that Æetes king of Colchis had severely treated, and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus. He observed that such a treatment called aloud for punishment, and that the undertaking would be accompanied with much glory and fame. He farther added that his old age had prevented him from avenging the death of Phryxus, and that if Jason would undertake the expedition, he would resign to him the crown of Iolchos when he returned victorious from Colchis. Jason readily accepted a proposal which seemed to promise such military fame. His intended expedition was made known in every part of Greece, and the youngest and bravest of the Greeks assembled to accompany him, and share his toils and glory. They embarked on board a ship called Argo, and after a series of adventures they arrived at Colchis. (*Vid. Argonautæ.*) Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls who breathed flames, and who had feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to Mars. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who ploughed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon who watched night and day at the foot of the tree on which the golden fleece was suspended. All were concerned for the fate of the Argonauts; but Juno, who watched with an anxious eye over the safety of Jason, extricated them from all these difficulties. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as her knowledge of herbs, enchantments and incantation was uncommon, she pledged herself to deliver her lover from all his dangers if he promised her eternal fidelity. Jason, not insensible to her charms and to her promise, vowed eternal fidelity in the temple of Hecate, and received from Medea whatever instruments and herbs could protect him against the approaching dangers. He appeared in the field of Mars, he tamed the fury of the oxen, ploughed the plain, and sowed the dragon's teeth. Immediately an army of men sprang from the field, and ran towards Jason. He threw a stone among them, and they fell one upon the other till all were totally destroyed. The vigilance of the dragon was lulled to sleep by the power of herbs, and Jason took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. These actions were all performed in the presence of Æetes and his people, who were all equally astonished at the boldness and success of Jason. After this celebrated conquest, Jason immediately set sail for Europe with Medea, who had been so instrumental in his preservation. Upon this Æetes, desirous to revenge the perfidy of his daughter Medea, sent his son Absyrtus to pursue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, that she might more easily escape, while he was employed in collecting the mangled body of his son. (*Vid. Absyrtus.*) The return of the Argonauts in Thessaly was celebrated with universal festivity; but Æson, Jason's father, was unable to attend on account of the infirmities of old age. This obstruction was removed, and Medea, at the request of her husband, restored Æson to the vigor and sprightliness of youth. (*Vid. Æson.*) Pelias the usurper of the crown of Iolchos, wished also to see himself restored to the flower of youth, and his daughters, persuaded by Medea, who wished to avenge her husband's wrongs, cut his body to pieces, and placed his limbs in a cauldron of boiling water. Their credulity was severely punished. Medea suffered the flesh to be consumed to the bones, and Pelias was never restored to life. This inhuman action drew the resentment of the

the populace upon Medea, and she fled to Corinth with her husband Jason, where they lived in perfect union and love during ten successive years. Jason's partiality for Glauce, the daughter of the king of the country, afterwards disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced that Jason might more freely indulge his amorous propensities. This infidelity was severely revenged by Medea, *(Vid. Glauce)* who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. *(Vid. Medea.)* After his separation from Medea, Jason lived an unsettled and melancholy life. As he was one day reposing himself by the side of the ship which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death. This tragical event had been predicted to him before by Medea, according to the relation of some authors. Some say that he afterwards returned to Colchis, where he seized the kingdom, and reigned in great security. *Eurip. in Med.*—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 2, 3, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauf.* 2, & 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Cic. de Nat.* 3.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, *el.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.—*Apoll.*—*Flacc.*—*Hygin.* 5, &c.—*Pindar.* 3, *Nem.*—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 2, &c.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Tzetz. ad Lycophr.* 175, &c.—*Athen.* 13.——A native of Argos who wrote an history of Greece in four books, which ended at the death of Alexander. He lived in the age of Adrian.——A tyrant of Theſſaly who made an alliance with the Spartans, and cultivated the friendship of Timotheus.——Trallianus, a man who wrote tragedies, and gained the esteem of the kings of Parthia. *Polyæn.* 7.

Iasus, a king of Argos, who succeeded his father Triopas. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.——A son of Argus father of Agenor.——A son of Argus and Ismena.——A son of Lycurgus of Arcadia.——An island with a town of the same name on the coast of Caria. The bay adjoining was called *Iaſius ſinus. Plin.* 5, c. 28.—*Liv.* 32, c. 33. l. 37, c. 17.

Iaxartes, now *Sir* or *Sihon*, a river of Sogdiana, mistaken by Alexander for the Tanais. It falls into the east of the Caspian sea. *Curt.* 6 & 7.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16.—*Arrian.* 4, c. 15.

Iazyges, a people on the borders of the Palus Mæotis. *Tacit. A.* 12, c. 29.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 191. *Pont.* 4, *el.* 7, v. 9.

Iberia, a country of Asia, between Colchis on the west, and Albania on the east, governed by kings. Pompey invaded it, and made great slaughter of the inhabitants, and obliged them to surrender by setting fire to the woods where they had fled for safety. It is now called Georgia. *Plut. in Luc. Anton.* &c.—*Dio.* 36.—*Flor.* 3.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 166.—*Appian. Parthic.*——An antient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 258.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 50.

Iberus, a river of Spain, now called *Ebro*, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. *Lucan.* 4, v. 335.—*Plin.* 3, c. 3.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 50.——A river of Iberia in Asia, flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Strab.* 3.——A fabulous king of Spain.

Ibi, an Indian nation.

Ibis, a poem of the poet Callimachus, in which he bitterly satyrizes the ingratitude of his pupil the poet Apollonius. Ovid has also written a poem which bears the same name, and which in the same satyrical language seems, according to the opinion of some, to inveigh bitterly against Hyginus the supposed hero of the composition.

Ibycus, a lyric poet of Rhegium about 540 years before Christ. He was murdered by robbers, and at the moment of death he implored the assistance of some cranes which at that moment flew over his head. Some time after as the murderers were in the market place, one of them observed some cranes in the air, and said to his companions, αἱ Ἴβυκου ἐκδικοι πάρεισιν, *there are the birds that are conscious of the death of Ibycus.* These words and the recent murder of Ibycus raised suspicions in the people: the assassins were seized and tortured, and they confessed their guilt. *Cic.* 4. *Tusc.* c. 43.—*Ælian. V. H.*——The husband of Chloris whom Horace ridicules, 3 od. 15.

Icadius, a robber killed by a stone, &c. *Cic. Fat.* 3.

Icaria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos. *Strab.* 10 & 14.

Icaris & Icariotis, a name given to Penelope as daughter of Icarius.

Icarium mare, a part of the Ægean sea near the islands of Mycone and Gyaros. *Vid.* Icarus.

Icarius, an Athenian, father of Erigone. He gave wine to some peasants who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature. They were soon deprived of their reason, and the fury and resentment of their friends and neighbours were immediately turned upon Icarius, who perished by their hands. After death he was honored with public festivals, and his daughter was led to discover the place of his burial by means of his faithful dog Mœra. Erigone hung herself in despair, and was changed into a constellation called Virgo, Icarius was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog Mœra into the star Canis. *Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A son of Œbalus of Lacedæmon. He gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca, but he was so tenderly attached to her, that he wished her husband to settle at Lacedæmon. Ulysses refused, and when he saw the earnest petitions of Icarius, he told

told Penelope as they were going to embark, that she might choose freely either to follow him to Ithaca, or to remain with her father. Penelope blushed in the deepest silence, and covered her head with her veil. Icarius upon this permitted his daughter to go to Ithaca, and immediately erected a temple to the goddess of modesty, on the spot where Penelope had covered her blushes with her veil. *Homer. Od.*

Icărus, a son of Dædalus, who, with his father, fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into that part of the Ægean sea which was called after his name. [*Vid.* Dædalus.] *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 178, &c.——A mountain of Attica.

Iccius, a lieutenant of Agrippa in Sicily. Horace writes to him, 1 *od.* 29, and ridicules him for abandoning the pursuits of philosophy and the muses, for military employments.——One of the Rhemi in Gaul, ambassador to Cæsar. *Cæs. B. G.* 2, c. 3.

Icĕlos, one of the sons of Somnus, who changed himself into all sorts of animals, whence the name (εικελος *similis*). *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 640.

Icēni, a people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power. They inhabited the modern counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, &c. *Tacit. An.* 12, c. 31.—*Cæs. G.* 5, c. 21.

Icĕtas, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, for which he was conquered, &c. B. C. 340. *C. Nep. in Tim.*

Ichnæ, a town of Macedonia, whence Themis and Nemesis are called Ichnæa.

Ichnūsa, an ancient name of Sardinia, which it received from its likeness to a human foot. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Ital.* 12, v. 358.—*Plin.* 3, c. 7.

Ichonūphis, a priest of Heliopolis, at whose house Eudoxus resided when he visited Egypt with Plato. *Diog.*

Ichthyophăgi, a people of Æthiopia, who received this name from their eating fishes. There was also an Indian nation of the same name who made their houses with the bones of fishes. *Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23. l. 15. c. 7.

Ichthys, a promontory of Elis in Achaia. *Strab.* 11.

L. Icilius, a tribune of the people who made a law A. U. C. 397, by which mount Aventine was given to the Roman people to build houses upon. *Liv.* 3, c. 54.—— A tribune who made a law A. U. C. 261, that forbad any man to oppose or interrupt a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly. *Liv.* 2, c. 58.——A tribune who signalized himself by his inveterate enmity against the Roman senate. He took an active part in the management of affairs after the murder of Virginia, &c.

Icius, a harbour in Gaul from which Cæsar crossed into Britain.

Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia, now *Koniech. Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Icos, a small island near Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.

Ictinus a celebrated architect 430 before Christ. He built a famous temple to Minerva at Athens, &c.

Ictumulōrum vicus, a place at the foot of the Alps abounding in gold mines.

Iculisma, a town of Gaul, now *Angoulesme*, on the Charente.

Ida, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 177.——The mother of Minos 2d.—— A celebrated mountain, or more properly a ridge of mountains in Troas, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Troy. The abundance of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries, from which reason the poets say that it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war. *Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, 5, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 79.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.——A mountain of Crete the highest in the island, where it is reported that Jupiter was educated by the Corybantes, who, on that account, were called Idæi. *Strab.* 10.

Idæa, the surname of Cybele because she was worshipped on mount Ida. *Lucret.* 2, v. 611.

Idæus, a surname of Jupiter.——An armbearer and charioteer of king Priam, killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 487.——One of the attendants of Ascanius. *Id.* 9, v. 500.

Idalis, the country round mount Ida. *Lucan.* 3, v. 204.

Idălus, a mountain of Cyprus, at the foot of which is *Idalium*, a town with a grove sacred to Venus who was called *Idalæa. Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 685.—*Catull.* 37 & 62.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.

Idanthyrsus, a powerful king of Scythia, who refused to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1st, king of Persia. This refusal was the cause of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched against Idanthyrsus, at the head of 700,000 men. He was defeated and retired to Persia, after an inglorious campaign. *Strab.* 13.

Idarnes, an officer of Darius, by whose negli-

negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Idas, a ſon of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He was among the Argonauts, and married Marpeſſa the daughter of Evenus king of Ætolia. Marpeſſa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas purſued his wife's raviſher with bows and arrows, and obliged him to reſtore her. [*Vid. Marpeſſa.*] According to Apollodorus, Idas with his brother Lynceus aſſociated with Pollux and Caſtor to carry away ſome flocks; but when they had obtained a ſufficient quantity of plunder, they refuſed to divide it into equal ſhares. This provoked the ſons of Leda, Lynceus was killed by Caſtor, and Idas, to revenge his brother's death, immediately killed Caſtor, and in his turn periſhed by the hand of Pollux. According to Ovid and Pauſanias, the quarrel between the ſons of Leda and thoſe of Aphareus aroſe from a more tender cauſe: Idas and Lynceus, as they ſay, were going to celebrate their nuptials with Phœbe and Hilaira the two daughters of Leucippus; but Caſtor and Pollux, who had been invited to partake the common feſtivity, offered violence to the brides, and carried them away. Idas and Lynceus fell in the attempt to recover their wives. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Hygin.* fab 14, 100, &c.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 700.—*Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2, & l. 5, c. 18.——A ſon of Ægyptus.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 575.

Idea or Idæa, a daughter of Dardanus, who became the ſecond wife of Phineus king of Bithynia.——The mother of Teucer by Scamander. *Apollod.*

Idessa, a town of Iberia on the confines of Colchis. *Strab.* 11.

Idex, a ſmall river of Italy, now *Idice*, near Bononia.

Idistavisus, a plain, now *Haſtenback*, where Germanicus defeated Arminius, near Oldendorp on the Weſer in Weſtphalia. *Tacit. A.* 2, c. 16.

Idmon, ſon of Apollo and Aſteria, was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia, where his body received a magnificent funeral. He had predicted the time and manner of his death. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Orpheus.*——A dyer of Colophon, father to Arachne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 8.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Hercules, &c. *Flacc.* 3.——A ſon of Ægyptus, killed by his wife. *Vid.* Danaides.

Idŏmĕne, a daughter of Pheres, who married Amythaon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Idŏmĕneus, ſucceeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with a fleet of 90 ſhips. During this celebrated war he rendered himſelf famous by his valor, and ſlaughtered many of the enemy. At his return he made a vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempeſt, that if he eſcaped from the fury of the ſeas and ſtorms, he would offer to the god whatever living creature firſt preſented itſelf to his eye on the Cretan ſhore. This was no other than his ſon, who came to congratulate his father upon his ſafe return. Idomeneus performed his promiſe to the god, and the inhumanity and raſhneſs of his ſacrifice rendered him ſo odious in the eyes of his ſubjects, that he left Crete, and migrated in queſt of a ſettlement. He came to Italy and founded a city on the coaſt of Calabria, which he called Salentum. He died in an extreme old age, after he had had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his new kingdom floriſh, and his ſubjects happy. According to the Greek ſcholiaſt of Lycophron, v. 1217, Idomeneus, during his abſence in the Trojan war, entruſted the management of his kingdom to Leucos, to whom he promiſed his daughter Cliſithere in marriage at his return. Leucos, at firſt governed with moderation; but he was perſuaded by Nauplius, king of Eubœa, to put to death Meda the wife of his maſter, with her daughter Cliſithere, and to ſeize the kingdom. After theſe violent meaſures, he ſtrengthened himſelf on the throne of Crete; and Idomeneus, at his return, found it impoſſible to expel the uſurper. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 358.—*Hygin.* 92.—*Homer. Il.* 11, &c. *Od.* 19.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 122.——A ſon of Priam.——A Greek hiſtorian of Lampſacus, in the age of Epicurus. He wrote an hiſtory of Samothrace.

Idŏthea, a daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos. She was reſtored to her ſenſes with her ſiſters, by Melampus. (*Vid. Prœtides.*) *Homer. Od.* 11.——A daughter of Proteus, the god who told Menelaus how he could return to his country in ſafety. *Homer. Od.* 4.——One of the nymphs who educated Jupiter.

Idrieus, the ſon of Euromus of Caria, brother to Artemiſia, who ſucceeded to Mauſolus, and invaded Cyprus. *Diod.* 16.—*Polyæn.* 7.

Idubeda, a river and mountain of Spain. *Strab.* 3.

Idūme & Idūmēa, a country of Syria, famous for palm trees. Gaza is its capital, where Cambyſes depoſited his riches, as he was going to Egypt. *Lucan.* 3, v. 216.—*Sil.* 3, v. 600.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 12.

Idyia, one of the Oceanides, who married Æetes king of Colchis, by whom ſhe had Medea, &c. *Hygin.*—*Heſiod.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Jenisus, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 3, c. 5.

Jera, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Jerĭcho,

Jerĭcho, a city of Paleſtine, beſieged and taken by the Romans, under Veſpaſian and Titus. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.—*Strab.*

Jerne, a name of Ireland. *Strab.* 1.

Jerōmus & Jeronўmus, a Greek of Cardia, who wrote an hiſtory of Alexander. ——A native of Rhodes, diſciple of Ariſtotle, of whoſe compoſitions ſome few hiſtorical fragments remain. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

Jerusalem, the capital of Judea. *Vid.* Hieroſolyma.

Ietæ, a place of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 272.

Igēni, a people of Britain. *Tacit.* 12, & *Ann.*

Igilium, now *Giglio*, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tuſcany. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cæſ. B. C.* 1, c. 34.

Ignatius, an officer of Craſſus in his Parthian expedition.——A Biſhop of Antioch, torn to pieces in the amphitheatre at Rome, by lions, during a perſecution, A. D. 107. His writings were letters to the Epheſians, Romans, &c. and he ſupported the divinity of Chriſt, and the propriety of the epiſcopal order, as ſuperior to prieſts and deacons. The beſt edition of his works is that of Oxon, in 8vo, 1708.

Iguvium, a town of Umbria, on the via Flaminia, now *Gubio*. *Cic. ad Att.* 7, ep. 13.—*Sil.* 8, v. 460.

Ilaīra, a daughter of Leucippus, carried away with her ſiſter Phœbe, by the ſons of Leda, as ſhe was going to be married, &c.

Ilba, an iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, two miles from the continent. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 173.

Ilecaones & Ilecaonenses, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 22, c. 21.

Ilerda, now *Lerida*, a town of Spain, the capital of the Ilergetes, on an eminence on the right banks of the river Sicoris in Catalonia. *Liv.* 21, c. 23. l. 22, c. 21. *Lucan.* 4, v. 13.

Ilergetes. *Vid.* Ilerda.

Ilia or Rhea, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, conſecrated by her uncle Amulius to the ſervice of Veſta, which required perpetual chaſtity, that ſhe might not become a mother to diſpoſſeſs him of his crown. He was however diſappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, and ſhe brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the uſurper from his throne, and reſtored the crown to their grandfather Numitor, its lawful poſſeſſor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Veſta; and becauſe her tomb was near the Tiber, ſome ſuppoſe that ſhe married the god of that river. *Horat.* 1, od. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 277.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 598.——A wife of Sylla.

Iliăci ludi, games inſtituted by Auguſtus, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over Antony and Cleopatra. They are ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the *Trojani ludi* and the *Actia*; and Virgil ſays, they were celebrated by Æneas, not only becauſe they were inſtituted at the time when he wrote his poem, but becauſe he wiſhed to compliment Auguſtus, by making the founder of Lavinium ſolemnize games on the very ſpot which was, many centuries after, to be immortalized by the trophies of his patron. During theſe games, were exhibited horſe races, and gymnaſtic exerciſes. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 280.

Iliăcus, an epithet applied to ſuch as belong to Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 101.

Iliădes, a ſirname given to Romulus, as ſon of Ilia. *Ovid.*——A name given to the Trojan women. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 484.

Ilias a celebrated poem compoſed by Homer, upon the Trojan war. It delineates the wrath of Achilles, and all the calamities which befell the Greeks, from the refuſal of that hero to appear in the field of battle. It finiſhes at the death of Hector, whom Achilles had ſacrificed to the ſhades of his friend Patroclus. It is divided into 24 books. *Vid.* Homerus.——A ſirname of Minerva.

Ilienses, a people of Sardinia. *Liv.* 40, c. 19. l. 41, c. 6 & 12.

Ilion, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.——*Vid.* Ilium.

Iliŏne, the eldeſt daughter of Priam, who married Polymneſtor, king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 657.

Iliŏneus, a Trojan ſon of Phorbas. He came into Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 525.——A ſon of Artabanus, made priſoner by Parmenio, near Damaſcus. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.——One of Niobe's ſons. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

Ilipa, a town of Bætica. *Liv.* 35. c. 1.

Ilissus, a ſmall river of Attica, falling into the ſea near the Piræus. There was a temple on its banks, ſacred to the Muſes. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 52.

Ilĭthyīa, a goddeſs called alſo Juno Lucina. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Diana. She preſided over the travails of women; and in her temple, at Rome, it was uſual to carry a ſmall piece of money as an offering. This cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed by Servius Tullius, who by enforcing it, was enabled to know the exact number of the Roman people. *Heſiod.*—*Homer. Il.* 11, *Od.* 19.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Horat. carm. ſæcul.*—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 283.

Ilium or Ilion, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken

taken for Troy itself; and some have supposed that the town was called Ilium, and the adjacent country Troja. *(Vid. Troja.)* *Liv.* 35, c. 43. l. 37. c. 9 & 37.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 505.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Justin.* 11, c. 5. l. 31, c. 8.

ILLIBERIS, a town of Gaul, through which Hannibal passed, as he marched into Italy.

ILLICE, now *Elche*, a town of Spain with a harbour and bay, *Sinus & Portus Illicitanus*, now *Alicant*. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

ILLIPŬLA, two towns of Spain one of which is called Major, and the other Minor.

ILLITURGIS, Iliturgis, or Ilirgia, a city of Spain, near the modern Andujar on the river Bætis, destroyed by Scipio, for having revolted to the Carthaginians. *Liv.* 23, c. 49. l. 24, c. 41. l. 26, c. 17.

ILORCIS, now *Lorca*, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

ILLYRĬCUM, ILLYRIS, & ILLYRIA, a country bordering on the Adriatic sea, opposite Italy, whose boundaries have been different at different times. It became a Roman province, after Gentius its king had been conquered by the prætor Anicius; and it now forms part of Croatia, Bosnia, and Sclavonia. *Strab.* 2 & 7.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35. —*Mela.* 2, c. 2, &c,—*Flor.* 1, 2, &c.

ILLYRĬCUS SINUS, that part of the Adriatic which is on the coast of Illyricum.

ILLYRIUS, a son of Cadmus and Hermione, from whom Illyricum received its name. *Apollod.*

ILUA, now *Elba*, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, celebrated for its iron mines. The people are called *Iluates*. *Liv.* 30, c. 39. —*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 173.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6. 34, c. 14.

ILYRGIS, a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Lora*. *Polyb.*

ILURO, now *Oleron*, a town of Gascony in France.

ILUS, the 4th king of Troy, was son of Tros by Callirhoe. He married Eurydice the daughter of Adrastus, by whom he had Themis, who married Capys, and Laomedon the father of Priam. He built, or rather embellished, the city of Ilium, called also Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that as long as it remained in Troy, so long would the town remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium, for which action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess; though he recovered it some time after. *Homer. Il.*—*Hyg.* fab. 13.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 33. l. 6, v. 419.——A name of Ascanius, while he was at Troy. *Virg. Æn* 1, v. 272.——A friend of Turnus, killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 400.

IMANUENTIUS, a king of part of Britain, killed by Cassivelaunus, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5.

IMAUS, a large mountain of Scythia, which is part of mount Taurus. It divides Scythia, which is generally called *Intra Imaum*, and *Extra Imaum*. It extends, according to some, as far as the boundaries of the eastern ocean. *Plin.* 6, c. 17.—*Strab.* 1.

IMBĂRUS, a part of mount Taurus, in Armenia.

IMBRĂCĬDES, a patronymic given to Asius, as son of Imbracus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

IMBRĂSĬDES, a patronymic given to Glaucus and Lades, as sons of Imbrasus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.

IMBRĂSUS, or Parthenius, a river of Samos. Juno, who was worshipped on the banks, received the surname of *Imbrasia*. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.——The father of Pirus, the leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 10 & 12.—*Homer. Il.* 4.

IMBREUS, one of the Centaurs, killed by Dryas at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.

IMBRIUS, a Trojan killed by Teucer, son of Mentor. He had married Medesicaste, Priam's daughter. *Homer. Il.* 13.

IMBRIVIUM, a place of Samnium.

IMBROS, now *Embro*, an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace, 32 miles from Samothrace, with a small river and town of the same name. Imbros was governed for some time by its own laws, but afterwards subjected to the power of Persia, Athens, Macedonia, and the kings of Pergamus. It afterwards became a Roman province. *Thucyd.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. —*Ovid. Trist.* 10, v. 18.

INĂCHI, a name given to the Greeks, particularly the Argives, from king Inachus.

INACHIA, a name given to Peloponnesus, from the river Inachus.——A festival in Crete in honor of Inachus; or, according to others, of Ino's misfortunes.——A courtezan in the age of *Horace*. *Epod.* 12.

INĂCHĬDÆ, the name of the eight first successors of Inachus, on the throne of Argos.

INĂCHĬDES, a patronymic of Epaphus, as grandson of Inachus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 704.——And of Perseus descended from Inachus. *Id.* 4, fab. 11.

INĂCHIS, a patronymic of Io, as daughter of Inachus. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 454.

INĂCHIUM, a town of Peloponnesus.

INĂCHUS, a ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, father of Io. He founded the kingdom of Argos, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Phoroneus, B. C. 1807, and gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the tutelar deity. He reigned 60 years. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 151.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.*——A river of Argos.——Another in Epirus.

INAMĂMES, a river in the eaſt of Aſia, as far as which Semiramis extended her empire. *Polyæn.* 8.

INARĬME, an iſland near Campania, with a mountain, under which Jupiter confined the giant Typhœus. It is now called *Iſchia*, and is remarkable for its fertility and population. There was formerly a volcano in the middle of the iſland. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

INĂRUS, a town of Egypt, in whoſe neighbourhood the town of Naucratis was built by the Mileſians.——A tyrant of Egypt, who died B. C. 456.

INCITĀTUS, a horſe of the emperor Caligula, made high prieſt.

INDATHYRSUS. *Vid.* Idanthyrſus.

INDIA, the moſt celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Aſia, bounded on one ſide by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is ſituate at the ſouth of the kingdoms of Perſia, Parthia, &c. along the maritime coaſts. It has always been reckoned famous for the riches it contains; and ſo perſuaded were the antients of its wealth, that they ſuppoſed that its very ſands were gold. It contained 9000 different nations, and 5000 remarkable cities, according to geographers. Bacchus was the firſt who conquered it. In more recent ages, part of it was tributary to the power of Perſia. Alexander invaded it; but his conqueſt was checked by the valor of Porus, one of the kings of the country, and the Macedonian warrior was unwilling or afraid to engage another. Semiramis alſo extended her empire far in India. The Romans knew little of the country, yet their power was ſo univerſally dreaded, that the Indians paid homage by their ambaſſadors to the emperor Antoninus, Trajan, &c. India is divided into ſeveral provinces. There is an India *extra Gangem*, an India *intra Gangem*, and an India *propria*; but theſe diviſions are not particularly noticed by the antients. *Diod.* 1.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 28.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 2. l. 12, c. 7.

INDIBĬLIS, a princeſs of Spain, betrothed to Albutius.

INDĬGĔTES, a name given to thoſe deities who were worſhipped only in ſome particular places, or who were become gods from men, as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. Some derive the word from *inde & geniti*, born at the ſame place where they received their worſhip. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 498.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 608.

INDĬGĔTI, a people of Spain.

INDUS, now *Sinde*, a large river of Aſia, from which the adjacent country has received the name of India. It falls into the Indian ocean by two mouths. According to Plato, it was larger than the Nile; and Pliny ſays, that 19 rivers diſcharge themſelves into it, before it falls into the ſea. *Cic. N. D.* 2, c. 52.—*Strab.* 15.—*Curt.* c. 9.—*Diod.* 2.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 720.—*Plin.* 6, c. 20.——A river of Caria. *Liv.* 38, c. 14.

INDUTIOMARUS, a Gaul conquered by Cæſar, &c. *Cæſ. B. G.*

INFERUM MARE, the Tuſcan ſea.

INO, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nurſed Bacchus. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicerta and Learchus, and ſoon conceived an implacable hatred againſt the children of Nephele, becauſe they were to aſcend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle, were informed of Ino's machinations, and they eſcaped to Colchis on a golden ram. (*Vid. Phryxus.*) Juno, jealous of Ino's proſperity, reſolved to diſturb her peace; and more particularly becauſe ſhe was of the deſcendants of her greateſt enemy, Venus. Tiſiphone was ſent, by order of the goddeſs, to the houſe of Athamas; and ſhe filled the whole palace with ſuch fury, that Athamas taking Ino to be a lioneſs, and her children whelps, purſued her and daſhed her ſon Learchus againſt a wall. Ino eſcaped from the fury of her huſband, and from a high rock ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, with Melicerta in her arms. The gods pitied her fate, and Neptune made her a ſea deity, which was afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicerta became alſo a ſea god, known by the name of Palæmon. *Homer.* od. 5.—*Cic. Tuſc.* *Nat. D.* 3, c. 48.—*Plut. Symp.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 12, 14 & 15.

INŌA, feſtivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with ſports and ſacrifices at Corinth. An anniverſary ſacrifice was alſo offered to Ino at Megara, where ſhe was firſt worſhipped, under the name of Leucothoe.——Another in Laconia, in honor of the ſame. It was uſual at the celebration, to throw cakes of flour into a pond, which, if they ſunk, were preſages of proſperity; but if they ſwam on the face of the waters, they were inauſpicious and very unlucky.

Inous, a patronymic given to the god Palæmon, as ſon of Ino. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 823.

Inōpus, a river of Delos, which the inhabitants ſuppoſe to be the Nile, coming from Egypt under the ſea. It was near its banks that Apollo and Diana were born. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 105.—*Strab.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.

Insŭbres, the inhabitants of Inſubria, a country near the Po, ſuppoſed to be of Gallic origin. They were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province, where the modern towns of Milan and Pavia were built. *Strab.* 5.—*Tacit. A.* 11, c. 23.—*Plin.* 3, c. 17.—*Liv.* 5, c. 34.

Intaphernes, one of the ſeven Perſian noblemen who conſpired againſt Smerdis, who uſurped the crown of Perſia. He was ſo diſappointed for not obtaining the crown, that he fomented ſeditions againſt Darius who had been raiſed to the throne after the death of the uſurper. When the king had ordered him and all his family to be put to death, his wife, by frequently viſiting the palace, excited the compaſſion of Darius, who pardoned her, and permitted her to redeem from death any one of her relations whom ſhe pleaſed. She obtained her brother; and when the king expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, becauſe ſhe preferred him to her huſband and children, ſhe replied that ſhe could procure another huſband, and children likewiſe; but that ſhe could never have another brother, as her father and mother were dead. Intaphernes was put to death. *Herodot.* 3.

Intemelium, a town near the Alps. *Cic. Div.* 8, c. 14.

Interamna, an ancient city of Umbria, the birth place of the hiſtorian Tacitus, and of the emperor of the ſame name. It is ſituate between two branches of the Nar, *(inter amnes)* whence its name. *Varro. L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 64.——A colony on the confines of Samnium, on the Liris.

Intercatia, a town of Spain.

Interrex, a ſupreme magiſtrate at Rome, who was entruſted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. This office was exerciſed by the ſenators alone, and none continued in power longer than five days, or, according to Plutarch, only 12 hours. The firſt interrex mentioned in Roman hiſtory, is after the death of Romulus, when the Romans quarrelled with the Sabines concerning the choice of a king. There was ſometimes an interrex during the conſular government; but this happened only to hold aſſemblies in the abſence of the magiſtrates, or when the election of any of the acting officers was diſputed. *Liv.* 1, c. 17.—*Dionyſ.* 2.

Inui castrum. *Vid.* Caſtrum Inui. It received its name from Inu[illegible] a divinity ſuppoſed to be the ſame as t[illegible] Faunus of the Latins, and worſhipped in this city.

Inycus, a city of Sicily. *Herodot.*

Io, daughter of Inachus, or, according to others, of Jaſus or Pirene, was prieſteſs of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her; but Juno, jealous of his intrigues, diſcovered the object of his affection, and ſurpriſed him in the company of Io. Jupiter changed his miſtreſs into a beautiful heifer; and the goddeſs, who well knew the fraud, obtained from her huſband the animal, whoſe beauty ſhe had condeſcended to commend. Juno commanded the hundred-eyed Argus to watch the heifer; but Jupiter anxious for the ſituation of Io, ſent Mercury to deſtroy Argus, and to reſtore her to liberty. *(Vid. Argus.)* Io, freed from the vigilance of Argus, was now perſecuted by Juno; who ſent one of the furies, or rather a malicious inſect, to torment her. She wandered over the greateſt part of the earth, and croſſed over the ſea, till at laſt ſhe ſtopped on the banks of the Nile, ſtill expoſed to the unceaſing torments of Juno's inſect. Here ſhe intreated Jupiter to reſtore her to her ancient form; and when the god had changed her from a heifer into a woman, ſhe brought forth Epaphus. Afterwards ſhe married Telegonus king of Egypt or Oſiris, according to others, and ſhe treated her ſubjects with ſuch mildneſs and humanity, that, after death, ſhe received divine honors, and was worſhipped under the name of Iſis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wiſhed to make repriſals for Europa, who had been ſtolen from them by the Greeks. Some ſuppoſe that Io never came to Egypt. She is ſometimes called *Phoronis*, from her brother Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 748.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 25. l. 3, c. 18.——*Moſchus.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 789.—*Hygin.* fab. 145.

Iobates & Jobates, a king of Lycia father of Stenobæa, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Bellorophon, to whom he had given one of his daughters, called Philonoe, in marriage. (*Vid.* Bellorophon.) *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.

Iobes, a ſon of Hercules by a daughter of Theſpius. He died in his youth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Jocasta, a daughter of Menœceus, who married Laius, king of Thebes, by whom ſhe had Œdipus. She afterwards married

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her ſon Œdipus, without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, &c. (*Vid. Laius, Œdipus.*) When ſhe diſcovered that ſhe had married her own ſon, and had been guilty of inceſt, ſhe hanged herſelf in deſpair. She is called *Epicaſta* by ſome mythologiſts. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 42.—*Senec. & Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66. &c.—*Homer. Od.* 11.

IOLAIA, a feſtival at Thebes, the ſame as that called Heracleia. It was inſtituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who aſſiſted him in conquering the hydra. It continued during ſeveral days, on the firſt of which were offered ſolemn ſacrifices. The next day horſe races and athletic exerciſes were exhibited. The following day was ſet apart for wreſtling; the victors were crowned with garlands of myrtle, generally uſed at funeral ſolemnities. They were ſometimes rewarded with tripods of braſs. The place where the exerciſes were exhibited was called Iolaion, where there were to be ſeen the monument of Amphitryon, and the cenotaph of Iolas, who was buried in Sardinia. Theſe monuments were ſtrewed with garlands and flowers on the day of the feſtival.

IŎLAS or IOLĀUS, a ſon of Iphiclus, king of Theſſaly, who aſſiſted Hercules in conquering the hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. (*Vid. Hydra.*) He was reſtored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the requeſt of his friend Hercules. Some time afterwards, Iolas aſſiſted the Heraclidæ againſt Euryſtheus, and killed the tyrant with his own hand. According to Plutarch, Iolas had a monument in Bœotia and Phocis, where lovers uſed to go and bind themſelves by the moſt ſolemn oaths of fidelity, conſidering the place as ſacred to love and friendſhip. According to Diodorus and Pauſanias, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia, where he had gone to make a ſettlement at the head of the ſons of Hercules by the fifty daughters of Theſpius. *Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 399.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.——A compiler of a Phœnician hiſtory ——A friend of Æneas, killed by Catillus in the Rutulian wars. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 640.——A ſon of Antipater, cup-bearer to Alexander. *Plut.*

IOLCHOS, a town of Magneſia, above Demetrias, where Jaſon was born. It was founded by Cretheus, ſon of Æolus and Enaretta. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 192.

IŎLE, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Her father promiſed her in marriage to Hercules, but he refuſed to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. (*Vid. Eurytus.*) It was to extinguiſh the love of Hercules for Iole, that Dejanira ſent him the poiſoned tunic, which cauſed his death. (*Vid Hercules & Dejanira.*) After the death of Hercules, Iole married his ſon Hyllus, by Dejanira. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.

ION, a ſon of Xuthus and Creuſa, daughter of Erechtheus, who married Helice, the daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He ſucceeded on the throne of his father-in-law, and built a city, which he called Helice, on account of his wife. His ſubjects from him received the name of Ionians, and the country that of Ionia. (*Vid.* Iones & Ionia.) *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.—*Strab.* 7.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 94, &c.——A tragic poet of Chios, whoſe tragedies, when repreſented at Athens, met with univerſal applauſe. He is mentioned and greatly commended by Ariſtophanes and Athenæus, &c. *Athen.* 10, &c.——A native of Epheſus, introduced in Plato's dialogues as reaſoning with Socrates.

IŌNE, one of the Nereides.

IŌNES, a name originally given to the ſubjects of Ion, who dwelt at Helice. In the age of Ion the Athenians made a war againſt the people of Eleuſis, and implored his aid againſt their enemies. Ion conquered the Eleuſinians and Eumolpus, who was at their head; and the Athenians, ſenſible of his ſervices, invited him to come and ſettle among them; and the more ſtrongly to ſhow their affection, they aſſumed the name of Ionians. Some ſuppoſe that, after this victory, Ion paſſed into Aſia Minor, at the head of a colony. When the Achæans were driven from Peloponneſus by the Heraclidæ, eighty years after the Trojan war, they came to ſettle among the Ionians, who were then maſters of Ægialus. They were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed of their territories by the Achæans, and went to Attica, where they met with a cordial reception. Their migration from Greece to Aſia Minor was about 60 years after the return of the Heraclidæ, B. C. 1044, and 80 years after the departure of the Æolians; and they therefore finally ſettled themſelves, after a wandering life of about 30 years.

IŌNIA, a country of Aſia Minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the weſt by the Ægean and Icarian ſeas, on the ſouth by Caria, and on the eaſt by Lydia and part of Caria. It was founded by colonies from Greece, and particularly Attica, by the Ionians, or ſubjects of Ion. Ionia was divided into twelve ſmall ſtates, which formed a celebrated confederacy, often mentioned by the ancients. Theſe twelve ſtates were Priene, Miletus, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Epheſus, Lebedos, Teos, Phocæa, Erythræ, Smyrna, and the capitals of Samos and Chios. The inhabitants of Ionia built a temple, which they called *Pan Ionium*, from the concourſe of

of people that flocked there from every part of Ionia. After they had enjoyed for some time their freedom and independence, they were made tributary to the power of Lydia by Crœsus. The Athenians assisted them to shake off the slavery of the Asiatic monarchs; but they soon forgot their duty and relation to their mother country, and joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Persian yoke by Alexander, and restored to their original independence. They were reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla. Ionia has been always celebrated for the salubrity of the climate, the fruitfulness of the ground, and the genius of its inhabitants. *Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 1.——An ancient name given to Hellas, or Achaia, because it was for some time the residence of the Ionians.

Iōnium mare, a part of the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of the Adriatic, lying between Sicily and Greece. That part of the Ægean sea which lies on the coasts of Ionia, in Asia, is called the *sea of Ionia*, and not the *Ionian sea*. According to some authors, the Ionian sea receives its name from Io, who swam across there, after she had been metamorphosed into a heifer. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

Iōpas, a king of Africa, among the suitors of Dido. He was an excellent musician, poet, and philosopher. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 744.

Iōpe & Joppa, now *Jafa*, a famous town of Phœnicia, more ancient than the deluge, according to some traditions. It was about forty miles from the capital of Judæa, and was remarkable for a sea-port much frequented, though very dangerous, on account of the great rocks that lie before it. *Strab.* 16, &c.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 28, v. 51.——A daughter of Iphicles, who married Theseus. *Plut.*

Iŏphon, a son of Sophocles, who accused his father of imprudence in the management of his affairs, &c.——A poet of Gnossus, in Crete. *Paus.* 1, c. 34.

Jordānes, a river of Judæa, illustrious in sacred history. It rises near mount Libanus, and after running through the lake Samachonitis, and that of Tiberias, it falls, after a course of 150 miles, into the Dead Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Jornandes, an historian, who wrote on the Goths. He died A. D. 552.

Ios, now *Nio*, an island in the Myrtoan sea, celebrated, as some say, for the tomb of Homer, and the birth of his mother. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Josēphus Flavius, a celebrated Jew, born in Jerusalem, who signalized his military abilities in supporting a siege of forty-seven days against Vespasian and Titus, in a small town of Judæa. When the city surrendered there were found not less than 40,000 Jews slain, and the number of captives amounted to 1,200. Josephus saved his life by flying into a cave, where 40 of his countrymen had also taken refuge. He dissuaded them from committing suicide, and, when they had all drawn lots to kill one another, Josephus fortunately remained the last, and surrendered himself to Vespasian. He gained the conqueror's esteem, by foretelling that he would become one day the master of the Roman empire. Josephus was present at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and received all the sacred books which it contained from the conqueror's hands. He came to Rome with Titus, where he was honored with the name and privileges of a Roman citizen. Here he made himself esteemed by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, and dedicated his time to study. He wrote the history of the wars of the Jews, first in Syriac, and afterwards translated it into Greek. This composition so pleased Titus, that he authenticated it by placing his signature upon it, and by preserving it in one of the public libraries. He finished another work, which he divided into 20 books, containing the history of the Jewish antiquities, in some places subversive of the authority and miracles mentioned in the Scriptures. He also wrote two books to defend the Jews against Apion, their greatest enemy; besides an account of his own life, &c. Josephus has been admired for his lively and animated style, the bold propriety of his expressions, the exactness of his descriptions, and the persuasive eloquence of his orations. He has been called the Livy of the Greeks. Though, in some cases, inimical to the Christians, yet he has commended our Saviour so warmly, that St. Jerome calls him a Christian writer. Josephus died A. D. 93, in the 56th year of his age. The best editions of his works are Hudson's, 2 vols. fol. Oxon 1720, and Havercamp's, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1726. *Sueton. &c. in Vesp. &c.*

Joviānus Flavius Claudius, a native of Pannonia, elected emperor of Rome by the soldiers after the death of Julian. He at first refused to be invested with the imperial purple, because his subjects followed the religious principles of the late emperor; but they removed his groundless apprehensions, and, when they assured him that they were warm for Christianity, he accepted the crown. He made a disadvantageous treaty with the Persians, against whom Julian was marching with a victorious army. Jovian died seven months and twenty days after his ascension, and was found in his bed suffocated by the

vapors of charcoal, which had been lighted in his room, A. D. 364. Some attribute his death to intemperance, and ſay that he was the ſon of a baker. He burned a celebrated library at Antioch. *Marcellin.*

IPHIANASSA, a daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos, who, with her ſiſters Iphinoe and Lyſippe, ridiculed Juno, &c. *Vid.* Proetides. ——The wife of Endymion.

IPHĬCLUS, or IPHICLES, a ſon of Amphitryon and Alcmena, born at the ſame birth with Hercules. As theſe two children were together in the cradle, Juno, jealous of Hercules, ſent two large ſerpents to deſtroy him. At the ſight of the ſerpents Iphicles alarmed the houſe, but Hercules, though not a year old, boldly ſeized them, one in each hand, and ſqueezed them to death. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Theocrit.*——A king of Phylace, in Phthiotis, ſon of Philacus and Clymene. He had bulls famous for their bigneſs, and the monſter which kept them. Melampus, at the requeſt of his brother, [*Vid.* Melampus] attempted to ſteal them away, but he was caught in the fact, and impriſoned. Iphiclus ſoon received ſome advantages from the prophetical knowledge of his priſoner, and not only reſtored him to liberty, but alſo preſented him with the oxen. Iphiclus, who was childleſs, learned from the ſoothſayer how to become a father. He had married Automeduſa, and afterwards a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. He was father to Podarce and Proteſilaus. *Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.* 13.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 4. c. 36.——A ſon of Theſtius, king of Pleuron. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

IPHICRĂTES, a celebrated general of Athens, who, though ſon of a ſhoemaker, roſe from the loweſt ſtation to the higheſt offices in the ſtate. He made war againſt the Thracians, obtained ſome victories over the Spartans, and aſſiſted the Perſian king againſt Egypt. He changed the dreſs and arms of his ſoldiers, and rendered them more alert and expeditious in uſing their weapons. He married a daughter of Cotys, king of Thrace, and died 380 B. C. When he was once reproached of the meanneſs of his origin, he obſerved, that he would be the firſt of his family, but that his detractor would be the laſt of his own. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——A ſculptor of Athens.——An Athenian, ſent to Darius the Third, king of Perſia, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

IPHĬDĂMUS, a ſon of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.

IPHĬDĔMĪA, a Theſſalian woman, raviſhed by the Naxians, &c.

IPHĬGĔNĪA, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by one of the ſoothſayers, that, to appeaſe the gods, they muſt ſacrifice Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, to Diana. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] The father, who had provoked the goddeſs by killing her favorite ſtag, heard this with the greateſt horror and indignation, and rather than to ſhed the blood of his daughter, he commanded one of his heralds, as chief of the Grecian forces, to order all the aſſembly to depart each to his reſpective home. Ulyſſes and the other generals interfered, and Agamemnon conſented to immolate his daughter for the common cauſe of Greece. As Iphigenia was tenderly loved by her mother, the Greeks ſent for her on pretence of giving her in marriage to Achilles. Clytemneſtra gladly permitted her departure, and Iphigenia came to Aulis: here ſhe ſaw the bloody preparations for the ſacrifice; ſhe implored the forgiveneſs and protection of her father, but tears and entreaties were unavailing. Calchas took the knife in his hand, and, as he was going to ſtrike the fatal blow, Iphigenia ſuddenly diſappeared, and a goat of uncommon ſize and beauty was found in her place for the ſacrifice. This ſupernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind ſuddenly became favorable, and the combined fleet ſet ſail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had raiſed the compaſſion of the goddeſs on whoſe altar ſhe was going to be ſacrificed, and ſhe carried her to Taurica, where ſhe entruſted her with the care of her temple. In this ſacred office Iphigenia was obliged, by the command of Diana, to ſacrifice all the ſtrangers which came into that country. Many had already been offered as victims on the bloody altar, when Oreſtes and Pylades came to Taurica. Their mutual and unparalleled friendſhip, [*Vid. Pylades & Oreſtes*] diſcloſed to Iphigenia that one of the ſtrangers whom ſhe was going to ſacrifice was her brother; and, upon this, ſhe conſpired with the two friends to fly from the barbarous country, and carry away the ſtatue of the goddeſs. They ſucceſsfully effected their enterpriſe, and murdered Thoas, who enforced the human ſacrifices. According to ſome authors, the Iphigenia who was ſacrificed at Aulis was not a daughter of Agamemnon, but a daughter of Helen, by Theſeus. Homer does not ſpeak of the ſacrifice of Iphigenia, though very minute in the deſcription of the Grecian forces, adventures, &c. The ſtatue of Diana, which Iphigenia brought away, was afterwards placed in the grove of Aricia in Italy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22. l. 3, c. 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 116.—*Æſchyl.*—*Euripid.*

IPHĬMĔDĪA, a daughter of Triopas, who married

married the giant Alcœus. She fled from her husband, and had two sons, Otus and Ephialtes, by Neptune, her father's father. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Paus.* 9, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

Iphimedon, a son of Eurystheus, killed in a war against the Athenians and Heraclidæ. *Apollod.*

Iphimĕdūsa, one of the daughters of Danaus, who married Euchenor. *Vid.* Danaides.

Iphinoe, one of the principal women of Lemnos, who conspired to destroy all the males of the island after their return from a Thracian expedition. *Flacc.* 2, v. 163.——One of the daughters of Prœtus. She died of a disease while under the care of Melampus. *Vid.* Prœtides.

Iphinous, one of the centaurs. *Ovid.*

Iphis, son of Alector, succeeded his father on the throne of Argos. He advised Polynices, who wished to engage Amphiaraus in the Theban war, to bribe his wife Eriphyle, by giving her the golden collar of Harmonia.. This succeeded, and Eriphyle betrayed her husband. *Apollod.* 3.—*Flacc.* 1, 3, & 7.——A beautiful youth of Salamis, of ignoble birth. He became enamoured of Anaxarete, and the coldness and contempt he met with rendered him so desperate that he hung himself. Anaxarete saw him carried to his grave without emotion, and was instantly changed into a stone. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 703.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*——A mistress of Patroclus, given him by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, of Crete. When Telethusa was pregnant, Ligdus ordered her to destroy her child if it proved a daughter, because his poverty could not afford to maintain an useless charge. The severe orders of her husband alarmed Telethusa, and she would have obeyed, had not Isis commanded her in a dream to spare the life of her child. Telethusa brought forth a daughter, which was given to a nurse, and passed for a boy, under the name of Iphis. Ligdus continued ignorant of the deceit, and, when Iphis was come to the years of puberty, her father resolved to give her in marriage to Ianthe, the beautiful daughter of Telestes. A day to celebrate the nuptials was appointed, but Telethusa and her daughter were equally anxious to put off the marriage; and, when all was unavailing, they implored the assistance of Isis, by whose advice the life of Iphis had been preserved. The goddess was moved, she changed the sex of Iphis, and, on the morrow, the nuptials were consummated with the greatest rejoicings. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 666, &c.

Iphition, an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20.

Iphĭtus, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. When his father had promised his daughter Iole to him who could overcome him or his sons in drawing the bow, Hercules accepted the challenge, and came off victorious. Eurytus refused his daughter to the conqueror, observing, that Hercules had killed one of his wives in a fury, and that Iole might perhaps share the same fate. Some time after, Autolycus stole away the oxen of Eurytus, and Hercules was suspected of the theft. Iphitus was sent in quest of the oxen, and, in his search, he met with Hercules, whose good favors he had gained by advising Eurytus to give Iole to the conqueror. Hercules assisted Iphitus in seeking the lost animals; but, when he recollected the ingratitude of Eurytus, he killed Iphitus by throwing him down from the walls of Tyrinthus. *Homer. Od.* 21.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A Trojan, who survived the ruin of his country, and fled with Æneas to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340, &c.——A king of Elis, son of Praxonides, in the age of Lycurgus. He re-established the Olympic games 338 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years before the Christian era. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as every thing previous to it seems involved in fabulous obscurity. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8.—*Paus.* 5, c. 4.

Iphthime, a sister of Penelope, who married Eumelus. She appeared to her sister in a dream, to comfort her in the absence of her son Telemachus. *Hom. Od.* 4.

Ipsea, the mother of Medea. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.

Ipsus, a place of Phrygia, celebrated for a battle which was fought there about 301 years before the Christian era, between Antigonus and his son, and Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated *Plut. in Demetr.*

Ira, a city of Messenia, which Agamemnon promised to Achilles, if he would resume his arms to fight against the Trojans. This place is famous in history as having supported a siege of eleven years against the Lacedæmonians. Its capture, B. C. 671, put an end to the second Messenian war. *Hom. Il.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.

Irēne, a daughter of Cratinus the painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——One of the seasons among the Greeks, called by the moderns

Horæ. Her two ſiſters were Dia and Eunomia, all daughters of Jupiter and Themis. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

IRENÆUS, a native of Greece, diſciple of Polycarp, and biſhop of Lyons in France. He wrote on different ſubjects; but, as what remains is in Latin, ſome ſuppoſe he compoſed in that language, and not in Greek. Fragments of his works in Greek are however preſerved, which prove that his ſtile was ſimple, though clear and often animated. His opinions concerning the ſoul are curious. He ſuffered martyrdom A. D. 202. The beſt edition of his works is that of Grabe, Oxon. fol. 1702.

IRESUS, a delightful ſpot in Libya, near Cyrene, where Battus fixed his reſidence. The Egyptians were once defeated there by the inhabitants of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 158, &c.

IRIS, a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, meſſenger of the gods, and more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which ſeemed to detain the ſoul in the body of thoſe that were expiring. She is the ſame as the rainbow, and, from that circumſtance, ſhe is repreſented with all the variegated and beautiful colors of the rainbow, and appears ſitting behind Juno ready to execute her commands. She is likewiſe deſcribed as ſupplying the clouds with water to deluge the world. *Heſiod. Theog.—Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 271 & *ſeq.* l. 4, v. 480. l. 11, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 694.——A river of Aſia Minor, riſing in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine ſea. *Flacc.* 5, v. 121.——A river of Pontus.

IRUS, a beggar of Ithaca, who executed the commiſſions of Penelope's ſuitors. When Ulyſſes returned home, diſguiſed in a beggar's dreſs, Irus hindered him from entering the gates, and even challenged him. Ulyſſes brought him to the ground with a blow, and dragged him out of the houſe. *Hom. Od.* 8.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 7, v. 42.——A mountain of India.

IS, a ſmall river falling into the Euphrates. Its waters abound with bitumen. *Herodot.* 1, c. 179.——A ſmall town on the river of the ſame name. *Id. ib.*

ISĂDAS, a Spartan, who, upon ſeeing the Thebans entering the city, ſtripped himſelf naked, and, with a ſpear and ſword, engaged the enemy. He was rewarded with a crown for his valor. *Plut.*

ISÆA, one of the Nereides.

ISÆUS, an orator of Chalcis, in Eubœa, who came to Athens, and became there the pupil of Lyſias, and ſoon after the maſter of Demoſthenes. Some ſuppoſe that he reformed the diſſipation and imprudence of his early years by frugality and temperance. Demoſthenes imitated him in preference to Iſocrates, becauſe he ſtudied force and energy of expreſſion rather than floridneſs of ſtile. Ten of his ſixty-four orations are extant. *Juv.* 3, v. 74.—*Plut. de* 10 *Orat. Dem.*——Another Greek orator, who came to Rome A. D. 17. He is greatly recommended by Pliny the younger, who obſerves, that he always ſpoke extempore, and wrote with elegance, unlabored eaſe, and great correctneſs.

ISAMUS, a river of India.

ISANDER, a ſon of Bellerophon, killed in the war which his father made againſt the Solymi. *Homer. Il.* 6.

ISĀPIS, a river of Umbria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

ISAR & ISARA, the *Iſere*, a river of Gaul, where Fabius routed the Allobroges. It riſes at the eaſt of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone near Valence. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 399.——Another called the Oyſe, which falls into the Seine below Paris.

ISAR & ISÆUS, a river of Vindelicia. *Strab.* 4.

ISARCHUS, an Athenian archon, B. C. 424.

ISAURA, (*æ*, or *orum*), the chief town of Iſauria. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

ISAURIA, a country of Aſia Minor, near mount Taurus, whoſe inhabitants were bold and warlike. The Roman emperors, particularly Probus and Gallus, made war againſt them and conquered them. *Flor.* 3, c. 6.—*Strab.*—*Cic.* 15, *Fam.* 2.

ISAURĬCUS, a ſirname of P. Servilius, from his conqueſts over the Iſaurians. *Ovid.* 1. *Faſt.* 594.—*Cic.* 5. *Att.* 21.

ISAURUS, a river of Umbria, falling into the Adriatic.——Another in Magna Græcia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

ISCHENIA, an annual feſtival at Olympia, in honor of Iſchenus, the grandſon of Mercury and Hierea, who, in a time of famine, devoted himſelf for his country, and was honored with a monument near Olympia.

ISCHOLAUS, a brave and prudent general of Sparta, &c. *Polyæn.*

ISCHOMĂCHUS, a noble athlete of Crotona, about the conſulſhip of M. Valerius and P. Poſthumius.

ISCHOPŎLIS, a town of Pontus.

ISCIA. *Vid.* Œnotrides.

ISIA, certain feſtivals obſerved in honor of Iſis, which continued nine days. It was uſual to carry veſſels full of wheat and barley, as the goddeſs was ſuppoſed to be the firſt who taught mankind the uſe of corn. Theſe feſtivals were adopted by the Romans, among whom they ſoon degenerated into licentiouſneſs. They were aboliſhed by a decree

decree of the ſenate, A. U. C. 696. They were introduced again, about 200 years after, by Commodus.

Isdegerdes, a king of Perſia, appointed, by the will of Arcadius, guardian to Theodoſius the Second. He died in his 31ſt year, A. D. 408.

Isiacorum portus, a harbour on the ſhore of the Euxine, near Dacia.

Isidorus, a native of Charax, in the age of Ptolemy Lagus, who wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes, beſides a deſcription of Parthia.——A diſciple of Chryſoſtom, called *Peluſiota*, from his living in Egypt. Of his epiſtles 2012 remain, written in Greek, with conciſeneſs and elegance. The beſt edition is that of Paris, fol. 1638.——A Chriſtian Greek writer, who floriſhed in the 7th century. He is ſirnamed *Hiſpalenſis*. His works have been edited, fol. de Breul, Paris 1601.

Isis, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Io, who was changed into a cow, and reſtored to her human form in Egypt, where ſhe taught agriculture, and governed the people with mildneſs and equity, for which reaſons ſhe received divine honors after death. According to ſome traditions mentioned by Plutarch, Iſis married her brother Oſiris, and was pregnant by him even before ſhe had left her mother's womb. Theſe two ancient deities, as ſome authors obſerve, comprehended all nature and all the gods of the heathens. Iſis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleuſis, the Proſerpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. Oſiris and Iſis reigned conjointly in Egypt; but the rebellion of Typhon, the brother of Oſiris, proved fatal to this ſovereign. [*Vid. Oſiris & Typhon.*] The ox and cow were the ſymbols of Oſiris and Iſis, becauſe theſe deities, while on earth, had diligently applied themſelves in cultivating the earth. [*Vid. Apis.*] As Iſis was ſuppoſed to be the moon as Oſiris the ſun, ſhe was repreſented as holding a globe in her hand, with a veſſel full of ears of corn. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Iſis ſhed for the loſs of Oſiris, whom Typhon had baſely murdered. The word *Iſis*, according to ſome, ſignifies *antient*, and, on that account, the inſcriptions on the ſtatues of the goddeſs were often in theſe words: *I am all that has been, that ſhall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.* The worſhip of Iſis was univerſal in Egypt; the prieſts were obliged to obſerve perpetual chaſtity, their head was cloſely ſhaved, and they always walked barefooted, and clothed themſelves in linen garments. They never eat onions, they abſtained from ſalt with their meat, and were forbidden to eat the fleſh of ſheep and of hogs. During the night they were employed in continual devotion near the ſtatue of the goddeſs. Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dreſs herſelf like this goddeſs, and affected to be called a ſecond Iſis. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſirid.*—*Diod.* 1.—*Dion. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 59.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 831.

Ismarus (Ismara, *pl.*) a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus, with a town of the ſame name. Its wines are excellent. The word *Iſmarius* is indiſcriminately uſed for Thracian. *Homer. Od.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 37. *Æn.* 10, v. 351.——A Theban, ſon of Aſtacus.——A ſon of Eumolpus. *Apollod.*——A Lydian who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fought with great vigor againſt the Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 139.

Ismene, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocaſta, who, when her ſiſter Antigone had been condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices, againſt the tyrant's poſitive orders, declared herſelf as guilty as her ſiſter, and inſiſted upon being equally puniſhed with her. This inſtance of generoſity was ſtrongly oppoſed by Antigone, who wiſhed not to ſee her ſiſter involved in her calamities. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A daughter of the river Aſopus, who married the hundred-eyed Argus, by whom ſhe had Jaſus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Ismenias, a celebrated muſician of Thebes. When he was taken priſoner by the Scythians, Atheas, the king of the country, obſerved, that he liked the muſic of Iſmenias better than the braying of an aſs. *Plut. in Apoph.*——A Theban, bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes, &c. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 9.——A Theban general, ſent to Perſia with an embaſſy by his countrymen. As none were admitted into the king's preſence without proſtrating themſelves at his feet, Iſmenias had recourſe to artifice to avoid doing an action which would prove diſgraceful to his country. When he was introduced he dropped his ring, and the motion he made to recover it from the ground was miſtaken for the moſt ſubmiſſive homage, and Iſmenias had a ſatisfactory audience of the monarch.——A river of Bœotia, falling into the Euripus, where Apollo had a temple, from which he was called *Iſmenius*. A youth was yearly choſen by the Bœotians to be the prieſt of

the god, an office to which Hercules was once appointed. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Strab* 9.

Ismenĭdes, an epithet applied to the Theban women, as being near the Iſmenus, a river of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 31.

Ismēnus, a ſon of Apollo and Melia, one of the Nereides, who gave his name to a river of Bœotia, near Thebes, falling into the Aſopus, and thence into the Euripus. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 10.——A ſon of Aſopus and Metope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Amphion and Niobe, killed by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

Isŏcrătes, a celebrated orator, ſon of a rich muſical inſtrument maker at Athens. He was taught in the ſchools of Gorgias and Prodicus, but his oratorical abilities were never diſplayed in public; and Iſocrates was prevented by an unconquerable timidity from ſpeaking in the popular aſſemblies. He opened a ſchool of eloquence at Athens, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the number, character, and fame, of his pupils, and by the immenſe riches which he amaſſed. He was intimate with Philip of Macedon, and regularly correſponded with him; and to his familiarity with that monarch the Athenians were indebted for ſome of the few peaceful years which they paſſed. The aſpiring ambition of Philip, however, diſpleaſed Iſocrates, and the defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa had ſuch an effect upon his ſpirits, that he did not ſurvive the diſgrace of his country, but died, after he had been four days without taking any aliment, in the 99th year of his age, about 338 years before Chriſt. Iſocrates has always been much admired for the ſweetneſs and graceful ſimplicity of his ſtile, for the harmony of his expreſſions, and the dignity of his language. The remains of his orations extant inſpire the world with the higheſt veneration for his abilities, as a moraliſt, an orator, and, above all, as a man. His merit, however, is leſſened by thoſe who accuſe him of plagiariſm from the works of Thucydides, Lyſias, and others, ſeen particularly in his panegyric. He was ſo ſtudious of correctneſs that his lines are ſometimes poetry. The ſevere conduct of the Athenians againſt Socrates highly diſpleaſed him, and, in ſpite of all the undeſerved unpopularity of that great philoſopher, he put on mourning the day of his death. About 31 of his orations are extant. Iſocrates was honored after death with a brazen ſtatue by Timotheus, one of his pupils, and Aphareus, his adopted ſon. The beſt editions of Iſocrates are that of Battie, 2 vols. 8vo. Cantab. 1729, and that of Auger, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris 1782. *Plut. de* 10 *Orat.* &c.—*Cic. Orat.* 20 *de Inv.* 2, c. 126. *in Brut.* c. 15. *de Orat.* 2, c. 6.—*Quintil.* 2, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——One of the officers of the Peloponneſian fleet, &c. *Thucyd.*——One of the diſciples of Iſocrates.——A rhetorician of Syria, enemy to the Romans, &c.

Issa, now *Liſſa*, an iſland in the Adriatic ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.——A town of Illyricum. *Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Marcel.* 26. c. 25.

Isse, a daughter of Macareus, the ſon of Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo, who to obtain her confidence, changed himſelf into the form of a ſhepherd to whom ſhe was attached. This metamorphoſis of Apollo was repreſented on the web of Arachne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 124.

Issus, now *Aiſſe*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Perſians under Darius their king, in October, B. C. 333, in conſequence of which it was called *Nicopolis*. In this battle the Perſians loſt, in the field of battle, 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe, and the Macedonians only 300 foot, and 150 horſe, according to Diodorus Siculus. The Perſian army, according to Juſtin, conſiſted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horſe, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the ſpot, and 40,000 were taken priſoners. The loſs of the Macedonians, as he farther adds, was no more than 130 foot and 150 horſe. According to Curtius, the Perſian ſlain amounted to 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe; and thoſe of Alexander to 32 foot, and 150 horſe, killed, and 504 wounded. This ſpot is likewiſe famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, A. D. 194. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 9.—*Curt.* 3, c. 7.—*Arrian.*—*Diod.* 17.—*Cic.* 5, *Att.* 20. *Fam.* 2, ep. 10.

Ister & Istrus, an hiſtorian, diſciple to Callimachus. *Diog.*——A large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine ſea, called alſo the *Danube*. [*Vid. Danubius.*]——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Isthmia, ſacred names among the Greeks, which received their name from the iſthmus of Corinth, where they were obſerved. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicerta, who was changed into a ſea deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herſelf into the ſea with him in her arms. The body of Melicerta, according to ſome traditions, when caſt upon the ſea-ſhore, received an honorable burial, in memory of which the Iſthmian games were inſtituted, B. C. 1326. They were interrupted after they had been celebrated with great regularity during ſome years, and Theſeus at laſt reinſtituted them in honor of Neptune, whom he publicly called his father.

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These games were observed every third, or rather fifth, year, and held so sacred and inviolable, that even a public calamity could not prevent the celebration. When Corinth was destroyed by Mummius, the Roman general, they were observed with the usual solemnity, and the Sicyonians were entrusted with the superintendence, which had been before one of the privileges of the ruined Corinthians. Combats of every kind were exhibited, and the victors were rewarded with garlands of pine leaves. Some time after the custom was changed, and the victor received a crown of dry and withered parsley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of the Isthmian games, as among the Romans from the consular government. *Paus. Corint.* &c.—*Plut. in Thes.*

Isthmius, a king of Messenia, &c. *Paus.* 4, c. 3.

Isthmus, a small neck of land which joins a country to another, and prevents the sea from making them separate, such as that of Corinth, called often the Isthmus by way of eminence, which joins Peloponnesus to Greece. Nero attempted to cut it across, and make a communication between the two seas, but in vain. It is now called *Hexamili*. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 101.

Istiæotis, a country of Greece, near Ossa. *Vid.* Histiæotis.

Istria, a province at the west of Illyricum, at the top of the Adriatic sea, whose inhabitants were originally pirates, and lived on plunder. They were not subjected to Rome till six centuries after the foundation of that city. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Liv.* 10, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 19.—*Justin.* 9, c. 2.

Istropŏlis, a city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Ister, founded by a Milesian colony. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Isus & Antiphus, sons of Priam, the latter by Hecuba, and the former by a concubine. They were seized by Achilles, as they fed their father's flocks on mount Ida: they were redeemed by Priam, and fought against the Greeks. They were both killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A city of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

Itălia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas, and by the Alpine mountains. It has been compared, and with some similitude, to a man's leg. It has borne at different periods, the different names of Saturnia, Œnotria, Hesperia, Ausonia, and Tyrrhenia, and it received the name of Italy either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word which signifies *an ox*, an animal very common in that part of Europe. The boundaries of Italy appeared to have been formed by nature itself, which seems to have been particularly careful in supplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the support, but also to the pleasures and luxuries, of life. It has been called the garden of Europe; and the panegyric which Pliny bestows upon it seems not in any degree exaggerated. The ancient inhabitants called themselves *Aborigines*, offspring of the soil, and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. The Pelasgi and the Arcadians made settlements there, and the whole country was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power [*Vid. Roma*] changed the face of Italy, and united all its states in support of one common cause. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms, and the immortal monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical abilities of its inhabitants are universally known. It was divided into eleven small provinces or regions by Augustus, though sometimes known under the three greater divisions of Cisalpine Gaul, Italy properly so called, and Magna Græcia. The sea above was called *Superum*, and that at the south *Inferum*. *Ptol.* 3, c. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 4, &c.—*C. Nep. in Dion. Alcib.* &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Varro de R. R.* 2, c. 1 & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Flor.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 16.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 397, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5 & 8.

Itălica, a town of Italy, called also Corfinium.——A town of Spain, now *Sevilla la Vieja*, built by Scipio, for the accommodation of his wounded soldiers. *Gell.* 16, c. 13.—*Appian. Hisp.*

Italĭcus, a poet. *Vid.* Silius.

Ităl̆us, a son of Telegonus. *Hygin.* fab. 127.——An Arcadian prince, who came to Italy, where he established a kingdom, called after him. It is supposed that he received divine honors after death, as Æneas calls upon him among the deities to whom he paid his adoration when he entered Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 178.——A prince, whose daughter Roma married Æneas or Ascanius. *Plut. in Rom.*——A king of the Cherusci, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 16.

Itargris, a river of Germany.

Itea, a daughter of Danaus. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

Itemales, an old man who exposed Œdipus on mount Cithæron, &c. *Hygin.* fab. 65.

Ithăca, a celebrated island in the Ionian sea, on the western parts of Greece, with a city of the same name, famous for being part of the kingdom of Ulysses. It is very rocky and mountainous, measures about 25 miles in circumference, and is now known

by the name of *Iſola del Compare*, or *Thiachi*. *Hom. Il. & Od.*—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

ITHACESIÆ, three iſlands oppoſite Vibo, on the coaſt of the Brutii.—Baiæ was called alſo *Ithaceſia*, becauſe built by Bajus the pilot of Ulyſſes. *Sil.* 8, v. 540. l. 12, v. 113.

ITHOBĂLUS, a king of Tyre, who died B. C. 595. *Joſephus.*

ITHŌME, a town of Phthiotis. *Homer. Il.* 2.——Another of Meſſenia, which ſurrendered, after ten years ſiege, to Lacedæmon, 724 years before the Chriſtian era. Jupiter was called *Ithomates*, from a temple which he had there, where games were alſo celebrated, and the conqueror rewarded with an oaken crown. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 32.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 179.—*Strab.* 8.

ITHOMAIA, a feſtival in which muſicians contended, obſerved at Ithome, in honor of Jupiter, who had been nurſed by the nymphs Ithome and Neda, the former of whom gave her name to a city, and the latter to a river.

ITHYPHALLUS, an obſcene ſirname of Priapus. *Columell.* 10.

ITIUS PORTUS, a town of Gaul, now Wetſand, or Boulogne in Picardy. Cæſar ſet ſail from thence on his paſſage into Britain. *Cæſ. G.* 4, c. 21. l. 5, c. 2 & 5.

ITŌNIA, a ſirname of Minerva, from a place in Bœotia, where ſhe was worſhipped.

ITŌNUS, a king of Theſſaly, ſon of Deucalion, who firſt invented the manner of poliſhing metals. *Lucan.* 6, v. 402.

ITUNA, a river of Britain, now Eden in Cumberland.

ITŪRÆA, a country of Paleſtine, whoſe inhabitants were very ſkilful in drawing the bow. *Lucan.* 7, v. 230 & 514.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 448.—*Strab.* 17.

ITUS, a town of Umbria.

ITYS, a ſon of Zetheus, and Ædon, killed by his mother. *Vid.* Ædon.

ITYRÆI, a people of Paleſtine. *Vid.* Ituræa.

ITYS, a ſon of Tereus, king of Thrace, by Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. He was killed by his mother when he was about ſix years old, and ſerved up as meat before his father. He was changed into a pheaſant, his mother into a ſwallow, and his father into an owl. [*Vid. Philomela.*] *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 620. *Amor.* 2, el. 14, v. 23.—*Horat.* 4, od. 12.——A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who ſucceeded his father Hiempſal, and favored the cauſe of Pompey againſt J. Cæſar. He defeated Curio, whom Cæſar had ſent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharſalia, he joined his forces to thoſe of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapſus, and totally abandoned by his ſubjects. He killed himſelf with Petreius, who had ſhared his good fortune and his adverſity. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Salluſt was the firſt governor. *Plut. in Pomp. & Cæſ.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* c. 35.—*Dion.* 41.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.—*Cæſar. de bell. civ.* 2.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 54.——The ſecond of that name was the ſon of Juba the Firſt. He was led among the captives to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæſar. His captivity was the ſource of the greateſt honors, and his application to ſtudy procured him more glory than he could have obtained from the inheritance of a kingdom. He gained the heart of the Romans by the courteouſneſs of his manners, and Auguſtus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him maſter of all the territories which his father once poſſeſſed. His popularity was ſo great, that the Mauritanians rewarded his benevolence by making him one of their gods. The Athenians raiſed him a ſtatue, and the Æthiopians worſhipped him as a deity. Juba wrote an hiſtory of Rome in Greek, which is often quoted and commended by the ancients, but of which only few fragments remain. He alſo wrote on the hiſtory of Arabia, and the antiquities of Aſſyria, chiefly collected from Beroſus. Beſides theſe, he compoſed ſome treatiſes upon the drama, Roman antiquities, the nature of animals, painting, grammar, &c. now loſt. *Strab.* 17.—*Suet. in Cal.* 26.—*Plin.* 5, c. 25, & 32.—*Dion.* 51, &c.

JUDACILIUS, a native of Aſculum, celebrated for his patriotiſm, in the age of Pompey, &c.

JUDÆA, a famous country of Syria, bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœnicia, the Mediterranean ſea, and part of Syria. The inhabitants, whoſe hiſtory is beſt collected from the Holy Scriptures, where chiefly governed, after the Babyloniſh captivity, by the high prieſts, who raiſed themſelves to the rank of princes, B. C. 153, and continued in the enjoyment of regal power till the age of Auguſtus. *Plut. de Oſir.*—*Strab.* 16.—*Dion.* 37.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 593.

JUGANTES, a people of Britain. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 32.

JUGARIUS, a ſtreet in Rome, below the capitol.

JUGURTHA, the illegitimate ſon of Manaſtabal, the brother of Micipſa. Micipſa and Manaſtabal were the ſons of Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia. Micipſa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew

phew with his two ſons Adherbal and Hiempſal; but, as he was of an aſpiring diſpoſition, he ſent him with a body of troops to the aſſiſtance of Scipio, who was beſieging Numantia, hoping to loſe a youth whoſe ambition ſeemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His hopes were fruſtrated, Jugurtha ſhowed himſelf brave and active, and endeared himſelf to the Roman general. Micipſa appointed him ſucceſſor to his kingdom with his two ſons, but the kindneſs of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha deſtroyed Hiempſal, and ſtripped Adherbal of his poſſeſſions, and obliged him to fly to Rome for ſafety. The Romans liſtened to the well grounded complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the ſenators, and the ſuppliant monarch, forſaken in his diſtreſs, periſhed by the ſnares of his enemy. Cæcilius Metellus was at laſt ſent againſt Jugurtha, and his firmneſs and ſucceſs ſoon reduced the crafty Numidian, and obliged him to fly among his ſavage neighbours for ſupport. Marius and Sylla ſucceded Metellus, and fought with equal ſucceſs. Jugurtha was at laſt betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, from whom he claimed aſſiſtance, and he was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after carrying on a war of five years. He was expoſed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a priſon, where he died ſix days after of hunger, B. C. 106. The name and the wars of Jugurtha have been immortalized by the pen of Salluſt. *Salluſt. in Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*

Julia lex, *prima de provinciis*, by J. Cæſar, A. U. C. 691. It confirmed the freedom of all Greece; it ordained that the Roman magiſtrates ſhould act there as judges, and that the towns and villages through which the Roman magiſtrates and ambaſſadors paſſed, ſhould maintain them during their ſtay; that the governors, at the expiration of their office, ſhould leave a ſcheme of their accounts in two cities of their province, and deliver a copy of it at the public treaſury; that the provincial governors ſhould not accept of a golden crown unleſs they were honored with a triumph by the ſenate; that no ſupreme commander ſhould go out of his province, enter any dominions, lead an army, or engage in a war, without the previous approbation and command of the Roman ſenate and people. ——Another, *de ſumptibus*, in the age of Auguſtus. It limited the expence of proviſions on the *dies profeſti*, or days appointed for the tranſaction of buſineſs, to 200 ſeſterces; on common calendar feſtivals to 300; and, on all extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as marriages, births, &c. to 1000.——Another, *de provinciis*, by J. Cæſar Dictator. It ordained that no prætorian province ſhould be held more than one year, and a conſular province more than two years.——Another, called alſo *Campana agraria*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 691. It required that all the lands of Campania, formerly rented according to the eſtimation of the ſtate, ſhould be divided among the plebeians, and that all the members of the ſenate ſhould bind themſelves by an oath to eſtabliſh, confirm, and protect, that law.——Another, *de civitate*, by L. J. Cæſar, A. U. C. 664 It rewarded with the name and privileges of citizens of Rome all ſuch as, during the civil wars, had remained the conſtant friends of the republican liberty. When that civil war was at an end, all the Italians were admitted as free denizens, and compoſed eight new tribes.——Another, *de judicibus*, by J. Cæſar. It confirmed the Pompeian law in a certain manner, requiring the judges to be choſen from the richeſt people in every *century*, allowing the ſenators and knights in the number, and excluding the *tribuni ærarii*.——Another, *de ambitu*, by Auguſtus. It reſtrained the illicit meaſures uſed at elections, and reſtored to the *comitia* their ancient privileges, which had been deſtroyed by the ambition and bribery of J. Cæſar.——Another, by Auguſtus, *de adulterio & pudicitiâ*. It puniſhed adultery with death. It was afterwards confirmed and enforced by Domitian. *Juvenal. Sat.* 2, v. 30, alludes to it.——Another, called alſo *Papia*, or *Papia Poppæa*, which was the ſame as the following, only enlarged by the conſuls Papius and Poppæus, A. U. C. 762.——Another, *de maritandis ordinibus*, by Auguſtus. It propoſed rewards to ſuch as engaged in matrimony, of a particular deſcription. It inflicted puniſhment on celibacy, and permitted the patricians, the ſenators and ſons of ſenators excepted, to intermarry with the *libertini*, or children of thoſe that had been *liberti*, or ſervants manumitted. Horace alludes to it when he ſpeaks of *lex marita*.—— Another, *de majeſtate*, by J. Cæſar. It puniſhed with *aquæ & ignis interdictio* all ſuch as were found guilty of the *crimen majeſtatis*, or treaſon againſt the ſtate.

Julia, a daughter of J. Cæſar, by Cornelia, famous for her perſonal charms and for her virtues. She married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable diſpoſition more ſtrongly cemented the friendſhip of the father and of the ſon-in-law; but her ſudden death in child-bed, B. C. 53, broke all ties of intimacy and relationſhip, and ſoon produced a civil war. *Plut.*——The mother of

of M. Antony, whoſe humanity is greatly celebrated in ſaving her brother-in-law J. Cæſar from the cruel proſecutions of her ſon. ——An aunt of J. Cæſar, who married C. Marius. Her funeral oration was publicly pronounced by her nephew.——The only daughter of the emperor Auguſtus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was tenderly loved by her father, who gave her in marriage to Marcellus; after whoſe death ſhe was given to Agrippa, by whom ſhe had five children. She became a ſecond time a widow, and was married to Tiberius. Her laſciviouſneſs and debaucheries ſo diſguſted her huſband, that he retired from the court of the emperor; and Auguſtus, informed of her luſtful propenſities and infamy, baniſhed her from his ſight, and confined her in a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Campania. She was ſtarved to death, A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had ſucceeded to Auguſtus as emperor of Rome. *Plut.*——A daughter of the emperor Titus, who proſtituted herſelf to her brother Domitian.——A daughter of Julia, the wife of Agrippa, who married Lepidus, and was baniſhed for her licentiouſneſs.——A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, born in the iſland of Leſbos, A. D. 17. She married a ſenator called M. Vinucius, at the age of 16, and enjoyed the moſt unbounded favors in the court of her brother Caligula, who is accuſed of being her firſt ſeducer. She was baniſhed by Caligula, on ſuſpicion of conſpiracy. Claudius recalled her; but ſhe was ſoon after baniſhed by the powerful intrigues of Meſſalina, and put to death about the 24th year of her age. She was no ſtranger to the debaucheries of the age, and ſhe proſtituted herſelf as freely to the meaneſt of the people as to the nobler companions of her brother's extravagance. Seneca, as ſome ſuppoſe, was baniſhed to Corſica for having ſeduced her. ——A celebrated woman, born in Phœnicia. She is alſo called Domna. She applied herſelf to the ſtudy of geometry and philoſophy, &c. and rendered herſelf conſpicuous, as much by her mental as by her perſonal charms. She came to Rome, where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimius Severus, who, twenty years after this matrimonial connection, was inveſted with the imperial purple. Severus was guided by the prudence and advice of Julia, but he was blind to her foibles, and often puniſhed with the greateſt ſeverity thoſe vices which were enormous in the empreſs. She is even ſaid to have conſpired againſt the emperor, but ſhe reſolved to blot, by patronizing literature, the ſpots which her debauchery and extravagance had rendered indelible in the eyes of virtue. Her influence, after the death of Severus, was for ſome time productive of tranquillity and cordial union between his two ſons and ſucceſſors. Geta at laſt, however, fell a ſacrifice to his brother Caracalla, and Julia was even wounded in the arm while ſhe attempted to ſcreen her favorite ſon from his brother's dagger. According to ſome, Julia committed inceſt with her ſon Caracalla, and publicly married him. She ſtarved herſelf when her ambitious views were defeated by Macrinus, who aſpired to the empire in preference to her, after the death of Caracalla.——A town of Gallia Togata.

JULIACUM, a town of Germany, now *Juliers.*

JULIĀNUS, a ſon of Julius Conſtantius, the brother of Conſtantine the Great, born at Conſtantinople. The maſſacre which attended the elevation of the ſons of Conſtantine the Great to the throne, nearly proved fatal to Julian and to his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated together, and taught the doctrines of the Chriſtian religion, and exhorted to be moderate, temperate, and to deſpiſe the gratification of all ſenſual pleaſures. Gallus received the inſtructions of his pious teachers with deference and ſubmiſſion, but Julian ſhowed his diſlike for Chriſtianity by ſecretly cheriſhing a deſire to become one of the votaries of Paganiſm. He gave ſufficient proofs of this propenſity when he went to Athens in the 24th year of his age, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of magic and aſtrology. He was ſome time after appointed over Gaul, with the title of Cæſar, by Conſtans, and there he ſhewed himſelf worthy of the imperial dignity by his prudence, valor, and the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildneſs, as well as his condeſcenſion, gained him the hearts of his ſoldiers, and when Conſtans, to whom Julian was become ſuſpected, ordered him to ſend him part of his forces to go into the eaſt, the army immediately mutinied, and promiſed immortal fidelity to their leader, by refuſing to obey the orders of Conſtans. They even compelled Julian, by threats and entreaties, to accept of the title of independent emperor and of Auguſtus; and the death of Conſtans, which ſoon after happened, left him ſole maſter of the Roman empire, A. D. 361. Julian then diſcloſed his religious ſentiments, and publicly diſavowed the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and offered ſolemn ſacrifices to all the gods of ancient Rome. This change of religious opinion was attributed to the auſterity with which he received the precepts of Chriſtianity, or, according to others, to the literary converſation and perſuaſive eloquence of ſome of the Athenian philoſo-

phers.

phers. From this circumſtance, therefore, Julian has been called *Apoſtate*. After he had made his public entry at Conſtantinople, he determined to continue the Perſian war, and check thoſe barbarians, who had for ſixty years derided the indolence of the Roman emperors. When he had croſſed the Tigris, he burned his fleet, and advanced with boldneſs into the enemy's country. His march was that of a conqueror, he met with no oppoſition from a weak and indigent enemy; but the country of Aſſyria had been left deſolate by the Perſians, and Julian, without corn or proviſions, was obliged to retire. As he could not convey his fleet again over the ſtreams of the Tigris, he took the reſolution of marching up the ſources of the river, and imitate the bold return of the ten thouſand Greeks. As he advanced through the country he defeated the officers of Sapor, the king of Perſia; but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound as he animated his ſoldiers to battle. He expired the following night, the 27th of June, A. D. 363, in the 32d year of his age. His laſt moments were ſpent in a converſation with a philoſopher about the immortality of the ſoul, and he breathed his laſt without expreſſing the leaſt ſorrow for his fate, or the ſuddenneſs of his death. Julian's character has been admired by ſome, and cenſured by others, but the malevolence of his enemies ariſes from his apoſtacy. As a man and as a monarch he demands our warmeſt commendations; but we muſt blame his idolatry, and deſpiſe his bigotted principles. He was moderate in his ſucceſſes, merciful to his enemies, and amiable in his character. He aboliſhed the luxuries which reigned in the court of Conſtantinople, and diſmiſſed with contempt the numerous officers which waited upon Conſtantius, to anoint his head or perfume his body. He was frugal in his meals, and ſlept little, repoſing himſelf on a ſkin ſpread on the ground. He awoke at midnight, and ſpent the reſt of the night in reading or writing, and iſſued early from his tent to pay his daily viſit to the guards around the camp. He was not fond of public amuſements, but rather dedicated his time to ſtudy and ſolitude. When he paſſed through Antioch in his Perſian expedition, the inhabitants of the place, offended at his religious ſentiments, ridiculed his perſon, and lampooned him in ſatyrical verſes. The emperor made uſe of the ſame arms for his defence, and rather than deſtroy his enemies by the ſword, he condeſcended to expoſe them to deriſion, and unveil their follies and debaucheries in an humorous work, which he called Miſopogon, or *beard hater*. He imitated the virtuous example of Scipio and Alexander, and laid no temptation for his virtue by viſiting ſome female captives that had fallen into his hands. In his matrimonial connections, Julian rather conſulted policy than inclination, and his marriage with the ſiſter of Conſtantius aroſe from his unwillingneſs to offend his benefactor, rather than to obey the laws of nature. He was buried at Tarſus, and afterwards his body was conveyed to Conſtantinople. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, as well as by his military character. Beſides his Miſopogon, he wrote the hiſtory of Gaul. He alſo wrote two letters to the Athenians; and, beſides, there are now extant ſixty-four letters on various ſubjects. His Cæſars is the moſt famous of all his compoſitions, being a ſatire upon all the Roman emperors from J. Cæſar to Conſtantine. It is written in the form of a dialogue, in which the author ſeverely attacks the venerable character of M. Aurelius, whom he had propoſed to himſelf as a pattern, and ſpeaks in a ſcurrilous and abuſive language of his relation Conſtantine. It has been obſerved of Julian, that, like Cæſar, he could employ at the ſame time his hand to write, his ear to liſten, his eyes to read, and his mind to dictate. The beſt edition of his works is that of Spanheim, fol. Lipſ. 1696; and of the Cæſars, that of Heuſinger, 8vo. Gothæ, 1741. *Julian.—Socrat.—Eutrop.—Amm.—Liban. &c.*——A ſon of Conſtantine.——A maternal uncle of the emperor Julian.——A Roman emperor. [*Vid. Didius.*]——A Roman, who proclaimed himſelf emperor in Italy during the reign of Diocletian, &c.——A governor of Africa.——A counſellor of the emperor Adrian.——A general in Dacia, in Domitian's reign.

JULII, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they ſoon roſe to the greateſt honors of the ſtate. J. Cæſar and Auguſtus were of this family; and it was ſaid, perhaps through flattery, that they were lineally deſcended from Æneas, the founder of Lavinium.

JŪLIOMĂGUS, a city of Gaul, now *Angers* in Anjou.

JULIOPŎLIS, a town of Bithynia, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame as Tarſus of Cilicia.

JŪLIS, a town of the iſland of Cos, which gave birth to Simonides, &c. The walls of this city were all marble, and there are now ſome pieces remaining entire above 12 feet in height, as the monuments of its ancient ſplendor. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

JŪLIUS CÆSAR. *Vid.* Cæſar——Agricola, a governor of Britain, A. C. 80, who firſt diſcovered that Britain was an iſland by ſailing round it. His ſon-in-law, the hiſtorian Tacitus, has written an account of his life. *Tacit.*

Tacit. in Agric.——Obſequens, a Latin writer, who floriſhed A. D. 214. The beſt edition of his book *de prodigiis* is that of Oudendorp, 8vo. L. Bat. 1720.——S. a prætor, &c. *Cic. ad Her.* 2, c. 13.——Agrippa, baniſhed from Rome by Nero, after the diſcovery of the Piſonian conſpiracy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.——Solinus, a writer. *Vid. Solinus.*——Titianus, a writer in the age of Dioclefian. His ſon became famous for his oratorical powers, and was made preceptor in the family of Maximinus. Julius wrote a hiſtory of all the provinces of the Roman empire, greatly commended by the ancients. He alſo wrote ſome letters, in which he happily imitated the ſtile and elegance of Cicero, for which he was called *the ape of his age.*——Africanus, a chronologer, who floriſhed A. D. 220.——Conſtantius, the father of the emperor Julian, was killed at the acceſſion of the ſons of Conſtantine to the throne, and his ſon nearly ſhared his fate.——Pollux, a grammarian of Naupactum, in Egypt. *Vid. Pollux.*——Canus, a celebrated Roman, put to death by order of Caracalla. He bore the undeſerved puniſhment inflicted on him with the greateſt reſignation, and even pleaſure——Proculus, a Roman, who ſolemnly declared to his countrymen, after Romulus had diſappeared, that he had ſeen him above an human ſhape, and that he had ordered him to tell the Romans to honor him as a god. Julius was believed. *Plut. in Rom.—Ovid.*——Florus. *Vid. Florus.*——L. Cæſar, a Roman conſul, uncle to Antony the triumvir, the father of Cæſar the dictator. He died as he was putting on his ſhoes——Celſus, a tribune impriſoned for conſpiring againſt Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 14.——Maximinus, a Thracian, who, from a ſhepherd, became an emperor of Rome. *Vid. Maximinus.*

IŪLUS, the name of Aſcanius, the ſon of Æneas. *Vid.* Aſcanius.——A ſon of Aſcanius, born in Lavinium. In the ſucceſſion to the kingdom of Alba, Æneas Sylvius, the ſon of Æneas and Lavinia, was preferred to him. He was, however, made chief prieſt. *Dionyſ.* 1.——A ſon of Antony the triumvir and Fulvia. *Vid.* Antonius Julius.

JŪNIA LEX *Sacrata*, by L. Junius Brutus, the firſt tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the perſon of the tribune ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable; that an appeal might be made from the conſuls to the tribune; and that no ſenator ſhould be able to exerciſe the office of a tribune.——Another, A.U.C. 627, which excluded all foreigners from enjoying the privileges or names of Roman citizens.

JUNIA, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Caſſius, and died 64 years after her huſband had killed himſelf at the battle of Philippi.——Calvina, a beautiful Roman lady, accuſed of inceſt with her brother Silanus. She was deſcended from Auguſtus. She was baniſhed by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 4.——Junius Blæſus, a proconſul of Africa under the emperors. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 35.——Lupus, a ſenator who accuſed Vitellius of aſpiring to the ſovereignty, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 42.——D. Silanus, a Roman who committed adultery with Julia, the granddaughter of Auguſtus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 24.——Brutus. *Vid.* Brutus.

JŪNO, a celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was ſiſter to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Veſta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or, according to others, in Samos, and was entruſted to the care of the Seaſons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Tethys. Some of the inhabitants of Argolis ſuppoſed, that ſhe had been brought up by the three daughters of the river Aſterion; and the people of Stymphalus, in Arcadia, maintained, that ſhe had been educated under the care of Temenus, the ſon of Pelaſgus. Juno was devoured by Saturn, according to ſome mythologiſts; and, according to Apollodorus, ſhe was again reſtored to the world by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn, to make him give up the ſtone which his wife had given him to ſwallow inſtead of Jupiter. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] Jupiter was not inſenſible to the charms of his ſiſter; and the more powerfully to gain her confidence, he changed himſelf into a cuckoo, and raiſed a great ſtorm, and made the air unuſually chill and cold. Under this form he went to the goddeſs, all ſhivering. Juno pitied the cuckoo, and took him into her boſom. When Jupiter had gained theſe advantages, he reſumed his original form, and obtained the gratification of his deſires, after he had made a ſolemn promiſe of marriage to his ſiſter. The nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity; the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation, attended. Chelone, a young woman, was the only one who refuſed to come, and who derided the ceremony. For this impiety, Mercury changed her into a tortoiſe, and condemned her to perpetual ſilence; from which circumſtance the tortoiſe has always been uſed as the ſymbol of ſilence among the ancients. By her marriage with Jupiter Juno became the queen of all the gods, and miſtreſs of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happineſs, however, was frequently diſturbed by the numerous amours of her huſband, and ſhe ſhewed herſelf jealous and inexorable in the higheſt degree. Her ſeverity to the miſtreſſes and illegitimate children of her huſband

hand was unparalleled. She perſecuted Hercules and his deſcendants with the moſt inveterate fury; and her reſentment againſt Paris, who had given the golden apple to Venus in preference to herſelf, was the cauſe of the Trojan war, and of all the miſeries which happened to the unfortunate houſe of Priam. Her ſeverities to Alcmena, Ino, Athamas, Semele, &c. are alſo well known. Juno had ſome children by Jupiter. According to Heſiod, ſhe was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithya, or Lucina; and beſides theſe, ſhe brought forth Vulcan, without having any commerce with the other ſex, but only by ſmelling a certain plant. This was in imitation of Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brain. According to others, it was not Vulcan, but Mars, or Hebe, whom ſhe brought forth in this manner, and this was after eating ſome lettuces at the table of Apollo. The daily and repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at laſt provoked Juno to ſuch a degree, that ſhe retired to Eubœa, and reſolved for ever to forſake his bed. Jupiter produced a reconciliation, after he had applied to Cithæron for advice, and after he had obtained forgiveneſs by fraud and artifice. [*Vid. Dædala.*] This reconciliation, however cordial it might appear, was ſoon diſſolved by new offences; and, to ſtop the complaints of the jealous Juno, Jupiter had often recourſe to violence and blows. He even puniſhed the cruelties which ſhe had exerciſed upon his ſon Hercules, by ſuſpending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and tying a heavy anvil to her feet. Vulcan was puniſhed for aſſiſting his mother in this degrading ſituation, and he was kicked down from heaven by his father, and broke his leg by the fall. This puniſhment rather irritated than pacified Juno. She reſolved to revenge it, and ſhe engaged ſome of the gods to conſpire againſt Jupiter and to impriſon him, but Thetis delivered him from this conſpiracy, by bringing to his aſſiſtance the famous Briareus. Apollo and Neptune were baniſhed from heaven for joining in the conſpiracy, though ſome attribute their exile to different cauſes. The worſhip of Juno was univerſal, and even more than that of Jupiter, according to ſome authors. Her ſacrifices were offered with the greateſt ſolemnity. She was particularly worſhipped at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. The ancients generally offered on her altars an ewe lamb and a ſow the firſt day of every month. No cows were ever immolated to her, becauſe ſhe aſſumed the nature of that animal when the gods fled into Egypt in their war with the giants. Among the birds the hawk, the gooſe, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis*, [*Vid. Argus.*] were ſacred to her. The dittany, the poppy, and the lily, were her favorite flowers. The latter flower was originally of the color of the crocus; but, when Jupiter placed Hercules to the breaſts of Juno while aſleep, ſome of her milk fell down upon earth, and changed the color of the lilies from purple to a beautiful white. Some of the milk alſo dropped in that part of the heavens which, from its whiteneſs, ſtill retains the name of the milky way, *lactea via*. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, ſhe often made uſe of the goddeſs Minerva as her meſſenger, and even had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when ſhe pleaſed. Her temples were numerous, the moſt famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. At Rome no woman of debauched character was permitted to enter her temple, or even to touch it. The ſirnames of Juno are various, they are derived either from the function or things over which ſhe preſided, or from the places were her worſhip was eſtabliſhed. She was the queen of the heavens; ſhe protected cleanlineſs, and preſided over marriage and child-birth, and particularly patroniſed the moſt faithful and virtuous of the ſex, and ſeverely puniſhed incontinence and lewdneſs in matrons. She was the goddeſs of all power and empire, and ſhe was alſo the patroneſs of riches. She is repreſented ſitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden ſceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally ſat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her ſceptre, while Iris behind her diſplayed the thouſand colors of her beautiful rainbow. She is ſometimes carried through the air in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks. The Roman conſuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a ſolemn ſacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana. She was generally repreſented as veiled from head to foot, and the Roman matrons always imitated this manner of dreſſing themſelves, and deemed it indecent in any married woman to leave any part of her body but her face uncovered. She has received the ſirname of Olympia, Samia, Lacedæmonia, Argiva, Telchinia, Candrena, Reſcinthes, Proſymna, Imbraſia, Acrea, Cithæronia, Bunea, Ammonia, Fluonia, Anthea, Migale, Gemelia, Tropeia, Boopis, Parthenos, Teleia, Xera, Egophage, Hyperchinia, Juga, Ilithyia, Lucina, Pronuba, Caprotina, Mena, Populonia, Lacinia, Soſpita, Moneta, Curis, Domiduca, Februa, Opigenia, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, 3.—*Apollon.* 1. *Argon.*—*Hom. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 4, &c.—*Sil.* 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 23, 24, 27, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, &c. *Faſt.* 5.—*Plut. quæſt. Rom.*—*Tibull.* 4, el. 13.—*Athen.* 15.—*Plin.* 34.

JUNON-

JUNONĀLIA & JUNONIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Juno, the same as the Heræa of the Greeks. *Vid.* Heræa.

JUNŌNES, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans. They generally swore by them, as the men by their genii. There were altars often erected to their honor. *Plin.* 2, c. 7.—*Seneca*, ep. 110.

JUNŌNIA, two islands, supposed to be among the Fortunate islands.——A name which Graechus gave to Carthage, when he went with 6000 Romans to rebuild it.

JUNŌNIS promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus.——Laciniæ templum, a temple of Juno in Italy, between Crotona and the Lacinian promontory.

JŪPĬTER, the most powerful of all the gods of the ancients. According to Varro, there were no less than 300 persons of that name; Diodorus mentions two; and Cicero three, two of Arcadia, and one of Crete. To that of Crete, who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. According to the opinion of the mythologists, Jupiter was saved from destruction by his mother, and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born; but Ops, offended at her husband's cruelty, secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa, or upon honey, according to others. He received the name of *Jupiter, quasi juvans pater*. His cries were drowned by the noise of cymbals and drums, which the Corybantes beat at the express command of Ops. [*Vid. Corybantes.*] As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly for safety into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, who were sons of the earth, and who wished to revenge the death of their relations the Titans. They were so powerful that they hurled rocks, and heaped up mountains upon mountains, to scale heaven, so that all the gods to avoid their fury fled to Egypt where they escaped from the danger by assuming the form of different animals. Jupiter, however, animated them, and, by the assistance of Hercules, he totally overpowered the gigantic race, which had proved such tremendous enemies. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] Jupiter now freed from every apprehension, gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Euronyme, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. [*Vid Juno.*] He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danae in a shower of gold, he corrupted Antiope in the form of a satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan, he became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire. He assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. Accordi g to Apollodorus 1, c. 3, he was father of the seasons, Irene, Eunomia, the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, by Themis; of Venus, by Dione; of the Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, by Eurynome, the daughter of Oceanus; of Proserpine, by Styx; of the nine Muses, by Mnemosyne, &c. [*Vid. Niobe, Laodamia, Pyrrha, Protogenia, Electra, Maia, Semele, &c.*] The worship of Jupiter was universal; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or function over which he presided. He was severally called Jupiter Feretrius, Inventor, Elicius, Capitolinus, Latialis, Pistor, Sponsor, Herceus, Anxurus, Victor, Maximus, Optimus, Olympius, Fluvialis, &c. The worship of Jupiter surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity. His altars were not like those of Saturn and Diana, stained with the blood of human victims, but he was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak was sacred to him because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented as sitting upon a golden or ivory throne, holding, in one hand, thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, and, in the other, a sceptre of cypress. His looks express majesty, his beard flows long and neglected, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. He is sometimes represented with the upper parts of his body naked, and those below the waist carefully covered, as if to show that he is visible to the gods above, but that he is concealed from the sight of the inhabitants of the earth. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in

Libya.

Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and every thing was ſubſervient to his will, except the Fates. From him mankind received their bleſſings and their miſeries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing, paſt, preſent, and future. He was repreſented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches, his mantle was variegated with different flowers, particularly by the lily, and the eagle perched on the top of the ſceptre which he held in his hand. The Cretans repreſented Jupiter without ears, to ſignify that the ſovereign maſter of the world ought not to give a partial ear to any particular perſon, but be equally candid and propitious to all. At Lacedæmon he appeared with four heads, that he might ſeem to hear with greater readineſs the different prayers and ſolicitations which were daily poured to him from every part of the earth. It is ſaid that Minerva came all armed from his brains when he ordered Vulcan to open his head. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Liv.* 1, 4, 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 3.—*Homer. Il.* 1, 5, &c. *Od.* 1, 4, &c. *Hymn. ad Jov.*—*Orpheus.*—*Callimac. Jov.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 1, 3, 5.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog. in Scut. Herc. Oper. & Dies*—*Lycophron in Caſſ.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, 2, &c. *G.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 1, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 1, &c.

Jura, a high ridge of mountains ſeparating the Helvetii from the Sequani, or Switzerland from Burgundy. *Cæſ. G.* 1, c. 2.

Juſtinus M. Junianus, a Latin hiſtorian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomized the hiſtory of Trogus Pompeius. This epitome, according to ſome traditions, was the cauſe that the comprehenſive work of Trogus was loſt. It comprehends the hiſtory of the Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian, Macedonian, Roman empires, &c. in a neat and elegant ſtile. It is repleat with many judicious reflections, and animated harangues; but the author is often too credulous, and ſometimes examines events too minutely, while others are related only in a few words too often obſcure. The indecency of many of his expreſſions is deſervedly cenſured.——The beſt editions of Juſtin are that of Ab. Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1719, that of Hearne, 8vo. Oxon, 1703, and that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1770.——Martyr a Greek father formerly a Platonic philoſopher, born in Paleſtine. He died in Egypt, and wrote two apologies for the Chriſtians beſides his dialogue with a Jew; two treatiſes, &c. in a plain and unadorned ſtile. The beſt editions of Juſtin Martyr are that of Paris, fol. 1636. Of his apologies, 2 vols. 8vo. 1700, and 1703, and Jebb's dialogue with Trypho, publiſhed in London, 1722.—An Emperor of the eaſt who reigned 9 years, and died, A. D. 526.——Another, who died, A. D. 564, after a reign of 38 years.——Another, who died, 577, A. D. after a reign of 13 years.

Juturna, a ſiſter of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the addreſſes of Jupiter, or, according to others, ſhe was raviſhed by him, and made immortal. She was afterwards changed into a fountain of the ſame name near the Numicus, falling into the Tiber. The waters of that fountain were uſed in ſacrifices and particularly in thoſe of Veſta. They had the power to heal diſeaſes. *Varro de L. L.* 1, c. 10.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 708. l. 2, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 139.—*Cic. Cluent.* 36.

Juvenālis, Decius Junius, a poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, and paſſed ſome time in declaiming; after which he applied himſelf to write ſatires, 16 of which are extant. He ſpoke with virulence againſt the partiality of Nero for the pantomine Paris, and though all his ſatire and declamation were pointed againſt this ruling favorite of the emperor, yet Juvenal lived in ſecurity during the reign of Nero. After the death of Nero, the effects of the reſentment of Paris were ſeverely felt, and the ſatiriſt was ſent by Domitian as governor on the frontiers of Egypt. Juvenal was then in the 80th year of his age, and he ſuffered much from the trouble which attended his office or rather his exile. He returned, however, to Rome after the death of Paris, and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated, and they abound with humor. He is particularly ſevere upon the vice and diſſipation of the age he lived in; but the groſs and indecent manner in which he expoſes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourages than diſarms the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony againſt all his adverſaries, and whatever diſpleaſed or offended him was expoſed to his ſevereſt cenſure. It is to be acknowledged, that Juvenal is far more correct than his contemporaries, a circumſtance, which ſome have attributed to his judgment and experience, which were uncommonly mature, as his ſatires were the productions of old age. He may be called, and with reaſon, perhaps, the laſt of the Roman poets. After him poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical compoſition.—The beſt editions are thoſe of Caſaubon, 4to. L. Bat. 1695, with Perſius, and of Hawkey, Dublin, 12mo. 1746, and of Grævius *cum notis variorum*, 8vo. L. Bat. 1684.

Juventas or Juventus, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over youth and vigor. She is the ſame as the Hebe of the Greeks, and repreſented as a beautiful nymph, arrayed in variegated garments.

I X

JUVERNA, or HIBERNIA, an island at the west of Britain, now called *Ireland*. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.

IXIBATÆ, a people of Pontus.

IXĪON, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegas, or, according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or according to Diodorus, of Antion by Perimela daughter of Amythaon. He married Dia, daughter of Eioneus or Deioneus, and promised his father-in-law a valuable present for the choice he had made of him to be his daughter's husband. His unwillingness, however, to fulfil his promises obliged Deioneus to have recourse to violence to obtain it, and he stole away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment under the mask of friendship; he invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa, the capital of his kingdom, and when Deioneus was come according to the appointment, he threw him into a pit, which he had previously filled with wood and burning coals. This premeditated treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes that all of them refused to perform the usual ceremony, by which a man was then purified of murder, and Ixion was shunned and despised by all mankind. Jupiter had compassion upon him, and he carried him to heaven, and introduced him at the tables of the gods. Such a favor which ought to have awakened gratitude in Ixion, served only to inflame his lust, he became enamoured of Juno, and attempted to seduce her. Juno was willing to gratify the passion of Ixion, though according to others she informed Jupiter of the attempts which had been made upon her virtue. Jupiter made a cloud in the shape of Juno, and carried it to the place where Ixion had appointed to meet Juno. Ixion was caught in the snare, and from his embrace with the cloud, he had the Centaurs, or according to others Centaurus. [*Vid. Centauri.*] Jupiter, displeased with the insolence of Ixion, banished him from heaven; but when he heard that he had seduced Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion, therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 62.—*Pindar.* 2. *Pyth.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 484. *Æn.* 6, v. 601.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 210, & 338.——One of the Heraclidæ who reigned at Corinth for 57 or 37 years. He was son of Alethes.

IXĪŎNĪDES, the patronymic of Pirithous son of Ixion. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 1, v. 38.

L A

LAANDER, a youth brother to Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

LAARCHUS the guardian of Battus of Cyrene. He usurped the sovereign power for some time, and endeavoured to marry the mother of Battus the better to establish his tyranny. The queen gave him a friendly invitation and caused him to be assassinated, and restored the power to Battus. *Polyæn.*

LABARIS, a king of Egypt after Sesostris.

LABDA, a daughter of Amphion one of the Bacchiadæ, born lame. She married Ection by whom she had a son whom she called Cypselus, because she saved his life in a coffer. [*Vid. Cypselus.*] This coffer was preserved at Olympia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5.

LABDACĬDES, a name given to Œdipus as descended from Labdacus.

LABDĂCUS, a son of Polydorus by Nycteis, the daughter of Nyctéus, king of Thebes. His father and mother died during his childhood, and he was left to the care of Nyctéus who at his death left his kingdom in the hands of Lycus, with orders to restore it to Labdacus as soon as of age. He was father to Laius. It is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes. According to Statius his father's name was Phœnix. His descendants were called *Labdacides. Stat. Theb.* 6. v. 451.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 5.

LABDALON, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

LABEĀLIS, a lake in Dalmatia, now *Scutari*, of which the neighbouring inhabitants were called Labeates. *Liv.* 44, c. 31. l. 45, c. 26.

LĂBEO, Antistius, a celebrated lawyer in the age of Augustus, whose views he opposed, and whose offers of the consulship he refused. His works are lost. He was wont to enjoy the company and conversation of the learned for six months, and the rest of the year was spent in writing and composing. His father, of the same name, was one of Cæsar's murderers. He killed himself at the battle of Philippi. Horace, 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 82, has unjustly taxed him with insanity, because no doubt he inveiged against his patrons. *Appian. Alex.* 4.—*Suet. in Aug.* 45.——A tribune of the people at Rome, who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, because he had expelled him from the senate. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the interference of another of the tribunes.——Q. Fabius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 569, who obtained a naval

naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans. He assisted Terence in composing his comedies, according to some.——Actius, an obscure poet who recommended himself to the favor of Nero by an incorrect translation of Homer into Latin. The work is lost, and only this curious line is preserved by an old scholiast, *Persius*, 1, v. 4. *Crudum manducus Priamum, Priamique Pisinnos.*

LĂBĔRIUS, J. Decimus, a Roman knight famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. J. Cæsar compelled him to act one of his characters on the stage. The poet consented with great reluctance, but he shewed his resentment during the acting of the piece, by throwing severe aspersions upon J. Cæsar, and by warning the audience against his tyranny. Cæsar, however, restored him to the rank of knight, which he had lost by appearing on the stage; but to his mortification when he went to take his seat among the knights, no one offered to make room for him, and even his friend Cicero said, *Recepissem te nisi angustè sederem.* Laberius was offended at the affectation and insolence of Cicero, and reflected upon his unsettled and pusillanimous behaviour during the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by the reply of *Mirum si angustè sedes, qui soles duabus sellis sedere.* Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæsar. Some fragments remain of his poetry. *Macrob. sat.* 2. c. 3 & 7.—*Horat.* 1, *sat.* 10. —*Senec. de controv.* 18.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 39. ——Q. Durus, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's legions, killed in Britain. *Cæs. Bell. G.*

LABĪCUM, now *Colonna*, a town of Italy, called also *Lavicum*, between Gabii and Tusculum, which become a Roman colony about four centuries B. C.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 796.—*Liv.* 2, c. 39. l. 4, c. 47.

LĂBIĒNUS, an officer of Cæsar in the wars of Gaul. He deserted to Pompey, and was killed at the battle of Munda. *Cæs. Bel. G.* 6, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 346.—— A Roman who followed the interest of Brutus and Cassius, and became general of the Parthians against Rome. He was conquered by the officers of Augustus. *Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Dio.* 48 ——Titus, an historian and orator at Rome, in the age of Augustus. The senate ordered his papers to be burnt on account of their seditious contents; and Labienus, unable to survive the loss of his writings, destroyed himself. *Suet.*—*Seneca.*

LABINĒTUS or LABYNĒTUS, a king of Babylon, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

LABOTAS a river near Antioch in Syria. *Strab.* 16.——A son of Echestratus, who made war against Argos, &c.

LABRADEUS, a surname of Jupiter in Caria. The word is derived from *labrys*, which in the language of the country signifies an hatchet, which Jupiter's statue held in its hand. *Plut.*

LABRON, a part of Italy on the Mediterranean, supposed to be Leghorn. *Cic.* 2, *ad. fra.* 6.

LĂBŸRINTHUS, a building whose numerous passages and perplexing windings render the escape from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the antients, one near the city of Crocodiles or Arsinoe, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy built by Porsenna. That of Egypt was the most antient, and Herodotus, who saw it, declares that the beauty and the art of the building were almost beyond belief. It was built by twelve kings who at one time reigned in Egypt, and it was intended for the place of their burial, and to commemorate the actions of their reign. It was divided into 12 halls, or according to Pliny, into 16, or as Strabo mentions, into 27. The halls were vaulted according to the relation of Herodotus. They had each six doors, opening to the north, and the same number to the south, all surrounded by one wall. The edifice contained 3000 chambers, 1500 in the upper part, and the same number below. The chambers above were seen by Herodotus, and astonished him beyond conception, but he was not permitted to see those below, where were buried the holy crocodiles and the monarchs whose munificence had raised the edifice. The roofs and walls were incrusted with marble, and adorned with sculptured figures. The halls were surrounded with stately and polished pillars of white stone, and according to some authors, the opening of the doors was artfully attended with a terrible noise like peals of thunder. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and it is the most famous of all in classical history. It was the place of confinement for Dædalus himself, and the prison of the Minotaur. According to Pliny the labyrinth of Lemnos surpassed the others in grandeur and magnificence. It was supported by forty columns of uncommon height and thickness, and equally admirable for their beauty and splendor. Modern travellers are still astonished at the noble and magnificent ruins which appear of the Egyptian labyrinth, at the south of the lake Mœris, about 30 miles from the ruins of Arsinoe. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 148.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 588.

LĂCÆNA, an epithet applied to a female native of Laconia, and, among others, to Helen. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 511.

LĂCĔDÆMON, a son of Jupiter and Tay-

geta the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta the daughter of Eurotas by whom he had Amyclas and Eurydice the wife of Acrisius. He was the first who introduced the worship of the Graces in Laconia, and who built them a temple. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 155.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——A noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also *Sparta*, and now known by the name of *Misatra*. It has been severally known by the name of *Lelegia*, from the Leleges the first inhabitants of the country, or from Lelex one of their kings; and *Œbalia* from Œbalus the sixth king from Eurotas. It was also called *Hecatompolis* from the hundred cities which the whole province once contained. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. His descendants, 13 in number, reigned successively after him, till the reign of the sons of Orestes, when the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponnesus, about 80 years after the Trojan war. Procles and Eurysthenes, the descendants of the Heraclidæ, enjoyed the crown together, and after them it was decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together. [*Vid. Eurysthenes.*] These two brothers began to reign B. C. 1102, their successors in the family of Procles were called *Proclidæ*, and afterwards *Eurypontidæ*, and those of Eurysthenes, *Eurysthenidæ*, and afterwards *Agidæ*. The successors of Procles on the throne began to reign in the following order: Sous, 1060 B. C. after his father had reigned 42 years: Eurypon, 1028: Prytanis, 1021: Eunomus, 986: Polydectes, 907: Lycurgus, 898: Charilaus, 873: Nicander, 809: Theopompus, 770: Zeuxidamus, 723: Anaxidamus, 690: Archidamus, 651: Agasicles, 605: Ariston, 564: Demaratus, 526: Leotychides, 491: Archidamus, 496: Agis, 427; Agesilaus, 397: Archidamus, 361: Agis 2d. 338: Eudamidas, 330: Archidamus, 295: Eudamidas 2d. 268: Agis, 244: Archidamus, 230: Euclidas, 225: Lycurgus, 219:—The successors of Eurysthenes were Agis, 1059: Echestratus, 1058: Labotas, 1023: Doryssus, 986: Agesilaus, 957: Archelaus, 913: Teleclus, 853: Alcamenes, 813: Polydorus, 776: Eurycrates, 724: Anaxander, 687: Eurycrates 2d. 644: Leon, 607: Anaxandrides, 563: Cleomenes, 530: Leonidas, 491; Plistarchus, under guardianship of Pausanias, 480: Pleistoanax, 466: Pausanias, 408: Agesipolis, 397; Cleombrotus, 380: Agesipolis 2d. 371: Cleomenes 2d. 370: Aretus or Areus, 309: Acrotatus, 265: Areus 2d. 264: Leonidas, 257: Cleombrotus, 243: Leonidas restored, 241: Cleomenes, 235: Agesipolis, 219. Under the two last kings, Lycurgus and Agesipolis, the monarchical power was abolished, though Machanidas the tyrant made himself absolute, B. C. 210, and Nabis, 206, for 14 years. In the year 191, B. C. Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and about 3 years after the walls were demolished by order of Philopœmen. The territories of Laconia shared the fate of the Achæan confederacy, and the whole was conquered by Mummius, 147 B. C. and converted into a Roman province. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themselves illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of honor and liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labor, and their laws commanded them to make war their profession. They never applied themselves to any trade, but their only employment was arms, and they left every thing else to the care of their slaves. [*Vid. Helotæ.*] They hardened their body by stripes and other manly exercises, and accustomed themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. From their valor in the field and their moderation and temperance at home, they were courted and revered by all the neighbouring princes, and their assistance was severally implored to protect the Sicilians, Carthaginians, Thracians, Egyptians, Cyreneans, &c. They were forbidden by the laws of their country, [*Vid. Lycurgus,*] to visit foreign states, lest their morals should be corrupted by an intercourse with effeminate nations. The austere manner in which their children were educated, rendered them undaunted in the field of battle, and from this circumstance, Leonidas with a small band was enabled to resist the millions of the army of Xerxes at Thermopylæ. The women were as courageous as the men, and many a mother has celebrated with festivals the death of her son who had fallen in battle, or has coolly put him to death if by a shameful flight or loss of his arms, he brought disgrace upon his country. As to domestic manners the Lacedæmonians as widely differed from their neighbours as in political concerns, and their noblest women were not ashamed to appear on the stage hired for money. In the affairs of Greece, the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful, and obtained the superiority for 500 years. Their jealousy of the power and greatness of the Athenians is well known. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the watchful eye of the Ephori, who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves if guilty of misdemeanors. [*Vid. Ephori.*] The Lacedæmonians are remarkable for the hon-

honor and reverence which they paid to old age. The names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta* are promiſcuouſly applied to the capital of Laconia, and often confounded together. The latter was applied to the metropolis, and the former was reſerved for the inhabitants of the ſuburbs, or rather of the country contiguous to the walls of the city. This propriety of diſtinction was originally obſerved, but in proceſs of time it was totally loſt, and both appellatives were ſoon ſynonymous and indiſcriminately applied to the city and country. [*Vid. Sparta, Laconia.*] The place where the city ſtood is now called *Paleo Chori, (the old town,)* and the new one erected on its ruins at ſome diſtance on the weſt is called *Miſitra*. *Liv.* 34, c. 33. l. 45, c. 28.—*Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 3.—*Juſtin.* 2, 3, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Diod.*—*Mela.* 2.——There were ſome feſtivals celebrated at Lacedæmon the names of which are not known. It was cuſtomary for the women to drag all the old bachelors round the altars and beat them with their fiſts, that the ſhame and ignominy to which they were expoſed might induce them to marry, &c. *Athen.* 13.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNII & LĂCĔDÆMŎNES, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNIUS, a ſon of Cimon by Clitoria. He received this name for his father's regard for the Lacedæmonians. *Plut.*

LĂCERTA, a ſoothſayer in Domitian's age who acquired immenſe riches by his art. *Juv.* 7, v. 114.

LACETANIA, a diſtrict at the north of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 23.

LACHĂRES, a man who ſeized the ſupreme power at Athens when the city was in diſcord, and was baniſhed B. C. 296. *Polyæn.* 4.——An Athenian three times taken priſoner. He deceived his keepers, and eſcaped, &c. *Id.* 3.——A ſon of Mithridates king of Boſphorus. He was received into alliance by Lucullus.——A robber condemned by M. Antony.——An Egyptian buried in the labyrinth near Arſinoe.

LACHES, an Athenian general in the age of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 12.——An Athenian ſent with Carias at the head of a fleet in the firſt expedition undertaken againſt Sicily in the Peloponneſian war. *Juſtin.* 4, c. 3.——An artiſt who finiſhed the Coloſſus of Rhodes.

LĂCHĔSIS, one of the Parcæ. Her name is derived from λαχειν, *to meaſure out by lot.* She preſided over futurity, and was repreſented as ſpinning the thread of life, or according to others, holding the ſpindle. She generally appeared covered with a garment variegated with ſtars, and holding ſpindles in her hand. [*Vid.* Parcæ.] *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 249.

LACIDAS, a Greek philoſopher of Cyrene who floriſhed B. C. 241. His father's name was Alexander. He was diſciple of Arceſilaus whom he ſucceeded in the government of the ſecond academy. He was greatly eſteemed by king Attalus who gave him a garden where he ſpent his hours in ſtudy. He taught his diſciples to ſuſpend their judgment, and never ſpeak deciſively. He diſgraced himſelf by the magnificent funeral with which he honored a favorite gooſe. He died through exceſs of drinking. *Diog.* 4.

LACĪDES, a village near Athens, where Ceres and Proſerpine had a temple. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 37.

LĂCĪNIA, a ſirname of Juno from her temple at Lacinium in Italy, which the Crotonians held in great veneration, and where there was a famous ſtatue of Helen by Zeuxis. [*Vid. Zeuxis.*] On an altar near the door were aſhes, which the wind could not blow away. Fulvius Flaccus took away a marble piece from this ſacred place to finiſh a temple that he was building at Rome to Fortuna Equeſtris; and it is ſaid, that for this ſacrilege he afterwards led a miſerable life, and died in the greateſt agonies. *Strab.* 6.—*Ovid.* 15. *Met.* v. 12 & 702.—*Liv.* 42, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

LACĪNIENSES, a people of Liburnia.

LACĪNIUM, a promontory of Magna Græcia now cape *Colonna*, the ſouthern boundary of Tarentum in Italy, where Juno Lacinia had a temple, held in great veneration. It received its name from Lacinius a famous robber killed there by Hercules. *Liv.* 24, c. 3. l. 27, c. 5. l. 30, c. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 552.

LACMON, a part of mount Pindus where the Inachus flows. *Herodot.* 9, c. 93.

LACO, a favorite of Galba, mean and cowardly in his character. He was put to death.——An inhabitant of Laconia or Lacedæmon.

LACOBRIGA, a city of Spain where Sertorius was beſieged by Metellus.

LACŌNIA, LACŌNĬCA & LACEDÆMON, a country on the ſouthern parts of Peloponneſus, having Argos and Arcadia on the north, Meſſenia on the weſt, the Mediterranean on the ſouth, and the bay of Argos at the eaſt. Its extent from north to ſouth was about 50 miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta, or Lacedæmon. The inhabitants never went on an expedition or engaged an enemy but at the full moon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*] The brevity with which they always expreſſed themſelves is now become proverbial, and by the epithet of *Laconic*

we underſtand whatever is conciſe and not loaded with unneceſſary words. The word *Laconicum* is applied to ſome hot baths uſed among the antients, and firſt invented at Lacedæmon. *Cic.* 4, *Att.* 10.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 16.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

LACRĂTES, a Theban, general of a detachment ſent by Artaxerxes to the aſſiſtance of the Egyptians. *Diod.* 16.

LACRĪNES, a Lacedæmonian ambaſſador to Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 152.

LACTANTIUS, a celebrated Chriſtian writer whoſe principal works are *de irâ divinâ, de dei operibus*, and his *divine inſtitutions*, in 7 books, in which he proves the truth of the Chriſtian religion, refutes objections, and attacks the illuſions and abſurdities of Paganiſm. The expreſſive purity, elegance, and energy of his ſtile have gained him the name of the Chriſtian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.——The beſt editions of his works are that of Sparke, 8vo. Oxon. 1684, that of Biineman, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1739, and that of Du Freſnoy, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1748.

LACTER, a promontory of the iſland of Cos.

LACYDES, a philoſopher. *Vid.* Lacidas.

LACŸDUS, an effeminate king of Argos.

LADAS, a celebrated courier of Alexander, born at Sicyon. He was honored with a brazen ſtatue, and obtained a crown at Olympia. *Martial.* 10, ep. 10.—*Juv.* 13, v. 97.

LADE, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, on the coaſt of Aſia minor, where was a naval battle between the Perſians and Ionians.

LADES, a ſon of Imbraſus killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.

LADOCEA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.*

LADON, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus. The metamorphoſis of Daphne into a laurel, and of Syrinx into a reed, happened near its banks. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 659.——An Arcadian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

LÆLAPS, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.——The dog of Cephalus given him by Procris. *Vid.* Lelaps, &c. *Id. Met.* 7.

LÆLIA, a veſtal virgin.

LÆLIĀNUS, a general, proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his ſoldiers, A. D. 268, after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was ſhort; he was conquered and put to death after a few months reign by another general called Poſthumus, who aſpired to the imperial purple as well as himſelf.

C. LÆLIUS, a Roman conſul, A. U. C 612, ſirnamed *Sapiens*, ſo intimate with Africanus the younger, that Cicero repreſents him in his treatiſe *De Amicitiâ*, as explaining the real nature of friendſhip, with its attendant pleaſures. He made war with ſucceſs againſt Viriathus. It is ſaid, that he aſſiſted Terence in the compoſition of his comedies. His modeſty, humanity, and the manner in which he patronized letters, are as celebrated as his greatneſs of mind and integrity in the character of a ſtateſman. *Cic. de Orat.*——Another conſul who accompanied Scipio Africanus the elder in his campaigns in Spain and Africa. ——Archelaus, a famous grammarian. *Suet.*

LÆNA & LEÆNA, the miſtreſs of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton. Being tortured becauſe ſhe refuſed to diſcover the conſpirators, ſhe bit off her tongue, totally to fruſtrate the violent efforts of her executioners.——A man who was acquainted with the conſpiracy formed againſt Cæſar.

LÆNEUS, a river of Crete, where Jupiter brought the raviſhed Europa. *Strab.*

LÆPA MAGNA, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

LAERTES, a king of Ithaca, ſon of Arceſius and Chalcomeduſa, who married Anticlea the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Siſyphus when ſhe married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca ſhe brought forth a ſon called Ulyſſes. [*Vid. Anticlea.*] Ulyſſes was treated with paternal care by Laertes though not really his ſon, and Laertes ceded to him his crown and retired into the country where he ſpent his time in gardening. He was found in this mean employment by his ſon at his return from the Trojan war, after 20 years abſence, and Ulyſſes, at the ſight of his father, whoſe dreſs and old age declared his ſorrow, long heſitated whether he ſhould ſuddenly introduce himſelf as his ſon, or whether he ſhould, as a ſtranger, gradually awaken the paternal feelings of Laertes, who had believed that his ſon was no more. This laſt meaſure was preferred, and when Laertes had burſt into tears at the mention which was made of his ſon, Ulyſſes threw himſelf on his neck, exclaiming, "*O father, I am he whom you weep.*" This welcome declaration was followed by a recital of all the hardſhips which Ulyſſes had ſuffered, and immediately after the father and ſon repaired to the palace of Penelope the wife of Ulyſſes, whence all the ſuitors who daily importuned the princeſs, were forcibly removed. Laertes was one of the Argonauts, according to *Apollodorus*, 1, c. 9.—*Homer. Od.* 11 & 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 32. *Heroid.* 1, v. 98.——A city of Cilicia which gave birth to Diogenes, ſirnamed *Laertius* from the place of his birth.

LAERTIUS DIOGENES, a writer born at Laertes. *Vid* Diogenes.

LÆSTRŸGŌNES, the moſt ancient inhabitants

bitants of Sicily. Some ſuppoſe them to be the ſame as the people of Leontium, and to have been neighbours to the Cyclops. They fed on human fleſh, and when Ulyſſes came on their coaſts, they ſunk his ſhips and devoured his companions. [*Vid. Antiphates.*] They were of a gigantic ſtature, according to Homer's deſcription. A colony of them, as ſome ſuppoſe, paſſed over into Italy, with Lamus at their head, where they built the town of Formiæ, whence the epithet of *Læſtrygonia* is often uſed for that of *Formiana*. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 233, &c. *Faſt.* 4. *ex Pont.* 4, ep. 10.—*Tzetz. in Lycophr.* v. 662 & 818.—*Homer. Od.* 9, &c.—*Sil.* 7, v. 276.

LÆTA, the wife of the emperor Gratian, celebrated for her humanity and generous ſentiments.

LÆTŌRIA LEX ordered that proper perſons ſhould be appointed to provide for the ſecurity and the poſſeſſions of ſuch as were inſane, or ſquandered away their eſtates. It made it a high crime to abuſe the weakneſs of perſons under ſuch circumſtances. *Cic. de Offic.* 3.

LÆTUS, a Roman whom Commodus condemned to be put to death. This violence raiſed Lætus againſt Commodus; he conſpired againſt him, and raiſed Pertinax to the throne.——A general of the emperor Severus, put to death for his treachery to the emperor; or according to others on account of his popularity.

LÆVI, the antient inhabitants of Gallia Tranſpadana.

LÆVĪNUS, a Roman conſul ſent againſt Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 472. He informed the monarch that the Romans would not accept him as an arbitrator in the war with Tarentum, and feared him not as an enemy. He was defeated by Pyrrhus.——P. Val. a man deſpiſed at Rome, becauſe he was diſtinguiſhed by no good quality. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 6, v. 12.

LAGARIA, a town of Lucania.

LAGIA, a name of the iſland Delos. *Vid.* Delos.

LAGĬDES. *Vid.* Lagus.

LAGINIA, a town of Caria.

LAGUS, a Macedonian of mean extraction. He received in marriage Arſinoe the daughter of Meleager, who was then pregnant of king Philip, and being willing to hide the diſgrace of his wife, he expoſed the child in the woods. An eagle preſerved the life of the infant, fed him with her prey, and ſheltered him with her wings againſt the inclemency of the air. This uncommon preſervation was divulged by Lagus, who adopted the child as his own, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been ſo miraculouſly preſerved, his days would be ſpent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. According to other accounts, Arſinoe was nearly related to Philip king of Macedonia, and her marriage with Lagus was not conſidered as diſhonorable, becauſe he was opulent and powerful. The firſt of the Ptolemies is called *Lagus*, to diſtinguiſh him from his ſucceſſors of the ſame name. Ptolemy the firſt of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wiſhed it to be believed that he was the legitimate ſon of Lagus, and he preferred the name of *Lagides* to all other appellations. It is even ſaid, that he eſtabliſhed a military order in Alexandria, which was called Lageion. The ſirname of Lagides was tranſmitted to all his deſcendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's miſtreſs. Plutarch mentions an anecdote, which ſerves to ſhew how far the legitimacy of Ptolemy was believed in his age. A pedantic grammarian, ſays the hiſtorian, once diſplaying his great knowledge of antiquity in the preſence of Ptolemy, the king ſuddenly interrupted him with the queſtion of, *Pray, tell me, Sir, who was the father of Peleus? Tell me*, replied the grammarian without heſitation, *tell me, if you can, O king! Who the father of Lagus was?* This reflection on the meanneſs of the monarch's birth did not in the leaſt irritate his reſentment, though the courtiers all glowed with indignation. Ptolemy praiſed the humor of the grammarian, and ſhewed his moderation and the mildneſs of his temper, by taking him under his patronage. *Pauſ. Attic.*—*Juſtin.* 13.—*Curt.* 4.—*Plut. de irâ cohib.*—*Lucan.* 1, v. 684.—*Ital.* 1, v. 196.——A Rutulian, killed by Pallas ſon of Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 381.

LAGŪSA, an iſland in the Pamphylian ſea.——Another near Crete. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LAGŸRA, a city of Taurica Cherſoneſus.

LAIAS, a king of Arcadia who ſucceeded his father Cypſelus, &c. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.——A king of Elis, &c.

LAIS, a celebrated courtezan, daughter of Timandra the miſtreſs of Alcibiades, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried away from her native country into Greece, when Nicias the Athenian general invaded Sicily. She firſt began to ſell her favors at Corinth for 10,000 drachmas, and the immenſe number of princes, noblemen, philoſophers, orators, and plebeians who courted her embraces, ſhow how much commendation is owed to her perſonal charms. The expences which attended her pleaſures, gave riſe to the proverb of *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* Even Demoſthenes himſelf viſited Corinth for the ſake of Lais, but when he was informed by the courtezan, that admittance to her bed was

to be bought at the enormous ſum of about 200 l. Engliſh money, the orator departed, and obſerved, that he would not buy repentance at ſo dear a price. The charms which had attracted Demoſthenes to Corinth, had no influence upon Xenocrates. When Lais ſaw the philoſopher unmoved by her beauty, ſhe viſited his houſe herſelf; but there ſhe had no reaſon to boaſt of the licentiouſneſs or eaſy ſubmiſſion of Xenocrates. Diogenes the cynic was one of her warmeſt admirers, and though filthy in his dreſs and manners, yet he gained her heart and enjoyed her moſt unbounded favors. The ſculptor Mycon alſo ſolicited the favors of Lais, but he met with coldneſs: he, however, attributed the cauſe of his ill reception to the whiteneſs of his hair, and dyed it of a brown color, but to no purpoſe: *Fool that thou art*, ſaid the courtezan, *to aſk what I refuſed yeſterday to thy father.* Lais ridiculed the auſterity of philoſophers, and laughed at the weakneſs of thoſe who pretend to have gained a ſuperiority over their paſſions, by obſerving that the ſages and philoſophers of the age were not above the reſt of mankind, for ſhe found them at her door as often as the reſt of the Athenians. The ſucceſs which her debaucheries met at Corinth encouraged Lais to paſs into Theſſaly, and more particularly to enjoy the company of a favorite youth called Hippoſtratus. She was, however, diſappointed: the women of the place, jealous of her charms, and apprehenſive of her corrupting the fidelity of their huſbands, aſſaſſinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 years before the Chriſtian era. Some ſuppoſe that there were two perſons of this name, a mother and her daughter. *Cic. ad Fam.* 9, ep. 26.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, el. 5.—*Plut. in Alcib.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 2.

LAIĂDES, a patronymic of Œdipus ſon of Laius. *Ovid. Met.* 6, *Fab.* 18.

LĀIUS, a ſon of Labdacus, who ſucceeded to the throne of Thebes, which his grandfather Nycteus had left to the care of his brother Lycus, till his grandſon came of age. He was driven from his kingdom by Amphion and Zethus, who were incenſed againſt Lycus for the indignities which Antiope had ſuffered. He was afterwards reſtored, and married Jocaſta the daughter of Creon. An oracle informed him that he ſhould periſh by the hand of his ſon, and in conſequence of this dreadful intelligence he reſolved never to approach his wife. A day ſpent in debauch and intoxication made him violate his vow, and Jocaſta brought forth a ſon. The child as ſoon as born was given to a ſervant, with orders to put him to death. The ſervant was moved with compaſſion, and only expoſed him on mount Cithæron, where his life was preſerved by a ſhepherd. The child called Œdipus was educated in the court of Polybus, and an unfortunate meeting with his father in a narrow road proved his ruin. Œdipus ordered his father to make way for him without knowing who he was; Laius refuſed, and was inſtantly murdered by his irritated ſon. His arm bearer or charioteer ſhared his fate. [*Vid.* Œdipus.] *Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Hygin.* 9 & 66.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5 & 26.—*Plut. de Curioſ.*

LALĂCE, one of Horace's favorite miſtreſſes. *Horat.* 1, od. 22, &c.—*Propert.* 4, el. 7.

LALASSIS, a river of Iſauria.

LAMĂCHUS, a ſon of Xenophanes, ſent into Sicily with Nicias. He was killed B. C. 414, before Syracuſe, where he diſplayed much courage and intrepidity. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, who betrayed his truſt to Mithridates, after he had invited all the inhabitants to a ſumptuous feaſt.

LAMALMON, a large mountain of Æthiopia.

LAMBRĀNI, a people of Italy near the Lambrus.

LAMBRUS, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

LĂMIA, a town of Theſſaly, at the bottom of the Sinus Maliacus or Lamiacus, and north of the river Sperchius, famous for a ſiege it ſupported after Alexander's death. [*Vid.* Lamiacum.] *Diod.* 16, &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.——A river of Greece, oppoſite mount Œta.——A daughter of Neptune, mother of Hierophile, an antient Sibyl, by Jupiter. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.——A famous courtezan, miſtreſs to Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*

LĂMIA & AUXESIA, two deities of Crete, whoſe worſhip was the ſame as at Eleuſis. The Epidaurians made them two ſtatues of an olive tree given them by the Athenians, provided they came to offer a ſacrifice to Minerva at Athens. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30, &c.

LAMIĂCUM BELLUM happened after the death of Alexander, when the Greeks, and particularly the Athenians, incited by their orators, reſolved to free Greece from the garriſons of the Macedonians. Leoſthenes was appointed commander of a numerous force, and marched againſt Antipater, who then preſided over Macedonia. Antipater entered Theſſaly at the head of 13,000 foot and 600 horſe, and was beaten, by the ſuperior force of the Athenians and of their Greek confederates. Antipater after this blow fled to Lamia, B. C. 323, where he reſolved, with all the courage and ſagacity

ſagacity of a careful general, to maintain a ſiege with about the 8 or 9000 men that had eſcaped from the field of battle. Leoſthenes, unable to take the city by ſtorm, began to make a regular ſiege. His operations were delayed by the frequent ſallies of Antipater; and Leoſthenes being killed by the blow of a ſtone, Antipater made his eſcape out of Lamia, and ſoon after, with the aſſiſtance of the army of Craterus brought from Aſia, he gave the Athenians battle near Cranon, and though only 500 of their men were ſlain, yet they became ſo diſpirited, that they ſued for peace from the conqueror. Antipater at laſt with difficulty conſented, provided they raiſed taxes in the uſual manner, received a Macedonian garriſon, defrayed the expences of the war, and laſtly delivered into his hands Demoſthenes and Hyperides, the two orators whoſe prevailing eloquence had excited their countrymen againſt him. Theſe diſadvantageous terms were accepted by the Athenians, yet Demoſthenes had time to eſcape and poiſon himſelf. Hyperides was carried before Antipater, who ordered his tongue to be cut off, and afterwards put him to death. *Plut. in Demoſt.*—*Diod.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 11, &c.

LĂMIÆ, ſmall iſlands of the Ægean, oppoſite Troas. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.——A celebrated family at Rome, deſcended from Lamus.——Certain monſters of Africa, who had the face and breaſt of a woman, and the reſt of the body like that of a ſerpent. They allured ſtrangers to come to them, that they might devour them, and though they were not endowed with the faculty of ſpeech, yet their hiſſings were pleaſing and agreeable. Some believed them to be witches, or rather evil ſpirits, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, enticed young children and devoured them. According to ſome, the fable of the Lamiæ is derived from the amours of Jupiter with a certain beautiful woman called Lamia, whom the jealouſy of Juno rendered deformed, and whoſe children ſhe deſtroyed; upon which Lamia became inſane, and ſo deſperate that ſhe eat up all the children that came in her way. They are alſo called Lemures. [*Vid.* Lemures.] *Philoſtr. in Ap.*—*Horat. Art. Poet.* v. 340.—*Plut. de Curioſ.*—*Dion.*

LĂMIAS ÆLIUS, a governor of Syria under Tiberius. He was honored with a public funeral by the ſenate; and as having been a reſpectable and uſeful citizen, Horace has dedicated his 26 *od.* lib. 1, to his praiſes, as alſo 3 *od.* 17.—*Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 27.——Another, during the reign of Domitian, put to death, &c.

LAMĪRUS, a ſon of Hercules by Iole.

LAMPĔDO, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, ſiſter, and mother of a king. She lived in the age of Alcibiades. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boaſt the ſame honors. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 22 & 37.

LAMPĔTIA, a daughter of Apollo and Neæra. She with her ſiſter Phaetuſa guarded her father's flocks in Sicily when Ulyſſes arrived on the coaſts of that iſland. Theſe flocks were fourteen in number, ſeven herds of oxen and ſeven flocks of ſheep, conſiſting each of fifty. They fed by night as well as by day, and it was deemed unlawful and ſacrilegious to touch them. The companions of Ulyſſes, impelled by hunger, paid no regard to their ſanctity, or to the threats and intreaties of their chief; but they carried away and killed ſome of the oxen. The watchful keepers complained to their father, and Jupiter, at the requeſt of Apollo, puniſhed the offence of the Greeks. The hides of the oxen appeared to walk, and the fleſh which was roaſting by the fire began to bellow, and nothing was heard but dreadful noiſes and loud lowings. The companions of Ulyſſes embarked on board their ſhips, but here the reſentment of Jupiter followed them. A ſtorm aroſe, and they all periſhed except Ulyſſes, who ſaved himſelf on the broken piece of a maſt. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 119.—*Propert.* 3, el. 12.——According to *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 349, Lampetia is one of the Heliades, who was changed into a poplar tree at the death of her brother Phaeton.

LAMPETO & LAMPEDO, a queen of the Amazons, who boaſted herſelf to be the daughter of Mars. She gained many conqueſts in Aſia, where ſhe founded ſeveral cities. She was ſurprized afterwards by a band of barbarians, and deſtroyed with her female attendants. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 4.

LAMPEUS & LAMPIA, a mountain of Arcadia. *Stat.* 8.

LAMPON, LAMPOS, or LAMPUS, one of the horſes of Diomedes.——Of Hector.——Of Aurora. *Homer. Il.* 8. *Od.* 23.——A ſon of Laomedon father of Dolops.——A ſoothſayer of Athens in the age of Socrates. *Plut. in Pericl.*

LAMPŌNIA & LAMPŌNIUM, a city of Troas. *Herodot.* 5, c. 26.——An iſland on the coaſt of Thrace. *Strab.* 13.

LAMPONIUS, an Athenian general, ſent by his countrymen to attempt the conqueſt of Sicily.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 3.

LAMPRIDIUS ÆLIUS, a Latin hiſtorian in the fourth century, who wrote the lives of ſome of the Roman emperors. His ſtile is inelegant, and his arrangement injudicious. His life of Commodus, Heliogaba-

lus, Alexander Severus, &c. is ſtill extant, and to be found in the works of the *Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores.*

LAMPRUS, a celebrated muſician, &c. —*C. Nep. in Epam.*

LAMPSĂCUS & LAMPSĂCUM, now *Lamſaki*, a town of Aſia Minor on the borders of the Propontis at the north of Abydos. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, of which he was reckoned by ſome the founder. His temple there was the aſylum of lewdneſs and debauchery, and exhibited ſcenes of the moſt unnatural luſt, and hence the epithet *Lampſacius* is uſed to expreſs immodeſty and wantonneſs. Alexander reſolved to deſtroy the city on account of the vices of its inhabitants, or more probably for its firm adherence to the intereſt of Perſia. It was, however, ſaved from ruin by the artifice of Anaximenes. [*Vid. Anaximenes.*] It was formerly called Pityuſa, and received the name of Lampſacus, from Lampſaces, a daughter of Mandron, a king of Phrygia, who gave information to ſome Phoceans who dwelt there, that the reſt of the inhabitants had conſpired againſt their life. This timely information ſaved them from deſtruction. The city afterwards bore the name of their preſerver. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 13.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 117.—*C. Nep. in Themiſt.* c. 10.—*Ovid.* 1. *Triſt.* 9, v. 26. *Faſt.* 6, v. 345.—*Liv.* 33, c. 38. l. 35, c. 42.—*Martial.* 11, *ep.* 17, 52.

LAMPTERA, a town of Phocæa in Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 31.

LAMPTĔRIA, a feſtival at Pellene in Achaia, in honor of Bacchus, who was ſirnamed Lampter from λαμπειν, *to ſhine*, becauſe during this ſolemnity, which was obſerved in the night, the worſhippers went to the temple of Bacchus, with lighted torches in their hands. It was alſo cuſtomary to place veſſels full of wine in ſeveral parts of every ſtreet in the city. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 21.

LAMPUS, a ſon of Ægyptus.——A man of Elis.——A ſon of Prolaus.

LĂMUS, a king of the Læſtrygones, who is ſuppoſed by ſome to have founded Formiæ in Italy. The family of the Lamiæ at Rome was, according to the opinion of ſome, deſcended from him. *Horat.* 3, od. 17.——A ſon of Hercules and Omphale, who ſucceeded his mother on the throne of Lydia. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9.——A Latian chief killed by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.——A river of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.——A Spartan general hired by Nectanebus king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16.——A city of Cilicia.——A town near Formiæ, built by the Læſtrygones.

LĂMŸRUS, *buffoon*, a ſirname of one of the Ptolemies.——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus, killed by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.

LANASSA, a daughter of Cleodæus, who married Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles, by whom ſhe had eight children. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Juſtin.* 17, c. 3.——A daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus, whom ſhe ſoon after forſook for Demetrius. *Plut.*

LANCĒA, a fountain, &c. *Pauſ.*

LANCIA, a town of Luſitania. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

LANDI, a people of Germany conquered by Cæſar.

LANGIA, a river of Peloponneſus, falling into the bay of Corinth.

LANGOBARDI, a warlike nation of Germany, along the Sprhe, called improperly Lombards by ſome. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 45. *G.* 40.

LANGOBRIGA, a town of Luſitania.

LANŬVIUM, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple which was frequented by the inhabitants of Italy, and particularly by the Romans, whoſe conſuls on firſt entering upon office offered ſacrifices to the goddeſs. The ſtatue of the goddeſs was covered with a goat's ſkin, and armed with a buckler and ſpear, and wore ſhoes which were turned upwards in the form of a cone. *Cic. pro Mur. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 29. *pro Milon.* 10.—*Liv.* 8, c. 14.—*Ital.* 13, v. 364.

LAOBŌTAS or LĀBOTAS, a Spartan king, of the family of the Agidæ, who ſucceeded his father Echeſtratus, B. C. 1023. During his reign war was declared againſt Argos, by Sparta. He ſat on the throne for 37 years, and was ſucceeded by Doryſſus his ſon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

LĀŏCOON, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, or according to others of Antenor or of Capys. As being prieſt of Apollo, he was commiſſioned by the Trojans to offer a bullock to Neptune to render him propitious. During the ſacrifice two enormous ſerpents, iſſued from the ſea, and attacked Laocoon's two ſons who ſtood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his ſons, but the ſerpents falling upon him ſqueezed him in their complicated wreathes, ſo that he died in the greateſt agonies. This puniſhment was inflicted upon him for his temerity in diſſuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horſe which the Greeks had conſecrated to Minerva, as alſo for his impiety in hurling a javelin againſt the ſides of the horſe as it entered within the walls. Hyginus attributes this to his marriage againſt the conſent of Apollo, or according to others, for his polluting the temple, by his commerce with his wife Antiope, before the ſtatue

ſtatue of the god. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 41 & 201.—*Hygin.* fab. 135.

LAODĂMAS, a ſon of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wreſtle with Ulyſſes, while at his father's court. Ulyſſes, mindful of the hoſpitality of Alcinous, refuſed the challenge of Laodamas. *Homer. od.* 7.——A ſon of Eteocles, king of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 15.

LĀŏDĂMĪA, a daughter of Acaſtus and Aſtydamia, who married Proteſilaus, the ſon of Iphiclus king of a part of Theſſaly. The departure of her huſband for the Trojan war was the ſource of grief to her, but when ſhe heard that he had fallen by the hand of Hector her ſorrow was encreaſed. To keep alive the memory of a huſband whom ſhe had tenderly loved, ſhe ordered a wooden ſtatue to be made and regularly placed in her bed. This was ſeen by one of her ſervants, who informed Iphiclus, that his daughter's bed was daily defiled by an unknown ſtranger. Iphiclus watched his daughter, and when he found that the intelligence was falſe, he ordered the wooden image to be burned, in hopes of diſſipating his daughter's grief. He did not ſucceed. Laodamia threw herſelf into the flames with the image, and periſhed. This circumſtance has given occaſion to fabulous traditions related by the poets, which mention, that Proteſilaus was reſtored to life, and to Laodamia for three hours, and that when he was obliged to return to the infernal regions, he perſuaded his wife to accompany him. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 447.—*Ovid. Her.* ep. 13, *Hygin.* fab. 104.——A daughter of Bellerophon by Achemone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a ſon by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herſelf to the ſervice of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtineſs proved fatal to her, and ſhe periſhed by the arrows of the goddeſs. *Homer. Il.* 6, 12, & 16.—— A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus, by Olympia the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was aſſaſſinated in the temple of Diana, where ſhe had fled for ſafety during a ſedition. Her murderer, called Milo, ſoon after turned his dagger againſt his own breaſt and killed himſelf. *Juſtin.* 28, c. 3.

LĀŏDĬCĒ, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who became enamoured of Acamas, ſon of Theſeus, when he came with Diomedes from the Greeks to Troy with an embaſſy to demand the reſtoration of Helen. She obtained an interview and the gratification of her deſires at the houſe of Philebia the wife of a governor of a ſmall town of Troas which the Greek ambaſſador had viſited. She had a ſon by Acamas, whom ſhe called Munitus. She afterwards married Helicaon ſon of Antenor, and Telephus king of Myſia. Some call her Aſtyoche. According to the Greek ſcholiaſt of Lycophron, Laodice threw herſelf down from the top of a tower and was killed when Troy was ſacked by the Greeks. *Dictys. Cret.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 13, c. 26.—*Homer. Il.* 3, & 6.——One of the Oceanides.——A daughter of Cinyras, by whom Elatus had ſome children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A daughter of Agamemnon, called alſo Electra. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A ſiſter of Mithridates who married Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own brother Mithridates. During the ſecret abſence of Mithridates, ſhe proſtituted herſelf to her ſervants, in hopes that her huſband was dead; but when ſhe ſaw her expectations fruſtrated, ſhe attempted to poiſon Mithridates, for which ſhe was put to death.——A queen of Cappadocia, put to death by her ſubjects for poiſoning five of her children.——A ſiſter and wife of Antiochus 2d. She put to death Berenice, whom her huſband had married. [*Vid. Antiochus* 2d.] She was murdered by order of Ptolemy Evergetes, B. C. 246.——A daughter of Demetrius ſhamefully put to death by Ammonius the tyrannical miniſter of the vicious Alexander Bala, king of Syria. ——A daughter of Seleucus.——The mother of Seleucus. Nine months before ſhe brought forth ſhe dreamt that Apollo had introduced himſelf into her bed, and had preſented her with a precious ſtone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, commanding her to deliver it to her ſon as ſoon as born. This dream appeared the more wonderful when in the morning ſhe diſcovered in her bed a ring anſwering the ſame deſcription. Not only the ſon that ſhe brought forth, called Seleucus, but alſo all his ſucceſſors of the houſe of the Seleucidæ, had the mark of an anchor upon their thigh. *Juſtin.*—*Appian in Syr.* mentions this anchor, though in a different manner.

LĀŏDĬCĒA, now *Ladik*, a city of Aſia, on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, celebrated for its commerce, and the fine wool of its ſheep. It was originally called *Dioſpolis*, and afterwards *Rhoas*; and received the name of Laodicea in honor of Laodice, the wife of Antiochus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Strab.* 12.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Cic.* 5, *Att.* 15. *pro Flac.*——Another in Media deſtroyed by an earthquake in the age of Nero. ——Another in Syria, called by way of diſtinction Laodicea *Cabioſa*, or *ad Libanum*. ——Another on the borders of Cœleſyria. *Strab.*

LĀŏDĬCĒNE, a province of Syria, which receives its name from Laodicea, its capital.

LAODŎCHUS, a ſon of Antenor, whoſe form Minerva borrowed to adviſe Pandarus

to

to break the treaty which subsisted between the Greeks and Trojans. *Homer. Il.* 4.——An attendant of Antilochus.——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Apollo and Phthia. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

LAOGŌNUS, a son of Bias, brother to Dardanus. *Homer. Il.*——A priest of Jupiter, killed by Merion in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 16.

LAOGŎRAS, a king of the Dryopes, who accustomed his subjects to become robbers. He plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and was killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAOGŪRE, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme, daughter of Pygmalion. She died in Egypt. *Id.* 3, c. 14.

LAŎMĔDON, son of Ilus king of Troy, married Strymo, called by some Placia, or Leucippe, by whom he had Podarces, afterwards known by the name of Priam, and Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, and was assisted by Apollo and Neptune, whom Jupiter had banished from heaven, and condemned to be subservient to the will of Laomedon for one year. When the walls were finished Laomedon refused to reward the labors of the gods, and soon after his territories were laid waste by the god of the sea, and his subjects were visited by a pestilence sent by Apollo. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but the calamities of the Trojans encreased, and nothing could appease the gods, according to the words of the oracle, but annually to expose to a sea monster a Trojan virgin. Whenever the monster appeared the marriageable maidens were assembled, and the lot decided which of them was doomed to death for the good of her country. When this calamity had continued for five or six years, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's daughter. The king was unwilling to part with a daughter whom he loved with uncommon tenderness, but his refusal would irritate more strongly the wrath of the gods. In the midst of his fears and hesitation, Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this public calamity, if Laomedon promised to reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented, but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to fulfil his engagements, and Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of 29 years, his daughter Hesione was given in marriage to Telamon, one of the conqueror's attendants, and Podarces was ransomed by the Trojans and placed upon his father's throne. According to Hyginus, the wrath of Neptune and Apollo was kindled against Laomedon because he refused to offer on their altars, as a sacrifice, all the first born of his cattle, according to a vow he had made. *Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Paus.* 7, c. 20.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Hygin.* 89.——A demagogue of Messana in Sicily.——A satrap of Phœnicia, &c. *Curt.* 10, c. 10.——An Athenian, &c. *Plut.*——An Orchomenian. *Id.*

LĀŎMĔDONTEUS, an epithet applied to the Trojans from their king Laomedon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 542. l. 7, v. 105. l. 8, v. 18.

LĀŎMĔDONTIĂDÆ, a patronymic given to the Trojans from Laomedon their king. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 248.

LAONŎME, the wife of Polyphemus one of the Argonauts.

LAONŎMĒNE, a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons, Teles and Menippides, and two daughters, Lysidice and Stentedice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAŎTHOE, a daughter of Altes, a king of the Leleges, who married Priam, and became mother of Lycaon and Polydorus. *Homer. Il.* 21.——One of the daughters of Thespius, mother of Antidus, by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAOUS, a river of Lacedæmon.

LAPĂTHUS, a city of Cyprus.

LAPHRIA, a surname of Diana at Patræ in Achaia, where she had a temple with a statue of gold and ivory which represented her in the habit of a huntress. This name was given to the goddess from Laphrius, the son of Delphus, who consecrated the statue to her. There was a festival of the goddess there, called also Laphria, of which *Paus.* 7, c. 18, gives an account.

LAPHYSTIUM, a mountain in Bœotia, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was called *Laphystius*. It was here that Athamas prepared to immolate Phryxus and Helle, whom Jupiter saved by sending them a golden ram. *Paus.* 9, c. 34.

LAPIDEUS, a surname of Jupiter among the Romans.

LĂPĬTHÆ, a people of Thessaly. *Vid.* Lapithus.

LAPĬTHO, a city of Cyprus.

LĂPĬTHUS, a son of Apollo, by Stilbe. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orsinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of *Lapithæ* was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas, or rather to the inhabitants of the country of which they had obtained the sovereignty. The chief of the Lapithæ assembled to celebrate the nuptials of Pirithous, one of their number, and among them were Theseus, Dryas, Hopleus, Mopsus, Phalerus, Exadius, Prolochus, Titaresius, &c. The Centaurs were also invited to partake the common festivity,

festivity, and the amusements would have been harmless and innocent, had not one of the intoxicated Centaurs offered violence to Hippodamia, the wife of Pirithous. The Lapithæ resented the injury, and the Centaurs supported their companions upon which the quarrel became universal, and ended in blows and slaughter. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and they at last were obliged to retire. Theseus among the Lapithæ, shewed himself brave and intrepid in supporting the cause of his friends, and Nestor also was not less active in the protection of chastity and innocence. This quarrel arose from the resentment of Mars, whom Pirithous forgot or neglected to invite among the other gods, at the celebration of his nuptials, and therefore the divinity punished the insult by sowing dissension among the festive assembly. [*Vid. Centauri.*] Hesiod has described the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, as also Ovid, in a more copious manner. The invention of bits and bridles for horses is attributed to the Lapithæ. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 115. *Æn.* 6, v. 601. l. 7, v. 305. —*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 530. l. 14, v. 670.—*Hesiod. in Scut.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Pind.* 2. *Pyth.* —*Strab.* 9.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 304.

Lapithæum, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 3, c. 20.

Lara or Laranda, one of the Naiads daughter of the river Almon in Latium, famous for her beauty and her loquacity, which her parents long endeavoured to correct, but in vain. She revealed to Juno the amours of her husband Jupiter with Juturna, for which the god cut off her tongue, and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. The messenger of the gods fell in love with her by the way, and gratified his passion. Lara became mother of two children, to whom the Romans have paid divine honors according to the opinion of some, under the name of Lares. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 599.

Larentia & Laurentia, a courtezan in the first ages of Rome. *Vid.* Acca.

Lares, gods of inferior power at Rome who presided over houses and families. They were two in number, sons of Mercury by Lara. [*Vid. Lara.*] In process of time their power was extended not only over houses but also over the country and the sea, and we find Lares *Urbani* to preside over the cities, *Familiares* over houses, *Rustici* over the country, *Compitales* over cross ways, *Marini* over the sea, *Viales* over the roads, *Patellarii*, &c. According to the opinion of some, the worship of the gods Lares, who are supposed to be the same as the manes, arises from the ancient custom among the Romans and other nations of burying their dead in their houses, and from their belief that their spirit continually hovered over the houses, for the protection of its inhabitants. The statues of the Lares resembling monkeys, and covered with the skin of a dog, were placed in a niche behind the doors of the houses, or around the hearths. At the feet of the Lares was the figure of a dog barking to intimate their care and vigilance. Incense was burnt on their altars, and a sow was also offered on particular days. Their festivals were observed at Rome in the month of May, when their statues were crowned with garlands of flowers, and offerings of fruit presented. The word Lares seems to be derived from the Etruscan word *Lars*, which signifies conductor, or leader. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 129. —*Plut. in Quæst. Rom.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Horat.* 3, od. 23.—*Plaut. in Aul.* & *Cist.*

Larga, a well known prostitute in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 4, v. 25.

Largus, a Latin poet who wrote a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, where he built the town of Padua. He composed with ease and elegance. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 16, v. 17.

Larides, a son of Daucus or Daunus who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and had his hand cut off with one blow by Pallas the son of Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 391.

Lārīna, a virgin of Italy, who accompanied Camilla in her war against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 655.

Larīnum or Lārīna, now *Larino*, a town of the Frentani on the Tifernus before it falls into the Adriatic. The inhabitants were called *Larinates. Ital.* 15, v. 565.—*Cic. Clu.* 63, 4 *Att.* 12. l. 7, ep. 13.—*Liv.* 22, c. 18. l. 27, c. 40.—*Cæs. C.* 1, c. 23.

Larissa, a daughter of Pelasgus, who gave her name to some cities in Greece. *Paus.* 2, c. 23.——A city between Palestine and Egypt, where Pompey was murdered and buried, according to some accounts. ——A large city on the banks of the Tigris. It had a small pyramid near it, greatly inferior to those of Egypt.——A city of Asia, Minor, on the southern confines of Troas. *Strab.* 13.——Another in Æolia, 70 stadia from Cyme. It is surnamed *Phriconis* by Strabo, by way of distinction. *Strab.* 13. —*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 640.——Another near Ephesus.——Another on the borders of the Peneus in Thessaly, also called *Cremaste* from its situation, (*Pensilis,*) the most famous of all the cities of that name. It was here that Acrisius was inadvertently killed by his grandson Perseus. Jupiter had there a famous temple, on account of which he is called *Larissæus*. The same epithet is also applied to Achilles, who reigned there.

It

It is ſtill extant, and bears the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 542.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 197. —*Lucan.* 6.—*Liv.* 31, c. 46. l. 42, c. 56. ——A citadel of Argos built by Danaus.

Larissæus. *Vid.* Lariſſa.

Larissus, a river of Peloponneſus flowing between Elis and Achaia. *Strab.* 8.—*Liv.* 27, c. 31.

Larius, a large lake of Ciſalpine Gaul, through which the Addua runs in its way into the Po, above Cremona. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 159.

Larnos, a ſmall deſolate iſland on the coaſt of Thrace.

Laronia, a ſhameleſs courtezan in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 2, v. 86.

Lars Tolumnius, a king of the Veientes conquered by the Romans, and put to death, A. U. C. 329. *Liv.* 4, c. 17 & 19.

T. Lartius Florus, a conſul, who appeaſed a ſedition raiſed by the poorer citizens, and was the firſt dictator ever choſen at Rome, B. C. 498. He made Spurius Caſſius his maſter of horſe. *Liv.* 2, c. 18. ——Spurius, one of the three Romans who alone withſtood the fury of Porſenna's army at the head of a bridge while the communication was cutting down behind them. His companions were Cocles and Herminius. *Vid.* Cocles. *Liv.* 2, c. 10 & 18. —*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—The name of Lartius has been common to many Romans.

Lartolætani, a people of Spain.

Larvæ, a name given to the wicked ſpirits and apparitions which, according to the notions of the Romans, iſſued from their graves in the night and came to terrify the world. As the word *larva* ſignifies *a maſk*, whoſe horrid and uncouth appearance often ſerves to frighten children, that name has been given to the ghoſts or ſpectres which ſuperſtition believes to hover around the graves of the dead. Some call them Lemures. *Servius in Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 64. l. v. 152.

Larymna, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple and a ſtatue.——Another in Caria.

Larysium, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 22.

Lassia, an antient name of Andros.

Lassus, or Lasus, a dithyrambic poet born at Hermione in Peloponneſus, about 500 years before Chriſt, and reckoned among the wiſe men of Greece by ſome. He is particularly known by the anſwer he gave to a man who aſked him what could beſt render life pleaſant and confortable? Experience. He was acquainted with muſic. Some fragments of his poetry are to be found in Athenæus. He wrote an ode upon the Centaurs and an hymn to Ceres without inſerting the letter S in the compoſition. *Athen.* 10.

Lasthenes, a governor of Olynthus corrupted by Philip king of Macedonia.——A Cretan demagogue conquered by Metellus the Roman general.——A cruel miniſter at the court of the Seleucidæ, kings of Syria.

Lasthenia, a woman who diſguiſed herſelf to come and hear Plato's leſſons. *Diog.*

Latagus, a king of Pontus who aſſiſted Æetes againſt his enemies, &c. *Flac.* 5, &c.——One of the companions of Æneas killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 697.

Laterānus Plautus, a Roman conſul elect A. D. 65. A conſpiracy with Piſo againſt the emperor Nero proved fatal to him. He was led to execution, where he refuſed to confeſs the aſſociates of the conſpiracy, and did not even frown at the executioner who was as guilty as himſelf, but when a firſt blow could not ſever his head from his body, he looked at the executioner and ſhaking his head he returned it to the hatchet with the greateſt compoſure and it was cut off. There exiſts now a celebrated palace at Rome which derives its name from its ancient poſſeſſors, the Laterani.

Latĕrium, the villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum, near the Liris. *Cic. ad Attic.* 10, ep. 1. l. 4, ep. 7. *ad. fr.* 3, ep. 1.—*Plin.* 15, c. 15.

Latiālis, a ſirname of Jupiter who was worſhipped by the inhabitants of Latium upon mount Albanus at ſtated times. The feſtivals which were firſt inſtituted by Tarquin the Proud, laſted 15 days. *Liv.* 21. ——*Vid.* Feriæ Latinæ.

Latīni, the inhabitants of Latium. *Vid.* Latium.

Latīnius Latiaris, a celebrated informer, &c. *Tacit.*

Latīnus, a ſon of Faunus by Marica, king of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called Latini. He married Amata by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. The ſon died in his infancy, and the daughter called Lavinia, was ſecretly promiſed in marriage by her mother to Turnus king of the Rutuli, one of her moſt powerful admirers. The gods oppoſed this union, and the oracles declared that Lavinia muſt become the wife of a foreign prince. The arrival of Æneas in Italy ſeemed favorable to this prediction, and Latinus, by offering his daughter to the foreign prince and making him his friend and ally, ſeemed to have fulfilled the commands of the oracle. Turnus however diſapproved of the conduct of Latinus, he claimed Lavinia as his lawful wife, and prepared to ſupport his cauſe by

by arms. Æneas took up arms in his own defence, and Latium was the ſeat of the war. After mutual loſſes it was agreed, that the quarrel ſhould be decided by the two rivals, and Latinus promiſed his daughter to the conqueror. Æneas obtained the victory and married Lavinia. Latinus ſoon after died and was ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 9, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, &c. *Faſt.* 2, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1. c. 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 1.——A ſon of Sylvius Æneas ſirnamed alſo Sylvius. He was the 5th king of the Latins and ſucceeded his father. He was father to Alba his ſucceſſor. *Dionyſ.* 1, c. 15.—*Liv.* 2, c. 3.

LĂTIUM, a country of Italy near the river Tiber. It was originally very circumſcribed, extending only from the Tiber to Circeii, but afterwards it comprehended the territories of the Volſci, Æqui, Hernici, Auſones, Umbri, and Rutuli. The firſt inhabitants were called *Aborigines*, and received the name of Latini from Latinus their king. According to others the word is derived from *lateo, to conceal*, becauſe Saturn concealed himſelf there when flying the reſentment of his ſon Jupiter. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus; Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Aſcanius. (*Vid. Alba.*) The Latias, though originally known only among their neighbours, ſoon roſe in conſequence when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 38. 1 8, v. 322.—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Tacit.* 4. *Ann.* 5.

LATIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter at Rome, *Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 2, v. 392.

LATMUS, a mountain of Caria near Miletus. It is famous for the reſidence of Endymion, whom the moon regularly viſited in the night, whence he is often called *Latmius Heros.* [*Vid.* Endymion.] *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2. *Art. Am.* 3.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Strab.* 14.—*Cic.* 1. *Tuſ.* 28.

LATOBIUS, the god of health among the Corinthians.

LATOBRIGI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

LATŌIS, a name of Diana as being the daughter of Latona.——A country houſe near Epheſus.

LATOMIÆ. *Vid.* Latumiæ.

LATŌNA, a daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, or, according to Homer, of Saturn. She was admired for her beauty, and celebrated for the favors which ſhe granted to Jupiter. Juno, always jealous of her huſband's amours, made Latona the object of her vengeance, and ſent the ſerpent Python to diſturb her peace and perſecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of her pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra, influenced by Juno, refuſed to give her a place where ſhe might find reſt and bring forth. Neptune, moved with compaſſion, ſtruck with his trident, and made immoveable the iſland of Delos which before wandered in the Ægean, and appeared ſometimes above, and ſometimes below, the ſurface of the ſea. Latona, changed into a quail by Jupiter, came to Delos, where ſhe reſumed her original ſhape, and gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning againſt a palm tree or an olive. Her repoſe was of ſhort duration, Juno diſcovered the place of her retreat, and obliged her to fly from Delos. She wandered over the greateſt part of the world, and in Caria, where her fatigue compelled her to ſtop, ſhe was inſulted and ridiculed by peaſants of whom ſhe aſked for water, while they were weeding a marſh. Their refuſal and inſolence provoked her, and ſhe intreated Jupiter to puniſh their barbarity. They were all changed into frogs. She was expoſed to repeated inſults by Niobe, who boaſted herſelf greater than the mother of Apollo and Diana, and ridiculed the preſents which the piety of her neighbours had offered to Latona. [*Vid. Niobe.*] Her beauty proved fatal to the giant Tityus, whom Apollo and Diana put to death. [*Vid. Tityus.*] At laſt, Latona, though perſecuted and expoſed to the reſentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and ſaw her children receive divine honors. Her worſhip was generally eſtabliſhed where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, &c. where ſhe had temples. She had an oracle in Egypt, celebrated for the true deciſive anſwers which it gave. *Diod.* 5.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 155.—*Pauſ.* 2 & 3.—*Homer. Il.* 21. *Hymn. in Ap. & Dian.*—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 160.—*Hygin.* fab. 140.

LATOPŎLIS, a city of Egypt. *Strab.*

LATOUS, a name given to Apollo as ſon of Latona. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 9.

LATREUS, one of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid.*

LAUDĂMIA, a daughter of Alexander king of Epirus and Olympias daughter of Pyrrhus, killed in a temple of Diana, by the enraged populace. *Juſtin*, 28, c. 3.——The wife of Proteſilaus. *Vid.* Laodamia.

LAUDICE. *Vid.* Laodice.

LAVERNA, the goddeſs of thieves and diſhoneſt perſons at Rome. She did not only preſide over robbers, called from her *Laverniones*, but ſhe protected ſuch as deceived others, or formed their ſecret machi-

machinations in obſcurity and ſilence. Her worſhip was very popular, and the Romans raiſed her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumſtance, was called the gate of Laverna. She was generally repreſented by a head without a body. *Horat.* 1, ep. 16, v. 60.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.——A place mentioned by *Plut.* &c.

LAVERNIUM, a temple of Laverna, near Formiæ. *Cic.* 7. *Att.* 8.

LAUFELLA, a wanton woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 319.

LAVIANA, a province of Armenia Minor.

LĂVĪNIA, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to her relation king Turnus, but becauſe the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign prince, ſhe was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus. [*Vid. Latinus.*] At her huſband's death ſhe was left pregnant, and being fearful of the tyranny of Aſcanius her ſon-in-law, ſhe fled into the woods, where ſhe brought forth a ſon called Æneas Sylvius. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, & 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 507.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

LAVĪNIUM or LAVĪNUM, a town of Italy, built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia, the founder's wife. It was the capital of Latium during the reign of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 262.—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 2.

LAURA, a place near Alexandria in Egypt.

LAUREACUM, a town at the confluence of the Ens and the Danube, now *Lorch.*

LAURENTĀLIA, certain feſtivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, in the calends of January. They were, in proceſs of time, part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 57.

LAURENTES AGRI, the country in the neighbourhood of Laurentum. *Tibull.* 2, el. 5, v. 41.

LAURENTIA. *Vid.* Acca.

LAURENTĪNI, the inhabitants of Latium. They received this name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country. King Latinus found one of uncommon largeneſs and beauty, when he was going to build a temple to Apollo, and the tree was conſecrated to the god. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 59.

LAURENTUM now *Paterno*, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus. *Vid. Laurentini. Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

LAURENTIUS, belonging to Laurentum or Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 709.

LAURION, a place of Attica, where were gold mines, from which the Athenians drew conſiderable revenues, and with which they built their fleets by the advice of Themiſtocles. Theſe mines failed before the age of Strabo. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 9.

LAURON, a town of Spain, where Pompey's ſon was conquered by Cæſar's army.

LAUS, now *Laino*, a town on a river of the ſame name, which forms the ſouthern boundary of Lucania. *Strab.* 6.

LAUS POMPEIA, a town of Italy, founded by a colony ſent thither by Pompey.

LAUSUS, a ſon of Numitor, and brother of Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius, who uſurped his father's throne. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 54.——A ſon of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians, killed by Æneas in the war which his father and Turnus made againſt the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 649. l. 10, v. 426, &c.

LAUTIUM, a city of Latium.

LAUTUMIÆ or LATOMIÆ, a priſon at Syracuſe cut out of the ſolid rock by Dionyſius, and now converted into a ſubterraneous garden filled with numerous ſhrubs, floriſhing in luxuriant variety. *Cic. Ver.* 5, c. 27.—*Liv.* 26, v. 27. l. 32, c. 26.

LEADES, a ſon of Aſtacus, who killed Eteoclus. *Apollod.*

LEÆI, a nation of Pæonia, near Macedonia.

LEÆNA, an Athenian harlot. *Vid.* Læna.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero. [*Vid.* Hero.]——A Mileſian, who wrote an hiſtorical commentary upon his country.

LEANDRE, a daughter of Amyclas, who married Arcas. *Apollod.*

LEANDRIAS, a Lacedæmonian refugee at Thebes, who declared, according to an ancient oracle, that Sparta would loſe the ſuperiority over Greece when conquered by the Thebans at Leuctra. *Diod.* 15.

LEANIRA, a daughter of Amyclas. *Vid.* Leandre.

LEARCHUS, a ſon of Athamas and Ino, cruſhed to death againſt a wall by his father, in a fit of madneſs. [*Vid.* Athamas.] *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 490.

LEBĂDĒA, now *Lioadias*, a town of Bœotia, near mount Helicon. It received this name from the mother of Aſpledon, and became famous for the oracle and cave of Trophonius. No moles could live there, according to Pliny. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 16, c. 36.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 59.

LEBĔDUS or LEBĔDOS, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where feſtivals were yearly obſerved in honor of Bacchus, and where Trophonius had a cave and a temple. Lyſimachus deſtroyed it, and carried part of the inhabitants to Epheſus. It had been founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the ſons of Codrus. *Strab.* 14.—*Horat.*

—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11, v. 7.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142.—*Cic.* 1. *Div.* 33.

Lebēna, a commercial town of Crete, with a temple sacred to Æsculapius. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.

Lĕbinthos & Lebynthos, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, near Patmos. *Strab.* 10, —*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 222.

Lechæum, now *Pelago*, a port of Corinth, in the bay of Corinth. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 381.—*Liv.* 32, c. 23.

Lectum, a promontory, now cape Baba, ſeparating Troas from Æolia.—*Liv.* 37, c. 37.

Lecythus, a town of Eubœa.

Leda, a daughter of king Theſpius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus, king of Sparta. She was ſeen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, when ſhe was ſome few days advanced in her pregnancy, and the god ſtruck with her beauty, reſolved to deceive her. He perſuaded Venus to change herſelf into an eagle, while he aſſumed the form of a ſwan; and, after this metamorphoſis, Jupiter, as if fearful of the tyrannical cruelty of the bird of prey, fled through the air into the arms of Leda, who willingly ſheltered the trembling ſwan from the aſſaults of his ſuperior enemy. The careſſes with which the naked Leda received the ſwan, enabled Jupiter to avail himſelf of his ſituation, and, nine months after this adventure, the wife of Tyndarus brought forth two eggs, of one of which ſprang Pollux and Helena, and of the other Caſtor and Clytemneſtra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father. Some mythologiſts attribute this amour to Nemeſis, and not to Leda; and they further mention, that Leda was entruſted with the education of the children which ſprang from the eggs brought forth by Nemeſis. [*Vid. Helena.*] To reconcile this diverſity of opinions, others maintain that Leda received the name of Nemeſis after death. Homer and Heſiod make no mention of the metamorphoſis of Jupiter into a ſwan, whence ſome have imagined that the fable was unknown to theſe two ancient poets, and probably invented ſince their age. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 10. —*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109.—*Heſiod.* 17, v. 55. —*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Iſocr. in Hel.*—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Eurip. in Hel.*——A famous dancer in the age of *Juvenal* 6, v. 63.

Ledæa, an epithet given to Hermione, &c. as related to Leda. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 328.

Ledus now *Lez*, a river of Gaul near the modern Montpelier. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Lĕgio, a corps of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, whoſe numbers have been different at different times. The legion under Romulus conſiſted of 3000 foot and 300 horſe, and was ſoon after augmented to 4000, after the admiſſion of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it conſiſted of 5000 ſoldiers, and afterwards it decreaſed to 4000, or 4500. Marius made it conſiſt of 6200, beſides 700 horſe. This was the period of its greatneſs in numbers. Livy ſpeaks of ten, and even eighteen, legions kept at Rome. During the conſular government it was uſual to levy and fit up four legions, which were divided between the two conſuls. This number was however often increaſed, as time and occaſion required. Auguſtus maintained a ſtanding army of twenty-three or twenty-five legions, and this number was ſeldom diminiſhed. In the reign of Tiberius there were 27 legions, and the peace eſtabliſhment of Adrian maintained no leſs than 30 of theſe formidable brigades. They were diſtributed over the Roman empire, and their ſtations were ſettled and permanent. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions; ſixteen were ſtationed on the banks of the Rhine and Danube, viz. two in Lower, and three in Upper, Germany; one in Noricum, one in Rhætia, three in Mœſia, four in Pannonia, and two in Dacia. Eight were ſtationed on the Euphrates, ſix of which remained in Syria, and two in Cappadocia, while the remote provinces of Egypt, Africa, and Spain, were guarded each by a ſingle legion. Beſides theſe, the tranquillity of Rome was preſerved by 20,000 ſoldiers, who, under the titles of city cohorts and of prætorian guards, watched over the ſafety of the monarch and of the capital. The legions were diſtinguiſhed by different appellations, and generally borrowed their name from the order in which they were firſt raiſed, as *prima*, *ſecunda*, *tertia*, *quarta*, &c. Beſides this diſtinction, another more expreſſive was generally added, as from the name of the emperor who embodied them, as *Auguſta*, *Claudiana*, *Galbiana*, *Flavia*, *Ulpia*, *Trajana*, *Antoniana*, &c. from the provinces or quarters where they were ſtationed, as *Britannica*, *Cyrenica*, *Gallica*, &c. from the provinces which had been ſubdued by their valor, as *Parthica*, *Scythica*, *Arabica*, *Africana*, &c. from the names of the deities whom their generals particularly worſhipped, as *Minervia*, *Apollinaris*, &c. or from more trifling accidents, as *Martia*, *Fulminatrix*, *Rapax*, *Adjutrix*, &c. Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and every manipulus into three centuries or *ordines*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*, lieutenant. The ſtandards born by the legions were various. In the firſt ages of Rome a wolf was the ſtandard, in honor of Romulus; after that a hog, becauſe that animal was generally ſacrificed at

at the concluſion of a treaty, and therefore it indicated that war is undertaken for the obtaining of peace. A minotaur was ſometimes the ſtandard, to intimate the ſecrecy with which the general was to act, in commemoration of the labyrinth. Sometimes a horſe or a boar was uſed, till the age of Marius, who changed all theſe for the eagle, being a repreſentation of that bird in ſilver, holding ſometimes a thunderbolt in its claws. The Roman eagle ever after remained in uſe, though Trajan made uſe of the dragon.

Leitus, one of the five Bœotian generals who came to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2. ——One of the Argonauts, ſon of Alector. *Apollod.* 2, c. 9.

Lelaps, a dog that never failed to ſeize and conquer whatever animal he was ordered to purſue. It was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herſelf to her huſband by preſenting him with that valuable preſent. According to ſome, Procris had received it from Minos, as a reward for the dangerous wounds of which ſhe had cured him. *Hygin.* fab. 128.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 771.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.——One of Actæon's dogs.

Lĕlĕges, (*αλεγω, to gather*) a wandering people, compoſed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Altes their king. Achilles plundered their country, and obliged them to retire to the neighbourhood of Halicarnaſſus, where they fixed their habitation. The inhabitants of Laconia and Megara bore this name for ſome time, from Lelex, one of their kings. *Strab.* 7 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725.—*Pauſ.* 3. c. 1.

Lelegeis, a name applied to Miletus becauſe once poſſeſſed by the Leleges. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Lelex, an Egyptian, who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about 200 years before the Trojan war. His ſubjects were called from him *Leleges*, and the place *Lelegeia mœnia. Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.——A Greek, who was the firſt king of Laconia in Peloponneſus. His ſubjects were alſo called *Leleges*, and the country where he reigned *Lelegia. Id.*

Lemanis, a place in Britain, where Cæſar is ſuppoſed to have firſt landed, and therefore placed by ſome at Lime in Kent.

Lemannus, a lake in the country of the Allobroges, through which the Rhone flows. It is now called the lake of Geneva or Lauſanne. *Lucan.* 1, v. 396.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Lemnos, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, between Tenedos, Imbros, and Samothrace. It was ſacred to Vulcan, called *Lemnius pater*, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. [*Vid. Vulcanus.*] It was celebrated for two horrible maſſacres, that of the Lemnian women murdering their huſbands, [*Vid. Hipſipyle.*] and that of the Lemnians, or Pelaſgi, in killing all the children they had had by ſome Athenian women, whom they had carried away to become their wives. Theſe two acts of cruelty have given riſe to the proverb of *Lemnian actions*, which is applied to all barbarous and inhuman deeds. The firſt inhabitants of Lemnos were the Pelaſgi, or rather the Thracians, who were murdered by their wives. After them came the children of the Lemnian widows by the Argonauts, whoſe deſcendants were at laſt expelled by the Pelaſgi, about 1100 years before the Chriſtian era. Lemnos is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who ſays, that it is often ſhadowed by mount Athos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles. It has been called *Hipſipyle*, from queen Hipſipyle. It is famous for a certain kind of earth or chalk, called *terra Lemnia*, or *terra ſigillata*, from the ſeal or impreſſion which it can bear. As the inhabitants were blackſmiths, the poets have taken occaſion to fix the forges of Vulcan in that iſland, and to conſecrate the whole country to his divinity. Lemnos is alſo celebrated for a labyrinth, which, according to ſome traditions, ſurpaſſed thoſe of Crete and Egypt. Some remains of it were ſtill viſible in the age of Pliny. The iſland of Lemnos, now called *Stalimene*, was reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades, and the Carians, who then inhabited it, obliged to emigrate. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 454.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 593.—*C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Strab.* 1, 2, & 7.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 140.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flac.* 2, v. 78.—*Ovid. Art. Am.* 3.—*Stat.* 3. *Theb.* 274.

Lemovices, a people of Gaul, now *Lemouſin & Limoges. Cæſ. G.* 7, *G.* 4

Lemovii, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Lĕmŭres, the manes of the dead. The ancients ſuppoſed that the ſouls, after death, wandered all over the world, and diſturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good ſpirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *Larvæ*, or *Lemures*. They terrified the good, and continually haunted the wicked and impious; and the Romans had the ſuperſtition to celebrate feſtivals in their honor, called *Lemuria* or *Lemuralia*, in the month of May. They were firſt inſtituted by Romulus to appeaſe the manes of his brother Remus, from whom they were called *Remuria*, and, by corruption, *Lemuria*. Theſe ſolemnities continued three nights, during which the temples of the gods were ſhut, and marriages prohibited. It was uſual for the people

people to throw black beans on the graves of the deceaſed, or to burn them, as the ſmell was ſuppoſed to be inſupportable to them. They alſo muttered magical words, and, by beating kettles and drums, they believed that the ghoſts would depart, and no longer come to terrify their relations upon earth. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 421, &c.

LĔMŪRIA & LĔMŪRĀLIA. *Vid.* Lemures.

LENÆUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, from ληνος, *a wine preſs*. There was a feſtival, called *Lenæa*, celebrated in his honor, in which the ceremonies obſerved at the other feſtivals of the god chiefly prevailed. There were, beſides, poetical contentions, &c. *Pauſ.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 4. *Æn.* 4, v. 207. —*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 14.——A learned grammarian, ordered by Pompey to tranſlate into Latin ſome of the phyſical manuſcripts of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

LENTŬLUS, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. The moſt illuſtrious were L. Corn. Lentulus, a conſul, A. U. C. 428. who diſperſed ſome robbers who infeſted Umbria.——Batiatus Lentulus, a man who trained up ſome gladiators at Capua, which eſcaped from his ſchool.——Corn. Lentulus, ſirnamed *Sura*. He joined in Catiline's conſpiracy, and aſſiſted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full ſenate by Cicero, and put in priſon, and afterwards executed.——A conſul who triumphed over the Samnites.——Cn. Lentulus, ſirnamed *Gætulicus*, was made conſul, A. D. 26, and was, ſome time after, put to death by Tiberius, who was jealous of his great popularity. He wrote an hiſtory, mentioned by Suetonius, and attempted alſo poetry.——L. Lentulus, a friend of Pompey, put to death in Africa.——P. Corn. Lentulus, a prætor, defeated by the rebellious ſlaves in Sicily.——Lentulus Spinther, a ſenator, kindly uſed by J. Cæſar, &c.——A tribune at the battle of Cannæ.——P. Lentulus, a friend of Brutus, mentioned by Cicero (*de Orat.* 1, c. 48.) as a great and conſummate ſtateſman.——Beſides theſe, there are a few others, whoſe name is only mentioned in hiſtory, and whoſe life was not marked by any uncommon event. The conſulſhip was in the family of the Lentuli in the years of Rome 428, 477, 515, 516, 551, 553, 594, 596, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* —*Liv.*—*Flor.*—*Plin.*—*Plut.*—*Eutrop.*

LEO, a native of Byzantium, who floriſhed 350 years before the Chriſtian era. His philoſophical and political talents endeared him to his countrymen, and he was always ſent upon every important occaſion as ambaſſador to Athens, or to the court of Philip, king of Macedonia. This monarch, well acquainted with the abilities of Leo, was ſenſible that his views and claims to Byzantium would never ſucceed while it was protected by the vigilance of ſuch a patriotic citizen. To remove him he had recourſe to artifice and perfidy. A letter was forged, in which Leo made ſolemn promiſes of betraying his country to the king of Macedonia for money. This was no ſooner known than the people ran enraged to the houſe of Leo, and the philoſopher, to avoid their fury, and without attempting his juſtification, ſtrangled himſelf. He had written ſome treatiſes upon phyſic and hiſtory, which have been loſt. *Plut.*——A Corinthian at Syracuſe, &c.——A king of Sparta.——A ſon of Eurycrates. *Athen.* 12.—*Philoſtr.*——An emperor of the eaſt, ſirnamed the *Thracian*. He reigned 17 years, and died A. D. 474, being ſucceeded by Leo the Second for 10 months, and afterwards by Zeno.

LEOCORION, a monument erected by the Athenians to Paſithea, Theope, and Eubule, daughters of Leos, who immolated themſelves when an oracle had ordered that, to ſtop the raging peſtilence, ſome of the blood of the citizens muſt be ſhed. *Ælian.* 12, c. 28.—*Cic. N. D.* 3, c. 19.

LEOCRĂTES, an Athenian general, who floriſhed B. C. 460, &c. *Diod.* 11.

LEODĂMAS, a ſon of Eteocles, one of the ſeven Theban chiefs who defended the city againſt the Argives. He killed Ægialeus, and was himſelf killed by Alcmæon.——A ſon of Hector and Andromache. *Dictys. Cret.*

LEODŎCUS, one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.*

LEOGŎRAS, an Athenian debauchee, who maintained the courtezan Myrrhina.

LEON, a king of Sparta. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204. ——A town of Sicily, near Syracuſe. *Liv.* 24, c. 25.

LEONA, a courtezan, called alſo Læna. *Vid.* Læna.

LEONĂTUS, one of Alexander's generals. His father's name was Eunus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Alexander's conqueſt of Aſia, and once ſaved the king's life in a dangerous battle. After the death of Alexander, at the general diviſion of the provinces, he received for his portion that part of Phrygia which borders on the Helleſpont. He was empowered by Perdiccas to aſſiſt Eumenes in making himſelf maſter of the province of Cappadocia, which had been allotted to him. Like the reſt of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion. He aſpired to the ſovereignty of Macedonia, and ſecretly communicated to Eumenes the different plans he meant to purſue to execute his deſigns. He paſſed from Aſia into Europe to aſſiſt Antipater againſt the Athenians, and was

killed in a battle which was fought soon after his arrival. Historians have mentioned, as an instance of the luxury of Leonatus, that he employed a number of camels to procure some earth from Egypt to wrestle upon, as, in his opinion, it seemed better calculated for that purpose. *Plut. in Alex.* —*Curt.*—*Diod.* 18.—*C. Nep. in Eum.*—— A Macedonian with Pyrrhus in Italy against the Romans.

Leonĭdas, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenicæ, sent by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. He was offered the kingdom of Greece by the enemy, if he would not oppose his views; but Leonidas heard the proposal with indignation, and observed, that he preferred death for his country, to an unjust though extensive dominion over it. Before the engagement Leonidas exhorted his soldiers, and told them all to dine heartily, as they were to sup in the realms of Pluto. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the 300 Spartans, who alone had refused to abandon the scene of action, withstood the enemy with such vigor, that they were obliged to retire, wearied and conquered during three successive days, till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, had the perfidy to conduct a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one escaped of the 300; he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches, for flying ingloriously from a battle in which his brave companions, with their royal leader, had perished. This celebrated battle, which happened 480 years before the Christian era, taught the Greeks to despise the numbers of the Persians, and to rely upon their own strength and intrepidity. Temples were raised to the fallen hero, and festivals, called *Leonidea*, yearly celebrated at Sparta, in which free-born youths contended. Leonidas, as he departed for the battle from Lacedæmon, gave no other injunction to his wife, but, after his death, to marry a man of virtue and honor, to raise from her children deserving of the name and greatness of her first husband. *Herodot.* 7, c. 120, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them.*—*Justin.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 6.—*Paus.* 3, c. 4.—*Plut. in Lyc. & Cleom.* ——A king of Sparta after Areus II. 257 years before Christ. He was driven from his kingdom by Cleombrotus, his son-in-law, and afterwards re-established.——A preceptor to Alexander the Great.——A friend of Parmenio, appointed commander, by Alexander, of the soldiers who lamented the death of Parmenio, and who formed a separate cohort. *Curt.* 7, c. 2 ——A learned man of Rhodes, greatly commended by Strabo, &c.

Leontium & Leontīni, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the seashore. It was built by a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa, and was, according to some accounts, once the habitation of the Læstrygones, for which reason the neighbouring fields are often called *Læstrygonii campi*. The country was extremely fruitful, whence Cicero calls it the grand magazine of Sicily. The wine which it produced was the best of the island. The people of Leontium implored the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, B. C. 427. *Thucyd.* 6.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 467.—*Ital.* 14, v. 126.

Leontium, a celebrated courtezan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his most renowned pupils. She prostituted herself to the philosopher's scholars, and even to Epicurus himself, if we believe the reports which were raised by some of his enemies. [*Vid. Epicurus.*] Metrodotus shared her favors in the most unbounded manner, and by him she had a son, to whom Epicurus was so partial that he recommended him to his executors on his dying bed. Leontium not only professed herself a warm admirer and follower of the doctrines of Epicurus, but she even wrote a book in support of them against Theophrastus. This book was valuable, if we believe the testimony and criticism of Cicero, who praised the purity and elegance of its stile, and the truly Attic turn of the expressions. Leontium had also a daughter called Danae, who married Sophron. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 33.

Leontocephălus, a strongly fortified city of Phrygia. *Plut.*

Leonton or Leontopŏlis, a town of Egypt, where lions are worshipped. *Ælian. H. An.* 12, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 10.

Leontychides. *Vid.* Leotychides.

Leos, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens. *Vid.* Leocorion.

Leosthĕnes, an Athenian general, who, after Alexander's death, drove Antipater to Thessaly, where he besieged him in the town of Lamia. The success which for a while attended his arms was soon changed by a fatal blow which he received from a stone thrown by the besieged, B. C. 323. The death of Leosthenes was followed by a total defeat of the Athenian forces. The funeral oration over his body was pronounced at Athens by Hyperides, in the absence of Demosthenes, who had been lately banished for taking a bribe from Harpalus. [*Vid. Lamiacum.*] *Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Strab.* 9. ——Another general of Athens, condemned on account of the bad success which attended his arms against Peparethos.

Leotychides, a king of Sparta, son of Menares,

Menares, of the family of the Proclidæ He was ſet over the Grecian fleet, and, by his courage and valor, he put an end to the Perſian war at the famous battle of Mycale. It is ſaid that he cheared the ſpirits of his fellow ſoldiers at Mycale, who were anxious for their countrymen in Greece, by raiſing a report that a battle had been fought at Platæa, in which the barbarians had been defeated. This ſucceeded, and though the information was falſe, yet a battle was fought at Platæa, in which the Greeks obtained the victory the ſame day that the Perſian fleet was deſtroyed at Mycale. Leotychides was accuſed of a capital crime by the Ephori, and, to avoid the puniſhment which his guilt ſeemed to deſerve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he periſhed, B. C. 469, after a reign of 22 years. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Archidamus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.——A ſon of Agis, king of Sparta, by Timæa. The legitimacy of his birth was diſputed by ſome, and it was generally believed that he was the ſon of Alcibiades. He was prevented from aſcending the throne of Sparta by Lyſander, though Agis had declared him upon his death-bed his lawful ſon and heir, and Ageſilaus was appointed in his place. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.*—*Plut.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.

Lepĭda, a noble woman, accuſed of attempts to poiſon her huſband, from whom ſhe had been ſeparated for 20 years. She was condemned under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 22.——A woman who married Scipio.——Domitia, a daughter of Druſus and Antonia, great niece to Auguſtus, and aunt to the emperor Nero. She is deſcribed by Tacitus as a common proſtitute, infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty. She was put to death by means of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tacit.*——A wife of Galba the emperor.——A wife of Caſſius, &c.

Lepĭdus M. Æmilius, a Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Auguſtus and Antony. He was of an illuſtrious family, and, like the reſt of his contemporaries, he was remarkable for his ambition, to which was added a narrowneſs of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. He was ſent againſt Cæſar's murderers, and, ſome time after, he leagued with M. Antony, who had gained the heart of his ſoldiers by artifice, and that of their commander by his addreſs. When his influence and power among the ſoldiers had made him one of the triumvirs, he ſhewed his cruelty, like his colleagues, by his proſcriptions, and even ſuffered his own brother to be ſacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirate. He received Africa as his portion in the diviſion of the empire; but his indolence ſoon rendered him deſpicable in the eyes of his ſoldiers and of his colleagues; and Auguſtus, who was well acquainted with the unpopularity of Lepidus, went to his camp and obliged him to reſign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this degrading event, he ſunk into obſcurity, and retired, by order of Auguſtus, to Cerceii, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Latium, where he ended his days in peace, B. C. 13, and where he was forgotten as ſoon as out of power. *Appian.*—*Plut. in Aug.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 6 & 7.——A Roman conſul, ſent to be the guardian of young Ptolemy Epiphanes, whom his father had left to the care of the Roman people. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 67.—*Juſtin.* 30, c. 3.——A ſon of Julia, the grand-daughter of Auguſtus. He was intended by Caius as his ſucceſſor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with Agrippina when young. *Dion.* 59.——An orator mentioned by *Cicero in Brut.*——A cenſor, A. U. C. 734.

Lephyrium, a city of Cilicia.

Lepīnus, a mountain of Italy. *Colum.* 10.

Lepontii, a people at the ſource of the Rhine. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.

Lepreos, a ſon of Pyrgeus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; upon which he killed an ox and eat it up. He afterwards challenged Hercules to a trial of ſtrength, and was killed. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 5.

Leprium or Lepreos, a town of Elis. *Cic.* 6. *Att.* 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Leptĭnes, a general of Demetrius, who ordered Cn. Octavius, one of the Roman ambaſſadors, to be put to death.——A ſon of Hermocrates, of Syracuſe, brother to Dionyſius. He was ſent by his brother againſt the Carthaginians, and experienced ſo much ſucceſs that he ſunk fifty of their ſhips. He was afterwards defeated by Mago, and baniſhed by Dionyſius. He always continued a faithful friend to the intereſts of his brother, though naturally an avowed enemy to tyranny and oppreſſion. He was killed in a battle with the Carthaginians. *Diod.* 15.——A famous orator at Athens, who endeavoured to unload the people from oppreſſive taxes. He was oppoſed by Demoſthenes.——A tyrant of Apollonia, in Sicily, who ſurrendered to Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.

Leptis, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called *Major*, now *Lebida*, was near the Syrtes, and had been built by a Tyrian or Sidonian colony. The other, called *Minor*, now *Lemta*, was about eighteen Roman miles from Adrumetum. It paid every day a talent to the republic of Carthage, by way of tribute. *Lucan.* 2,

v. 251.—*Plin.* 5, c. 19.—*Salluſt. in Jug.* 77.—*Mela.* 1, c. 8.—*Strab.* 3, v. 256.—*Cæſ. C.* 2, c. 38.—*Cic.* 5. *Verr.* 59.

LERIA, an iſland in the Ægean Sea, on the coaſt of Caria, about eighteen miles in circumference. Its inhabitants were very diſhoneſt. *Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 125.

LERĬNA or PLANASIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Gaul. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.

LERNA, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered huſbands. It was there alſo that Hercules killed the famous hydra. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 803. *& lib.* 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 597.—*Lucret.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 638.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 15.——There was a feſtival, called *Lernæa*, celebrated there in honor of Bacchus, Proſerpine, and Ceres. The Argives uſed to carry fire to this ſolemnity from a temple upon mount Crathis, dedicated to Diana. *Pauſ.*

LERO, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Gaul.

LEROS. *Vid.* Leria.

LESBOS, a large iſland in the Ægean ſea, now known by the name of *Metelin*, 168 miles in circumference. It has been ſeverally called *Pelaſgia*, from the Pelaſgi by whom it was firſt peopled, *Macaria* from Macareus who ſettled in it, and *Leſbos* from the ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor of Macareus who bore the ſame name. The chief towns of Leſbos were Methymna and Mitylene. Leſbos was originally governed by kings, but they were afterwards ſubjected to the neighbouring powers. The wine which it produced was greatly eſteemed by the antients, and ſtill is in the ſame repute among the moderns. The Leſbians were ſo debauched and diſſipate, that the epithet of *Leſbian* was often uſed to ſignify debauchery and extravagance. Leſbos has given birth to many illuſtrious perſons, ſuch as Arion, Terpander, &c. The beſt verſes were by way of eminence often called *Leſbeum carmen*, from Alcæus and Sappho, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their poetical compoſitions, and were alſo natives of the place. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 90.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 160.

LESBUS or LESBOS, a ſon of Lapithas, grandſon of Æolus, who married Methymna daughter of Macareus. He ſucceeded his father-in-law, and gave his name to the iſland over which he reigned.

LESCHES, a Greek poet of Leſbos, who floriſhed B. C. 600. Some ſuppoſe him to be the author of the little Iliad, of which only few verſes remain quoted by *Pauſ.* 10, c. 25.

LESTRĪGŎNES. *Vid.* Læſtrygones.

LETĀNUM, a town of Propontis, built by the Athenians.

LETHÆUS, a river of Lydia flowing by Magneſia into the Mæander. *Strab.* 10, &c.——Another of Macedonia.——Of Crete.

LĒTHE, one of the rivers of hell, whoſe waters the ſouls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain ſpace of time in Tartarus. It had the power of making them forget whatever they had done, ſeen, or heard before, as the name implies, λήθη, *oblivion*.——Lethe is a river of Africa, near the Syrtes, which runs under the ground, and ſome time after riſes again, whence the origin of the fable of the Lethean ſtreams of oblivion.——There is alſo a river of that name in Spain.——Another in Bœotia, whoſe waters were drunk by thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Lucan.* 9, v. 355.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 1, v. 47.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 545. *Æn.* 6, v. 714.—*Ital.* 1, v. 235. l. 10, v. 555.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.—*Horat.* 4, od. 7, v. 27.

LETUS, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 41, c. 18.

LEVĀNA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the action of the perſon who took up from the ground a newly born child, after it had been placed there by the midwife. This was generally done by the father, and ſo religiouſly obſerved was this ceremony, that the legitimacy of a child could be diſputed without it.

LEUCA, a town of the Salentines near a cape of the ſame name in Italy. *Lucan.* 5, v. 376.——A town of Ionia——of Crete——of Argolis. *Strab.* 6, &c.

LEUCAS or LEUCADIA, an iſland of the Ionian ſea now called *St. Maura*, near the coaſt of Epirus, famous for a promontory called *Leucate*, *Leucas*, or *Leucates*, where deſponding lovers threw themſelves into the ſea. Sappho had recourſe to this leap to free herſelf from the violent paſſion which ſhe entertained for Phaon. The word is derived from λευκος, *white*, on account of the whiteneſs of its rocks. Apollo had a temple on the promontory, whence he is often called *Leucadius*. The iſland was formerly joined to the continent by a narrow iſthmus, which the inhabitants dug through after the Peloponneſian war. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 171.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Ital.* 15, v. 302.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 274. l. 8, v. 677.——A town of Phœnicia.

LEUCASION, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

LEUCASPIS,

Leucaspis, a Lycian, one of the companions of Æneas, drowned in the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 334.

Leucate. *Vid.* Leucas.

Leuce, a small island in the Euxine sea, of a triangular form, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes. According to the poets, the souls of the ancient heroes were placed there as in the Elysian fields, where they enjoyed perpetual felicity, and reaped the repose to which their benevolence to mankind, and their exploits during life, seemed to entitle them. From that circumstance it has often been called the island of the blessed, &c. According to some accounts Achilles celebrated there his nuptials with Iphigenia, or rather Helen, and shared the pleasures of the place with the manes of Ajax, &c. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Q. Calab.* 3, v 773.——One of the Oceanides whom Pluto carried into his kingdom.

Leuci, a people of Gaul, between the Moselle and the Maese. Their capital is now called *Toul. Cæs. B. G* 1, c 40.——Mountains on the west of Crete, appearing at a distance like *white* clouds, whence the name.

Leucippe, one of the Oceanides.

Leucippides, the daughters of Leucippus. *Vid.* Leucippus.

Leucippus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Christ, disciple to Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. Many of his hypotheses have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diogenes* has written his life.——A brother of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who married Philodice daughter of Inachus, by whom he had two daughters, Hilaira and Phœbe, known by the patronymic of Leucippides. They were carried away by their cousins Castor and Pollux, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with Lynceus and Idas. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v 701.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10. &c.—*Paus.* 3, 17 & 26.——A son of Xanthus, descended from Bellerophon. He became deeply enamoured of one of his sisters, and when he was unable to check or restrain his unnatural passion, he resolved to gratify it. He acquainted his mother with it, and threatened to murder himself if she attempted to oppose his views or remove his affection. The mother, rather than lose a son whom she tenderly loved, cherished his passion, and by her consent her daughter yielded herself to the arms of her brother. Some time after the father resolved to give his daughter in marriage to a Lycian prince. The future husband was informed that the daughter of Xanthus secretly entertained a lover, and he communicated the intelligence to the father. Xanthus upon this secretly watched his daughter, and when Leucippus had introduced himself to her bed, the father, in his eagerness to discover the seducer, occasioned a little noise in the room. The daughter was alarmed, and as she attempted to escape she received a mortal wound from her father, who took her to be the lover. Leucippus came to her assistance, and stabbed his father in the dark, without knowing who he was. This accidental parricide obliged Leucippus to fly from his country. He came to Crete, where the inhabitants refused to give him an asylum, when acquainted with the atrociousness of his crime, and he at last came to Ephesus, where he died in the greatest misery and remorse. *Hermesianax apud Parthen.* c. 5.——A son of Œnomaus, who became enamoured of Daphne, and to obtain her confidence disguised himself in a female dress, and attended his mistress as a companion. He gained the affections of Daphne by his obsequiousness and attention, but his artifice at last proved fatal, for when Daphne and her attendants were bathing in the Ladon, the sex of Leucippus was discovered, and he perished by the darts of the females. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.—*Paus.* 8, c. 20.——A son of Hercules by Marse, one of the daughters of Thespius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.

Leucŏla, a part of Cyprus.

Leucon, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the useful arts, and greatly encouraged commerce. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.——A son of Athamas and Themisto. *Paus.* 6, c. 22.——A king of Pontus killed by his brother, whose bed he had defiled. *Ovid. in Ib.* 3.——A town of Africa near Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

Leucōne, a daughter of Aphidas, who gave her name to a fountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

Leucōnes, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Leuconoe, a daughter of Lycambes. The Leuconoe to whom Horace addresses his 1 od. 11, seems to be a fictitious name.

Leucopĕtra, a place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the consul Mummius.——A promontory six miles east from Rhegium in Italy, where the Apeninnes terminate and sink into the sea.

Leucŏphrys, a temple of Diana, with a city of the same name, near the Mæander.—An ancient name of Tenedos. *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

Leucopŏlis, a town of Caria.

Leucos, a river of Macedonia near Pydna.——A man, &c. *Vid.* Idomeneus.

Leucosia, a ſmall iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there, or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the ſea. *Strab.* 5. —*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

Leucosyrii, a people of Aſia Minor, called afterwards Cappadocians. *Strab.* 12. The ſame name is given to the inhabitants of Cilicia where it borders on Cappadocia. *C. Nep.* 14, c. 1.

Leucothoe or Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, changed into a ſea deity. [*Vid. Ino.*] She was called Matura by the Romans, who raiſed her a temple, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brother's children. They did not entreat the deity to proteſt their own children, becauſe Ino had been unfortunate in her's. No female ſlaves were permitted to enter the temple, or if their curioſity tempted them to tranſgreſs this rule, they were beaten away with the greateſt ſeverity. To this ſupplicating for other people's children, Ovid alludes in theſe lines; *Faſt.* 6.

Non tamen hanc proſtirpe ſuâ pia mater adorat,
Ipſa parum felix viſa fuiſſe parens.

——A daughter of king Orchamus by Eurynome. Apollo became enamoured of her, and to introduce himſelf to her with greater facility, he aſſumed the ſhape and features of her mother. Their happineſs was complete, when Clytia, who tenderly loved Apollo, and was jealous of his amours with Leucothoe, diſcovered the whole intrigue to her father, who ordered his daughter to be buried alive. The lover, unable to ſave her from death, ſpringled nectar and ambroſia on her tomb, which penetrating as far as the body changed it into a beautiful tree which bears the frankincenſe. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 196.——An iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, near Capreæ.——A fountain of Samos.——A town of Egypt,—of Arabia. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A part of Aſia which produces frankincenſe.

Leuctra, a village of Bœotia, between Platæa and Theſpia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas the Theban general obtained over the ſuperior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, on the 8th of July, B. C. 371. In this famous battle 4000 Spartans were killed, with their king Cleombrotus, and no more than 300 Thebans. From that time the Spartans loſt the empire of Greece, which they had obtained for near 500 years. *Plut. in Pelop. & Ageſ.*—*C. Nep. in Epam.* —*Juſtin.* 6, c. 6.—*Xenophon. Hiſt. Græc.* —*Diod.* 15.—*Pauſ. Lacon.*—*Cic. de offic.* 1, c. 18 *Tuſc.* 1, c. 46. *Att.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Strab.* 9.

Leuctrum, a town of Laconia. *Strab.* 8.

Leucus, one of the companions of Ulyſſes.

Leucyanias, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

Levinus. *Vid* Lævinus.

Leutychides, a Lacedæmonian, made king of Sparta on the expulſion of Demaratus. *Herodot.* 6, c. 65, &c.—*Vid.* Leotychides.

Lexovii, a people of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine, conquered with great ſlaughter by a lieutenant of J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

Libanius, a celebrated ſophiſt of Antioch in the age of the emperor Julian. He was educated at Athens, and opened a ſchool at Antioch, which produced ſome of the beſt and moſt of the literary characters of the age. Libanius was naturally vain and arrogant, and he contemptuouſly refuſed the offers of the emperor Julian, who wiſhed to purchaſe his friendſhip and intimacy by raiſing him to offices of the greateſt ſplendor and affluence in the empire. When Julian had impriſoned the ſenators of Antioch for their impertinence, Libanius undertoook the defence of his fellow citizens, and paid a viſit to the emperor, in which he aſtoniſhed him by the boldneſs and independence of his expreſſions, and the firmneſs and reſolution of his mind. Some of his orations, and above 1600 of his letters are extant; they diſcover much affectation and obſcurity of ſtile, and we cannot perhaps much regret the loſs of writings which afforded nothing but a diſplay of pedantry, and quotations from Homer. Julian ſubmitted his writings to the judgment of Libanius with the greateſt confidence, and the ſophiſt freely rejected or approved, and ſhowed that he was more attached to the perſon than the fortune and greatneſs of his prince. The time of his death is unknown.——The beſt edition of Libanius ſeems to be that of Paris, fol. 1606, with a ſecond volume publiſhed by Morell, 1627. His epiſtles have been edited by Wolf. fol. 1738.

Libanus, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars. *Strab.* 6.

Libentina, a ſirname of Venus, who had a temple at Rome, where the young women uſed to dedicate the toys and childiſh amuſements of their youth, when arrived at nubile years. *Varro.*

Liber, a ſirname of Bacchus, which ſignifies *free*. He received this name from his delivering ſome cities of Bœotia from ſlavery, or according to others, becauſe wine, of which he was the patron, delivered mankind

mankind from their cares, and made them ſpeak with freedom and unconcern. The word is often uſed for wine itſelf. *Senec. de trang. anim.*

LIBĔRA, a goddeſs, the ſame as Proſerpine. *Cic in Ver.* 4, c. 48.——A name given to Ariadne by Bacchus, or Liber, when he had married her. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 513.

LIBĔRĀLIA, feſtivals yearly celebrated in honor of Bacchus the 17th of March. Slaves were then permitted to ſpeak with freedom, and every thing bore the appearance of independence. They are much the ſame as the Dionyſia of the Greeks. *Varro.*

LIBERTAS, a goddeſs of Rome, who had a temple on mount Aventine, raiſed by T. Gracchus. She was repreſented as a woman in a light dreſs, holding a rod in one hand, and a cap in the other, both ſigns of independence, as the former was uſed by the magiſtrates in the manumiſſion of ſlaves, and the latter was worn by ſlaves, who were ſoon to be ſet at liberty. Sometimes a cat was placed at her feet, as this animal is very fond of liberty, and impatient when confined. *Liv.* 24, c. 16. l. 25, c. 7.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 1, v. 72.—*Plut. in Grac.*—*Dio. Caſ.* 44.

LĪBĒTHRA, a fountain of Magneſia in Theſſaly or of Bœotia according to ſome, ſacred to the Muſes, who from thence are called *Libethrides. Virg. Ecl.* 7, v. 21.—*Plin.* 4, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9 & 10.

LĪBĒTHRĬDES, a name given to the Muſes from the fountain Libethra, or from mount Libethrus in Thrace.

LIBICI, LIBECII, or LIBRI, a people of Gaul who paſſed into Italy, A. U. C. 364.—*Liv.* 5, c. 35. l. 21, c. 38.—*Plin.* 3, c. 17.—*Polyb.* 2.

LIBĬTĪNA, a goddeſs at Rome who preſided over funerals. According to ſome, ſhe is the ſame as Venus, or rather Proſerpine. Servius Tullius firſt raiſed her a temple at Rome, where every thing neceſſary for funerals was expoſed to ſale, and where the regiſters of the dead were uſually kept. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 40, c. 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 2.—*Plut. Quæſt. Rom.*

LIBO, a friend of Pompey, who watched over the fleet, &c. *Plut.*——A Roman citizen, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19.——A friend of the firſt triumvirate, who killed himſelf and was condemned after death.

LIBON, a Greek architect who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius. He floriſhed about 450 years before the Chriſtian era.

LIBOPHŒNĪCES, the inhabitants of the country near Carthage.

LIBURNA, a town of Dalmatia.

LIBURNIA, now *Croatia*, a country of Illyricum, between Iſtria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to ſettle in Apulia in Italy. There were at Rome a number of men whom the magiſtrates employed as public heralds, who were called *Liburni*, probably from being originally of Liburnian extraction. Some ſhips of a light conſtruction but with ſtrong beaks were alſo called *Liburnian. Propert.* 2, el. 11, v. 44.—*Juv.* 4, v. 75.—*Martial.* 1, ep. 50, v. 33.—*Horat.* 1, od. 37, v. 30. *Epod.* 1, v. 1.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 534.—*Plin.* 6, ep. 16.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.

LIBURNĬDES, an iſland on the coaſt of Liburnia, in the Adriatic. *Strab.* 5.

LIBURNUM MARE, the ſea which borders on the coaſts of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, a mountain of Campania.

LĬBYA, a daughter of Epaphus and Caſſiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 1, 44.——A name given to Africa one of the three grand diviſions of the ancient globe. Libya, properly ſpeaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the eaſt by Ægypt, and on the weſt by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli. The ancients, according to ſome traditions, mentioned by Herodotus, and others, ſailed round Africa, by ſteering weſtward from the Red Sea, and entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, after a perilous navigation of three years. From the word Libya, are derived the epithets of *Libys, Libyſſa, Libyſis, Libyſtis, Libycus, Libyſticus, Libyſtinus, Libyſtæus. Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 106 l. 5, v. 37.—*Lucan.* 4.—*Salluſt. &c.*

LIBŸCUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coaſt of Cyrene. *Strab.* 2.

LIBYCUS & LYBISTIS. *(Vid Lybia.)*

LIBYS, a ſailor, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

LIBYSSA, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the ſame name, where was the tomb of Annibal ſtill extant in the age of Pliny.

LICATES, a people of Vindelicia.

LICHA, a city near Lycia.

LICHADES, ſmall iſlands near Cæneum, a promontory of Eubœa, called from Lichas. *Vid.* Lichas. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 155, 218.—*Strab.* 9.

LICHAS, a ſervant of Herculeswho brought him the poiſoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his maſter into the ſea with great violence, and changed into a rock in the Eubœan ſea, by the compaſſion of the gods. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 211.

LICHES, an Arcadian, who found the

bones of Oreſtes buried at Tegea, &c. *Herodot.*

LICĬNIA LEX, was enacted by L. Licinius Craſſus, and Q. Mutius, conſuls, A. U. C. 657. It ordered all the inhabitants of Italy to be enrolled on the liſt of citizens in their reſpective cities.——Another by C. Licinius Craſſus the tribune, A. U. C 608. It transferred the right of chuſing prieſts from the college to the people. It was propoſed but did not paſs.——Another by C. Licinius Stolo the tribune. It forbad any perſon to poſſeſs 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of ſmall.——Another by P. Licinius Varus, A. U. C. 545, to ſettle the day for the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which was before uncertain.——Another by P. Licinius Craſſus Dives, B. C. 110. It was the ſame as the Fannian law, and farther required that no more than 30 *aſſes* ſhould be ſpent at any table on the calends, nones, or nundinæ, and only three pounds of freſh and one of ſalt meat, on ordinary days. None of the fruits of the earth were forbidden. ——Another *de ſodalitiis*, by M. Licinius the conſul 690. It impoſed a ſevere penalty on party clubs, or ſocieties aſſembled or frequented for election purpoſes, as coming under the definition of *ambitus*, and of offering violence in ſome degree to the freedom and independence of the people.—— Another called alſo *Æbutia*, by Licinius and Æbutius the tribunes. It enacted, that when any law was preferred with reſpect to any office or power, the perſon who propoſed the bill, as well as his colleagues in office, his friends and relations ſhould be declared incapable of being inveſted with the ſaid office or power.

LICĬNIA, the wife of C. Gracchus, who attempted to diſſuade her huſband from his ſeditious meaſures by a pathetic ſpeech. She was deprived of her dowry after the death of Caius.——A veſtal virgin accuſed of incontinence, but acquitted, A U. C 636.——Another veſtal, put to death for her laſciviouſneſs under Trajan.——The wife of Mecænas diſtinguiſhed for conjugal tenderneſs. She was ſiſter to Proculeius, and bore alſo the name of Terentia. *Horat.* 2, od 12, v. 13.

C. LICĬNIUS, a tribune of the people celebrated for the conſequence of his family, for his intrigues and abilities. He was a plebeian, and was the firſt of that body who was raiſed to the office of a maſter of horſe to the dictator. He was ſirnamed *Stolo*, or *uſeleſs ſprout*, on account of the law, which he had enacted during his tribuneſhip. [*Vid. Licinia lex* by *Stolo.*] He afterwards made a law which permitted the plebeians to ſhare the conſular dignity with the patricians, A. U. C. 388. He reaped the benefits of this law, and was one of the firſt plebeian conſuls. This law was propoſed and paſſed by Licinius, as it is reported, at the inſtigation of his ambitious wife, who was jealous of her ſiſter who had married a patrician, and who ſeemed to be of a higher dignity in being the wife of a conſul. *Liv.* 6, c. 34.—*Plut.*——C. Calvus, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence in the forum, and his poetry, which ſome of the ancients have compared to Catullus. His orations are greatly commended by Quintilian. Some believe that he wrote annals quoted by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus. He died in the 30th year of his age. *Quintil.—Cic. in Brut.* 81.—— Macer, a Roman accuſed by Cicero when prætor. He derided the power of his accuſer, but when he ſaw himſelf condemned he grew ſo deſperate that he killed himſelf. *Plut.*——P. Craſſus a Roman ſent againſt Perſeus king of Macedonia. He was at firſt defeated, but afterwards repaired his loſſes and obtained a complete victory, &c.—— A conſul ſent againſt Annibal.——Another who defeated the robbers that infeſted the Alps.——A high prieſt.——A conſul, &c. ——Lucullus. *Vid.* Lucullus.——Craſſus. *Vid.* Craſſus.——Mucianus, a Roman who wrote about the hiſtory and geography of the eaſtern countries, often quoted by Pliny. He lived in the reign of Veſpaſian.——P. Tegula, a comic poet of Rome about 200 years before Chriſt. He is ranked as the fourth of the beſt comic poets which Rome produced. Few lines of his compoſitions are extant. He wrote an ode which was ſung all over the city of Rome by nine virgins during the Macedonian war. *Liv.* 31, c. 12.——Varro Muræna, a brother of Proculeius, who conſpired againſt Auguſtus with Fannius Cæpio and ſuffered for his crime. Horace addreſſed his 2 *od.* 10, to him and recommended equanimity in every ſituation. *Dio.* 54.——C. Flavius Valerianus a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peaſant of Dalmatia, and himſelf a common ſoldier in the Roman armies. His valor recommended him to the notice of Galerius Maximianus, who had once ſhared with him the inferior and ſubordinate offices of the army, and had lately been inveſted with the imperial purple by Diocletian. Galerius loved him for his friendly ſervices, particularly during the Perſian war, and he ſhowed his regard for his merit by taking him as a colleague in the empire, and appointing him over the province of Pannonia and Rhætia. Conſtantine, who was alſo one of the emperors, courted the favor of Licinius, and made his intimacy more durable by giving him his

ſiſter Conſtantia in marriage, A. D. 313. The continual ſucceſſes of Licinius, particularly againſt Maximinus, encreaſed his pride, and rendered him jealous of the greatneſs of his brother-in-law. The perſecutions of the Chriſtians, whoſe doctrines Conſtantine followed, ſoon cauſed a rupture, and Licinius had the mortification to loſe two battles, one in Pannonia, and the other near Adrianopolis. Treaties of peace were made between the contending powers, but the reſtleſs ambition of Licinius ſoon broke them; after many engagements a deciſive battle was fought near Chalcedonia. Ill-fortune again attended Licinius, he was conquered, and fled to Nicomedia, where ſoon the conqueror obliged him to ſurrender, and to reſign the imperial purple. The tears of Conſtantia obtained forgiveneſs for her huſband, yet Conſtantine knew what turbulent and active enemy had fallen into his hands, therefore he ordered him to be ſtrangled at Theſſalonica A. D. 324. His family was involved in his ruin. The avarice, licentiouſneſs and cruelty of Licinius, are as conſpicuous as his misfortunes. He was an enemy to learning, and this averſion totally proceeded from his ignorance of letters, and the ruſticity of his education. His ſon by Conſtantia bore alſo the ſame name. He was honored with the title of Cæſar, when ſcarce 20 months old. He was involved in his father's ruin, and put to death by order of Conſtantine.

Licīnus, a barber and freedman of Auguſtus, raiſed by his maſter to the rank and dignity of a ſenator, merely becauſe he hated Pompey's family. *Horat. Art. P.* 301.

Licymnius, a ſon of Electryon and brother of Alcmena. He was ſo infirm in his old age, that when he walked he was always ſupported by a ſlave. Triptolemus, ſon of Hercules, ſeeing the ſlave inattentive to his duty threw a ſtick at him, which unfortunately killed Licymnius. The murderer fled to Rhodes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pind. Olymp.* 7.

Lide, a mountain of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 175.

Q. Ligarius, a Roman pro-conſul of Africa, after Conſidius. In the civil wars he followed the intereſt of Pompey, and was pardoned when Cæſar had conquered his enemies. Cæſar, however, and his adherents were determined upon the ruin of Ligarius; but Cicero, by an eloquent oration, ſtill extant, defeated his accuſers and he was pardoned. He became afterwards one of Cæſar's murderers. *Cic. pro Lig.*—*Plut. in Cæſar.*

Ligea, one of the Nereides. *Virg. G.* 4.

Liger, a Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 576.

Liger or Ligĕris, now *La Loire*, a large river of Gaul falling into the ocean. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 18.—*Cæſ. G.* 7, c. 55 & 75.

Ligŏras, an officer of Antiochus king of Syria, who took the town of Sardis by ſtratagem, &c.

Ligŭres, the inhabitants of Liguria. *Vid.* Liguria.

Ligŭria, a country at the weſt of Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the river Macra, on the ſouth by part of the Mediterranean called the *Liguſtic ſea*, on the weſt by the Varus, and on the north by the Po. The commercial town of Genoa was anciently and is now the capital of the country. The origin of the inhabitants is not known. According to ſome they were deſcended from the ancient Gauls or Germans, or, as others ſuppoſe, they were of Greek origin, perhaps the poſterity of the Ligyes mentioned by Herodotus. Liguria was ſubdued by the Romans, and its chief harbour now bears the name of *Leghorn*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 442.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 4, &c.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 15.—*Plin.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Liv.* 5, c. 35. l. 22, c. 33. l. 39, c. 6, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 8.

Ligurīnus, a poet. *Martial.* 3, ep. 50.——A beautiful youth in the age of Horace, 4, od. 1, v. 33.

Ligus, a woman who inhabited the Alps. She concealed her ſon from the purſuit of Otho's ſoldiers, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 13.

Liguſtĭcæ Alpes, a part of the Alps which borders on Liguria, ſometimes called *Maritimi*.

Liguſticum Mare, the north part of the Tyrrhene ſea, now the gulf of Genoa. *Plin.* 2, c. 47.

Ligyes, a people of Aſia who inhabited the country between Caucaſus and the river Phaſis. Some ſuppoſe them to be a colony of the Ligyes of Europe, more commonly called Ligures. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Ligyrgum, a mountain of Arcadia.

Lilæa, a town of Achaia near the Cephiſus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 348.

Lĭlўbæum, now *Boco*, a promontory of Sicily, with a town of the ſame name near the Ægates now *Marſalla*. The town was ſtrong and very conſiderable, and it maintained long ſieges againſt the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. particularly one of ten years againſt Rome in the firſt Punic war. It had a port large and capacious, which the Romans, in the wars with Carthage, endeavoured in vain to ſtop and fill up with ſtones, on account of its convenience and vicinity to the coaſt of Africa. Nothing now remains of this once powerful city but the ruins of temples and aqueducts. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 706.—*Mela.*

Mela. 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.—*Cic. in Verr.* 5.—*Cæſ. de bell. Afric.*—*Diod.* 22.

LIMÆA, a river of Luſitania. *Strab.* 3.

LIMENIA, a town of Cyprus. *Id.* 14.

LIMNÆ, a fortified place on the borders of Laconia and Meſſenia. *Pauſ.*——A town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

LIMNÆUM, a temple of Diana at Limnæ.

LIMNATIDIA, a feſtival in honor of Diana, ſirnamed *Limnatis*, from Limnæ, a ſchool of exerciſe at Trœzene, where ſhe was worſhipped, or from λιμναι, *ponds*, becauſe ſhe preſided over fiſhermen.

LIMNIĂCE, the daughter of the Ganges, mother of Atys. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 48.

LIMNONIA, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

LIMON, a place of Campania between Neapolis and Puteoli. *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1.

LIMONUM, a town of Gaul, afterwards Pictavi, *Poictiers. Cæſ. G.* 8, c. 26.

LIMYRA, a town of Lycia at the mouth of the Limyrus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 645.—*Vell.* 2, c. 102.

LINCASII, a people of Gaul Narbonenſis.

LINDUM, a colony of Britain, now Lincoln.

LINDUS, a city at the ſouth-eaſt part of Rhode, built by Cercaphus ſon of Sol and Cydippe. The Danaides built there a temple to Minerva, and one of its colonies founded Gela in Sicily. It gave birth to Cleobulus, one of the ſeven wiſe men, and to Chares and Laches, who were employed in making and finiſhing the famous Coloſſus of Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 34.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153.——A grandſon of Apollo. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

LINGŎNES, now *Langres*, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæſar. They paſſed into Italy, where they made ſome ſettlement near the Alps, at the head of the Adriatic. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 55.—*Martial.* 11, ep. 57, v. 9. l. 14, ep. 159.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 398.—*Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 26.

LINTERNA PALUS, a lake of Campania. *Ital.* 7, v. 278.

LINTERNUM, a town of Campania where Scipio Africanus died and was buried. *Liv.* 34, c. 45.—*Sil.* 6, v. 654. l. 7, v. 278.—*Cic.* 10. *Att.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 713.

LINUS. This name is common to different perſons whoſe hiſtory is confuſed, who are often taken one for the other. One was ſon of Urania, and Amphimarus the ſon of Neptune. Another was ſon of Apollo by Pſammathe daughter of Crotopus king of Argos. Martial mentions him in his 78, ep. l. 9. The third, ſon of Iſmenius, and born at Thebes in Bœotia, taught muſic to Hercules, who in a fit of anger, ſtruck him on the head with his lyre and killed him. He was ſon of Mercury and Urania, according to Diogenes, who mentions ſome of his philoſophical compoſitions, in which he aſſerted that the world had been created in an inſtant. He was killed by Apollo, for preſuming to compare himſelf to him. Apollodorus, however, and Pauſanias mention that his ridicule of Hercules on his awkwardneſs in holding the lyre was fatal to him. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diog.* 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4,—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15. l. 9, c. 20.——A fountain in Arcadia, whoſe waters were ſaid to prevent abortion. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

LIODES, one of Penelope's ſuitors, killed by Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 22, &c.

LIPĂRA, the largeſt of the Æolian iſlands on the coaſt of Sicily, now called the *Lipari*. It had a city of the ſame name, which according to Diodorus it received from Liparus the ſon of Auſon, king of theſe iſlands, whoſe daughter Cyane was married by his ſucceſſor Æolus, according to Pliny. The inhabitants of this iſland were powerful by ſea, and from the great tributes which they paid to Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe, they may be called very opulent. The iſland was celebrated for the variety of its fruits, and its raiſins are ſtill in general repute. It had ſome convenient harbours, and a fountain whoſe waters were much frequented on account of their medicinal powers. According to Diodorus, Æolus reigned at Lipara before Liparus. *Liv.* 5, c. 28.—*Plin.* 3, c. 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 57.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56. l. 8, v. 417.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.——A town of Etruria.

LIPĂRIS, a river of Cilicia, whoſe waters were like oil. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Vitruv.* 8, c. 3.

LIPHLUM, a town of the Æqui, taken by the Romans.

LIPODORUS, one of the Greeks ſettled in Aſia by Alexander, &c.

LIQUENTIA, now *Livenza*, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Adriatic ſea. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

LIRCÆUS, a fountain near Nemæa. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 711.

LIRIŎPE, one of the Oceanides, mother of Narciſſus by the Cephiſus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 311.——A fountain of Bœotia on the borders of Theſpis, where Narciſſus was drowned according to ſome accounts.

LIRIS, now *Garigliano*, a river of Campania, which it ſeparates from Latium. It falls into the Mediterranean ſea. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 3, od. 17.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 424.——A warrior killed by Camilla, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

Lʏcinias, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 14.

Lisson, a river of Sicily.

Lissus, now *Aleſſo*, a town of Macedonia on the confines of Illyricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 22. *Liv.* 44, c. 10. *Lucan.* 5, v. 719.——A river of Thrace, falling into the Ægean ſea, between Thaſos and Samothrace. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. *Strab.* 7.—*Herodot* 7, c. 109.

Lista, a town of the Sabines, whoſe inhabitants are called Liſtini.

Litabrum, now *Buitrago*, a town of Spain Tarraconenſis. *Liv.* 32, c. 14. l. 35, c. 22.

Litana, a wood in Gallia Togata. *Liv.* 23, c. 24.

Litavĭcus, one of the Ædui, who aſſiſted Cæſar with 10,000 men. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 37.

Liternum, a town of Campania.

Lithobŏlia, a feſtival celebrated at Trœzene in honor of Lamia and Auxeſia, who came from Crete, and were ſacrificed by the fury of the ſeditious populace, and ſtoned to death. Hence the name of the ſolemnity, λιθοβολια, *lapidation.*

Lithrūs, a town of Armenia Minor. *Strab.*

Litubium, a town of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

Lityersas, the legitimate ſon of Midas king of Phrygia. He made ſtrangers prepare his harveſt, and afterwards put them to death. *Theocrit.*

Līvia Lex, *de ſociis*, propoſed to make all the inhabitants of Italy free citizens of Rome. M Livius Druſus who framed it, was found murdered in his houſe before it paſſed.——Another by M. Livius Druſus the tribune A. U. C. 662, which required that the judicial power ſhould be lodged in the hands of an equal number of knights and ſenators.

Līvia Drusilla, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of L. Druſus Calidianus. She married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom ſhe had the emperor Tiberius and Druſus Germanicus. The attachment of her huſband to the cauſe of Antony was the beginning of her greatneſs. Auguſtus ſaw her as ſhe fled from the danger which threatened her huſband, and he reſolved to marry her, though ſhe was then pregnant. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and, with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia. She now took advantage of the paſſion of Auguſtus, in the ſhare that ſhe enjoyed of his power and imperial dignity. Her children by Druſus were adopted by the complying emperor; and, that ſhe might make the ſucceſſion of her ſon Tiberius more eaſy and undiſputed, Livia is accuſed of ſecretly involving in one common ruin, the heirs and neareſt relations of Auguſtus. Her cruelty and ingratitude are ſtill more ſtrongly marked, when ſhe is charged with having murdered her own huſband, to haſten the elevation of Tiberius. If ſhe was anxious for the aggrandizement of her ſon, Tiberius proved ungrateful, and hated a woman to whom he owed his life, his elevation, and his greatneſs. Livia died in the 86th year of her age, A. D. 29. Tiberius ſhewed himſelf as undutiful after her death as before, for he neglected her funeral, and expreſsly commanded that no honors, either private or public, ſhould be paid to her memory. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3. —*Suet. in Aug. & Tib.*—*Dion. Caſſ.*——Another [*Vid. Druſilla.*]——Another called Horeſtilla, &c. She was debauched by Galba, as ſhe was going to marry Piſo. *Suet. in Gal.* 25.——Another, called alſo Occllina. She was Galba's ſtepmother, and committed adultery with him. *Id. ib.* 3.

Livineius, a friend of Pompey, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 11, &c.

Livilla, a daughter of Druſus.——A ſiſter of Caligula, &c. *Vid.* Julia.

Līvius Andronīcus, a dramatic poet who floriſhed at Rome about 240 years before the Chriſtian era. He was the firſt who turned the perſonal ſatyres and ſcfcennine verſes, ſo long the admiration of the Romans, into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play. Though the character of a player, ſo valued and applauded in Greece, was reckoned vile and deſpicable among the Romans, Andronicus acted a part in his dramatical compoſitions and engaged the attention of his audience, by repeating what he had laborioufly formed after the manner of the Greeks. Andronicus was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whoſe children he educated. His poetry was grown obſolete in the age of Cicero, whoſe nicety and judgment would not even recommend the reading of it. Some few of his verſes are preſerved in the *Corpus Poetarum.*——M. Salinator, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Illyrians. The ſucceſs with which he finiſhed his campaign, and the victory which ſome years after he obtained over Aſdrubal, who was paſſing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Annibal, ſhow how deſerving he was to be at the head of the Roman armies. *Liv.*——Druſus, a tribune who joined the patricians in oppoſing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus. *Plut. in Grace.*——An uncle of Cato of Utica. *Plut.*——Titus a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He paſſed the greateſt part of his life at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court

court of Auguſtus, who liberally patronized the learned, and encouraged the progreſs of literature. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was ſo univerſally ſpread even in his life time, that an inhabitant of Gades traverſed Spain, Gaul, and Italy, merely to ſee the man whoſe writings had given him ſuch pleaſure and ſatisfaction in the peruſal. Livy died at Padua, in his 67th year, and according to ſome, on that ſame day Rome was alſo deprived of another of its brighteſt ornaments by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17. It is ſaid that Livia had appointed Livy to be the preceptor to young Claudius the brother of Germanicus, but death prevented the hiſtorian from enjoying an honor to which he was particularly entitled by his learning and his univerſal knowledge. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his hiſtory of the Roman empire. Beſides this he wrote ſome philoſophical treatiſes and dialogues, with a letter addreſſed to his ſon, on the merit of authors, which ought to be read by young men. This letter is greatly commended by Quintilian, who expatiates with great warmth on the judgment and candor of the author. His Roman hiſtory was comprehended in 140 books, of which only 35 are extant. It began with the foundation of Rome, and was continued till the death of Druſus in Germany. The merit of this hiſtory is well known, and the high rank which Livy holds among hiſtorians will never be diſputed. He is always great, his ſtile is clear and intelligible, labored without affectation, diffuſive without tediouſneſs, and argumentative without pedantry. In his harangues he is bold and animated, and in his narrations and deſcriptions, he claims a decided ſuperiority. He is always elegant, and though many have branded his provincial words with the name of *Patavinity*, yet the expreſſions, or rather the orthography of words, which in Livy are ſuppoſed to diſtinguiſh a native of a province of Italy from a native of Rome, are not loaded with obſcurity, and the perfect claſſic is as familiarly acquainted with the one as with the other. Livy has been cenſured, and perhaps with juſtice, for being too credulous, and burdening his hiſtory with vulgar notions and ſuperſtitious tales. He may diſguſt when he mentions that milk and blood were rained from heaven, or that an ox ſpoke, or a woman changed her ſex, yet he candidly confeſſes that he recorded only what made an indelible impreſſion upon the minds of a credulous age. His candor has alſo been called in queſtion, and he has ſometimes ſhown himſelf too partial to his countrymen, but every where he is an indefatigable ſupporter of the cauſe of juſtice and virtue. The works of Livy have been divided by ſome of the moderns into 14 decades, each conſiſting of ten books. The firſt decade comprehends the hiſtory of 460 years. The ſecond decade is loſt, and the third comprehends the hiſtory of the ſecond Punic war which includes about 18 years. In the fourth decade, Livy treats of the wars with Macedonia and Antiochus, which contain about 23 years. For the firſt five books of the fifth decade, we are indebted to the reſearches of the moderns. They were found at Worms, A. D. 1431. Theſe are the books that remain of Livy's hiſtory, and the loſs which the celebated work has ſuſtained by the ravages of time, has in ſome meaſure been compentated by the labors of J. Freinſhemius, who with great attention and induſtry has made an epitome of the Roman hiſtory, which is now incorporated with the remaining books of Livy. The third decade ſeems to be ſuperior to the others, yet the author has not ſcrupled to copy from his contemporaries and predeceſſors, and we find many paſſages taken word for word from Polybius, in which the latter has ſhown himſelf more informed in military affairs and ſuperior to his imitator. The beſt editions of Livy will be found to be thoſe of Maittaire, 6 vols. 12vo. London, 1722; of Drakenborch, 7 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1738, and of Ruddiman, 4 vols. 12vo. Edin. 1751.——A governor of Tarentum who delivered his truſt to Annibal, &c.——A high prieſt who devoted Decius to the Dii Manes.——A commander of a Roman fleet ſent againſt Antiochus in the Helleſpont.

Lixus, a river of Mauritania with a city of the ſame name. Antæus had a palace there, and according to ſome accounts it was in the neighbourhood that Hercules conquered him. *Ital.* 3, v. 258.—*Mela.* 3, c. 10.—*Strab.* 2.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Lobon, a native of Argos, who wrote a book concerning poets. *Diog.*

Loceus, a man who conſpired againſt Alexander with Dymnus, &c. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Locha, a large city of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's ſoldiers.

Lochias, a promontory and citadel of Egypt near Alexandria.

Locri, a town of Magna Græcia in Italy on the Adriatic not far from Rhegium. It was founded by a Grecian colony about 757 years before the Chriſtian era, as ſome ſuppoſe. The inhabitants were called *Locri* or *Locrenſes*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 399.—*Strab.*—*Plin.*—*Liv.* 22, c. 6. l. 23, c. 30.——A town of Locris in Greece.

Locris,

Locris, a country of Greece, whose inhabitants are known by the name of *Ozolæ*, *Epicnemidii*, and *Opuntii*. The country of the Ozolæ, called also *Epizephyrii* from their westerly situation, was at the north of the bay of Corinth and extended above 12 miles northward. On the west it was separated from Ætolia by the Evenus, and it had Phocis at the east. The chief city was called Naupactus. The Epicnemidii, were at the north of the Ozolæ, and had the bay of Malia at the east, and Œta on the north. They received their name from the situation of their residence near a mountain called Cnemis. They alone of all the Locrians, had the privilege of sending members to the council of the Amphictyons. The Opuntii who received their name from their chief city called Opus, were situated on the borders of the Euripus, and near Phocis and Eubœa. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Ptol.*—*Mela.*—*Liv.* 26, c. 26. l. 28 c. 6.—*Pauf. Ach. & Phoc.*

Locusta, a celebrated woman at Rome in favor with Nero. She poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and at last attempted to destroy Nero himself, for which she was executed. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 66, &c.—*Suet in Ner.* 33.

Locutius. *Vid.* Aius.

Lollia Paullina, a beautiful woman who married Caius Cæsar, and afterwards Caligula. She was divorced and put to death by means of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 1, &c.

Lollĭānus Spurius, a general proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Gaul and soon after murdered, &c.——A consul, &c.

M. Lollius, a companion and tutor of C. Cæsar the son-in-law of Tiberius. He was consul and offended Augustus by his rapacity in the provinces. Horace has addressed two of his epistles to him, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3.

Londĭnum, the capital of Britain founded as some suppose between the age of Julius Cæsar and Nero. It has been severally called *Londinium*, *Lundinum*, &c. Ammianus calls it *vetustum oppidum*. It is represented as a considerable, opulent, and commercial town, in the age of Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 33.—*Ammian.*

Longārēnus, a man guilty of adultery with Fausta, Sylla's daughter. *Horat.* 1. Sat. 2, v. 67.

Longimănus, a surname of Artaxerxes from his having one hand longer than the other. The Greeks called him *Macrochir. C. Nep. in Reg.*

Longīnus, Dionysius Cassius, a celebrated Greek philosopher and critic of Athens. He was preceptor of the Greek language, and afterwards minister, to Zenobia, the famous queen of Palmyra, and his ardent zeal and spirited activity in her cause proved, at last, fatal to him. When the emperor Aurelian entered victorious the gates of Palmyra, Longinus was sacrificed to the fury of the Roman soldiers, A. D. 273. At the moment of death he showed himself great and resolute, and with a philosophical and unparalleled firmness of mind, he even repressed the tears and sighs of the spectators who pitied his miserable end. Longinus rendered his name immortal by his critical remarks on ancient authors. His treatise on the sublime, gives the world reason to lament the loss of his other valuable compositions. The best editions of this author are that of Tollius, 4to. Traj. ad Rhen. 1694, and that of Toup, 8vo. Oxon, 1778.——Cassius, a tribune driven out of the senate for favoring the interest of J. Cæsar. He was made governor of Spain by Cæsar, &c.——A governor of Judæa.——A pro-consul.——A lawyer whom, though blind and respected, Nero ordered to be put to death, because he had in his possession a picture of Cassius, one of Cæsar's murderers. *Juv.* 10, v. 16.

Longobardi, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Longŭla, a town of Latium on the borders of the Volsci. *Liv.* 2, c. 33 & 39. l. 9, c. 39.

Longuntĭca, a maritime city of Spain Tarraconensis. *Liv.* 22, c. 20.

Longus, a Roman consul, &c.——A Greek author who wrote a novel called the amours of Daphnis and Chloe. The age in which he lived is not precisely known. The best editions of this pleasing writer are that of Paris, 4to. 1754, and that of Villoison, 8vo. Paris, 1778.

Lordi, a people of Illyricum.

Lorўma, a town of Doris. *Liv.* 37, c. 17.

Lotis or Lotos, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune. Priapus offered her violence, and to save herself from his importunities she implored the gods, who changed her into a tree called *Lotus*. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 348.

Lotophăgi, a people on the coast of Africa near the Syrtes. They received this name from their living upon the lotus. Ulysses visited their country, at his return from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 4, c. 177.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5 & 23.

Lous or Aous, a river of Macedonia near Apollonia.

Lua, a goddess at Rome, who presided over things which were purified by lustrations, whence the name *(a luendo)*.

Luca now *Lucca*, a city of Etruria on the

the river Auſer. *Liv.* 21, c. 5. l. 41, c. 13.—*Cic.* 13, *fam.* 13.

LUCAGUS, one of the friends of Turnus killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 575.

LŪCĀNI, a people of Italy, deſcended from the Samnites, or from the Brutii.

LŪCĀNIA, a country of Italy between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian ſeas, and bounded by Picenum, Pucetia, and the country of the Brutii. The country was famous for its grapes. *Strab* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17. l. 9, c. 20. l. 10, c. 11.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 2, v. 178.

Q. LUCANIUS, a centurion in Cæſar's army, &c. *Cæſar. bell. G.* 5.

LŪCĀNUS, M. ANNÆUS, a native of Corduba in Spain. He was early removed to Rome, where his riſing talents and more particularly his laviſhed praiſes and panegyrics, recommended him to the emperor Nero. This intimacy was ſoon productive of honor, and Lucan was raiſed to the dignity of an augur and quæſtor before he had attained the proper age. The poet had the imprudence to enter the liſts againſt his imperial patron; he choſe for his ſubject Orpheus, and Nero took the tragical ſtory of Niobe. Lucan obtained an eaſy victory, but Nero became jealous of his poetical reputation, and reſolved upon revenge. The inſults to which Lucan was daily expoſed, provoked at laſt his reſentment, and he joined Piſo in a conſpiracy againſt the emperor. The whole was diſcovered, and the poet had nothing left but to chuſe the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath, and as he expired he pronounced with great energy the lines which, in his Pharſalia l. 3, v. 639—642, he had put into the mouth of a ſoldier, who died in the ſame manner as himſelf. Some have accuſed him of puſillanimity at the moment of his death, and ſay that, to free himſelf from the puniſhment which threatened him, he accuſed his own mother, and involved her in the crime of which he was guilty. This circumſtance, which throws an indelible blot upon the character of Lucan, is not mentioned by ſome writers, who obſerve that he expired with all the firmneſs of a philoſopher. He died in his 26th year, A. D. 65. Of all his compoſitions none but his *Pharſalia* remains. This poem, which is an account of the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, is unfiniſhed. Opinions are various as to the merit of his poetry. He poſſeſſes neither the fire of Homer, nor the melodious numbers of Virgil. If he had lived to a greater age, his judgment and genius would have matured, and he might have claimed a more exalted rank among the poets of the Auguſtan age. His expreſſions, however, are bold and animated, his poetry entertaining, though his irregularities are numerous, and to uſe the words of Quintilian, he is more an orator than a poet. He wrote a poem upon the burning of Rome, now loſt. It is ſaid that his wife Polla Argentaria, not only aſſiſted him in the compoſition of his poem, but even corrected it after his death. Scaliger ſays, that Lucan rather barks than ſings. The beſt editions of Lucan are thoſe of Oudendorp, 4to. L. Bat. 1728, of Bentley, 4to. printed at Strawbery-hill, 1760, and of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1767. *Quintil.* 10.—*Suet.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 15, &c.—*Martial.* 7, ep. 20.—Ocellus or Ucellus, an antient Pythagorean philoſopher, whoſe age is unknown. He wrote, in the Attic dialect, a book on the nature of the univerſe which he deemed eternal, and from it were drawn the ſyſtems adopted by Ariſtotle, Plato, and Philo Judæus. This work was firſt tranſlated into Latin by Nogarola. Another book of Ocellus on laws, written in the Doric dialect, was greatly eſteemed by Archytas and Plato, a fragment of which has been preſerved by Stobæus, of which, however, Ocellus is diſputed to be the author. There is an edition of Ocellus, with a learned commentary, by C. Emman. Vizzanius, Bononiæ, 1646, in 4to.

LŬCĀRIA or LŬCĔRIA, feſtivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber, where the Romans hid themſelves when beſieged by the Gauls. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 77.

L. LUCCEIUS, a celebrated hiſtorian, aſked by Cicero to write a hiſtory of his conſulſhip. He favored the cauſe of Pompey, but was afterwards pardoned by J. Cæſar. *Cic. ad Fam.* 5, ep. 12, &c.

LUCCEIUS ALBĪNUS, a governor of Mauritania after Galba's death, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 58.

LUCENTUM, (or *ia*) a town of Spain now *Alicant*.

LŬCĔRES, a body of horſe compoſed of Roman knights, firſt eſtabliſhed by Romulus and Tatius. It received its name either from *Lucumo*, an Etrurian who aſſiſted the Romans againſt the Sabines, or from *lucus*, a grove where Romulus had erected an aſylum, or a place of refuge for all fugitives, ſlaves, homicides, &c. that he might people his city. The Luceres were ſome of theſe men, and they were incorporated with the legions. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 31.

LUCĔRIA, a town of Apulia, famous for wool. *Liv.* 9, c. 2 & 12. l. 10, c. 35.—*Horat.* 3, od. 15, v. 14.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 473.

LUCETIUS, a Rutulian, killed by Ilioneus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 570

LUCIĀNUS, a celebrated writer of Samoſata. His father was poor in his circumſtances, and Lucian was early bound to one of his uncles, who was a ſculptor. This employment highly diſpleaſed him, he made no proficiency in the art, and reſolved to ſeek his livelihood by better means. A dream in which Learning ſeemed to draw him to her, and to promiſe fame and immortality, confirmed his reſolutions, and he began to write. The artifices and unfair dealings of a lawyer, a life which he had embraced, diſguſted him, and he began to ſtudy philoſophy and eloquence. He viſited different places, and Antioch, Ionia, Greece, Italy, Gaul, and more particularly Athens, became ſucceſſively acquainted with the depth of his learning and the power of his eloquence. The emperor M. Aurelius was ſenſible of his merit, and appointed him regiſter to the Roman governor of Egypt. He died, A. D. 180, in his 90th year, and ſome of the moderns have aſſerted that he was torn to pieces by dogs for his impiety, particularly for ridiculing the religion of Chriſt. The works of Lucian, which are numerous, and written in the Attic dialect, conſiſt partly of dialogues, in which he introduces different characters, with much dramatic propriety. His ſtile is eaſy, ſimple, elegant, and animated, and he has ſtored his compoſitions with many lively ſentiments, and much of the true Attic wit. His frequent obſcenities, and his manner of expoſing to ridicule not only the religion of his country, but alſo that of every nation, have deſervedly drawn upon him the cenſure of every age, and branded him with the appellation of atheiſt and blaſphemer. He alſo wrote the life of Soſtrates, a philoſopher of Bœotia, as alſo that of the philoſopher Demonax. Some have alſo attributed to him, with great impropriety, the life of Apollonius Thyaneus. The beſt editions of Lucan are that of Grævius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1687, and that of Reitzius, 4 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1743.

LŪCĬFER, the name of the planet Venus, or morning ſtar. It is called *Lucifer*, when appearing in the morning before the ſun; but when it follows it, and appears ſome time after its ſetting, it is called *Heſperus*. According to ſome mythologiſts, Lucifer was ſon of Jupiter and Aurora.——A chriſtian writer whoſe work was edited by the Coleti, fol. Venet. 1778.

LUCIFĔRI FANUM, a town of Spain.

C. LŪCĬLIUS, a Roman knight born at Aurunca. He lived in the greateſt intimacy with Scipio the firſt Africanus, and even attended him in his war againſt Numantia. He is looked upon as the founder of ſatire, and as the firſt great ſatyrical writer among the Romans. He was ſuperior to his poetical predeceſſors at Rome, and though he wrote with great roughneſs and inelegance, but with much facility, he gained many admirers, whoſe praiſes have been often laviſhed with too liberal a hand. Horace compares him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious ſand, accompanied with mire and dirt. Of the thirty ſatires which he wrote, nothing but a few verſes remain. He died at Naples, in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 103. His fragments have been collected and publiſhed with notes by Fr. Douſa, 4to. L. Bat. 1597, and laſtly by the Vulpii, 8vo. Patav. 1735. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 2.—*Horat.*——Lucinus, a famous Roman, who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi. They were ſoon after overtaken by a party of horſe, and Lucilius ſuffered himſelf to be ſeverely wounded by the dart of the enemy, exclaiming that he was Brutus. He was taken, and carried to the conquerors, whoſe clemency ſpared his life. *Plut.*——A tribune who attempted in vain to elect Pompey to the dictatorſhip.——A centurion, &c.——A governor of Aſia under Tiberius.——A friend of Tiberius.

LUCILLA, a daughter of M. Aurelius, celebrated for the virtues of her youth, her beauty, debaucheries, and misfortunes. At the age of ſixteen her father ſent her to Syria to marry the emperor Verus, who was then employed in a war with the Parthians and Armenians. The conjugal virtues of Lucilla were great at firſt, but when ſhe ſaw Verus plunge himſelf into debauchery and diſſipation, ſhe followed his example, and proſtituted herſelf. At her return to Rome ſhe ſaw the inceſtuous commerce of her huſband with her mother, &c. and at laſt poiſoned him. She afterwards married an old but virtuous ſenator, by order of her father, and was not aſhamed ſoon to gratify the criminal ſenſualities of her brother Commodus. The coldneſs and indifference with which Commodus treated her afterwards determined her on revenge, and ſhe with many illuſtrious ſenators conſpired againſt his life, A. D 185. The plot was diſcovered, Lucilla was baniſhed, and ſoon after put to death by her brother, in the 38th year of her age.

LŪCĪNA, a goddeſs, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. As her mother brought her into the world without pain, ſhe became the goddeſs whom women in labor invoked, and ſhe preſided over the birth of children. She receives this name either from *lucus*, or from *lux*, as Ovid explains it:

Gratia Lucinæ, dedit hæc tibi nomine lucus;
Aut quia principium tu, Dea, lucis habes.

Some

ſome ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Diana and Juno, becauſe theſe two goddeſſes were alſo ſometimes called Lucina, and preſided over the labors of women. She is called Ilithya by the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Rome, raiſed A. U. C. 396. *Varr. de L. L.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 449.—*Horat. Carm. Sec.*

Lucius, a Roman ſoldier killed at the ſiege of Jeruſalem, by ſaving in his arms a man who jumped down from one of the walls. *Joſeph.*——A brother of M. Antony. [*Vid. L. Antonius.*]——A Roman general, who defeated the Etrurians, &c.——A relation of J. Cæſar.——A Roman ambaſſador, murdered by the Illyrians.——A conſul, &c.——A writer, called by ſome Saturantius Apuleius. He was born in Africa, on the borders of Numidia. He ſtudied poetry, muſic, geometry, &c at Athens, and warmly embraced the tenets of the Platoniſts. He cultivated magic, and ſome miracles are attributed to his knowledge of enchantments. He wrote in Greek and Latin, with great eaſe and ſimplicity; his ſtile, however, is ſometimes affected, though his eloquence was greatly celebrated in his age. Some fragments of his compoſitions are ſtill extant. He floriſhed in the reign of M. Aurelius.——A brother of Vitellius, &c.——A ſon of Agrippa adopted by Auguſtus.——A man put to death for his incontinence, &c.——The word Lucius is a prænomen common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names

Lūcrētia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accompliſhments proved fatal to her, and the praiſes which a number of young nobles at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the ſons of Tarquin, beſtowed upon the domeſtic virtues of their wives at home, was productive of a revolution in the ſtate. While every one was warm with the idea, it was univerſally agreed to leave the camp and to go to Rome, to aſcertain the veracity of their reſpective aſſertions. Collatinus had the pleaſure to ſee his expectations fulfilled in the higheſt degree, and, while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot and diſſipation of a feaſt, Lucretia was found at home, employed in the midſt of her female ſervants, and eaſing their labor by ſharing it herſelf. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia inflamed the paſſion of Sextus, the ſon of Tarquin, who was a witneſs of her virtues and induſtry. He cheriſhed his flame, and he ſecretly retired from the camp, and came to the houſe of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. He ſhowed himſelf unworthy of ſuch a treatment, and, in the dead of night, he introduced himſelf to Lucretia, who refuſed to his intreaties what her fear of ſhame granted to his threats. She yielded to her raviſher, when he threatened to murder her, and to ſlay one of her ſlaves, and put him in her bed, that this apparent adultery might ſeem to have met with the puniſhment it deſerved. Lucretia, in the morning, ſent for her huſband and her father, and, after ſhe had revealed to them the indignities ſhe had ſuffered from the ſon of Tarquin, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, ſhe ſtabbed herſelf with a dagger which ſhe had previouſly concealed under her cloaths. This fatal blow was the ſign of rebellion. The body of the virtuous Lucretia was expoſed to the eyes of the ſenate, and the violence and barbarity of Sextus, joined with the unpopularity and oppreſſion of his father, ſo irritated the Roman populace, that that moment they expelled the Tarquins for ever from Rome. Brutus, who was preſent at the tragical death of Lucretia, kindled the flames of rebellion, and the republican or conſular government was eſtabliſhed at Rome A. U. C. 244. *Liv.* 1, c. 57, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 741.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut.*——The wife of Numa. *Plut.*

Lŭcrētĭlis, now *Libretti*, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, hanging over a pleaſant valley, near which the houſe and farm of Horace were ſituate. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 17, v. 1.—*Cic.* 7, *Att.* 11.

T. Lŭcrētius Carus, a celebrated Roman poet and philoſopher, who was early ſent to Athens, where he ſtudied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus and Empedocles, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander, and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in ſix books, which is called *De rerum naturâ*. In this poem the maſterly genius and unaffected elegance of the poet are every where conſpicuous; but the opinions of the philoſopher are juſtly cenſured, who gives no exiſtence of power to a Supreme Being, but is the devoted advocate of atheiſm and impiety. This compoſition, which has little claim to be called a heroic poem, was written and finiſhed while the poet labored under a violent delirium, occaſioned by a philtre, which the jealouſy of his miſtreſs or his wife Lucilia had adminiſtered. It is ſaid that he deſtroyed himſelf in the 44th year of his age, about 54 years before Chriſt. Cicero, after his death, reviſed and corrected his poems, which had been partly written in the lucid intervals

intervals of reaſon and of ſenſe. Lucretius, whoſe poem ſhows that he wrote Latin better than any other man ever did, would have proved no mean rival to Virgil, had he lived in the poliſhed age of Auguſtus. The beſt editions of his works are that of Creech, 8vo. Oxon. 1695; that of Havercamp, 2 vols. 4to, Lug. Bat. 1725; and that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1759. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 10, c. 1.——Quintus, a Roman, who killed himſelf becauſe the inhabitants of Sulmo, over which he was appointed with a garriſon, ſeemed to favor the cauſe of J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 18. He is alſo called Veſpillo.——Sp. Tricipitinus, father of Lucretia, wife of Collatinus, was made conſul after the death of Brutus, and ſoon after died himſelf. Horatius Pulvillus ſucceeded him. *Liv.* 1, c. 58.—*Plut. in Pub.* ——An inter-rex at Rome.——A conſul. ——Oſella, a Roman, put to death by Sylla becauſe he had applied for the conſulſhip without his permiſſion. *Plut.*

LUCRĪNUM, a town of Apulia.

LŪCRĪNUS, a ſmall lake of Campania, oppoſite Puteoli. Some believed that it was made by Hercules when he paſſed through Italy with the bulls of Geryon. It abounded with excellent oyſters, and was united by Auguſtus to the Avernus, and a communication formed with the ſea, near a harbour called *Julius Portus*. The Lucrine lake diſappeared on the 30th of September, 1538, in a violent earthquake, which raiſed on the ſpot a mountain 4 miles in circumference, and about 1000 feet high, with a crater in the middle. *Cic.* 4. *Att.* 10.—*Strab.* 5 & 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.——*Horat.* 2, *od.* 15.

C. LUCTĀTIUS CATŬLUS, a Roman, conſul with Marius. He aſſiſted his colleague in conquering the Cimbrians. [*Vid Cimbricum bellum.*] He was eloquent as well as valiant, and his hiſtory of his conſulſhip, which he wrote with great veracity, convinces us of his literary talents. That hiſtory is loſt. *Cic. de orat.*—*Varro de L. L.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.——C. Catulus, a Roman conſul, who deſtroyed the Carthaginian fleet. *Vid.* Catulus.

LUCULLEA, a feſtival eſtabliſhed by the Greeks in honor of Lucullus, who had behaved with great prudence and propriety in his province. *Plut. in Luc.*

LUCULLI HORTI, gardens of Lucullus ſituate near Neapolis, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 1.——Villa, a country ſeat near mount Miſenus, where Tiberius died. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 50.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman celebrated for his foundneſs of luxury and for his military talents. He was born about 115 years before the chriſtian era, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his proficiency in the liberal arts, particularly eloquence and philoſophy. His firſt military campaign was in the Marſian war, where his valor and cool intrepidity recommended him to public notice. His mildneſs and conſtancy gained him the admiration and confidence of Sylla, and from this connection he derived honor, and during his quæſtorſhip in Aſia, and pretorſhip in Africa, he rendered himſelf more conſpicuous by his juſtice, moderation, and humanity. He was raiſed to the conſulſhip A. U. C. 678, and entruſted with the care of the Mithridatic war, and firſt diſplayed his military talents in reſcuing his colleague Cotta, whom the enemy had beſieged in Chalcedonia. This was ſoon followed by a celebrated victory over the forces of Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, and by the conqueſt of all Bithynia. His victories by ſea were as great as thoſe by land, and Mithridates loſt a powerful fleet near Lemnos. Such conſiderable loſſes weakened the enemy, and Mithridates retired with precipitation towards Armenia, to the court of king Tigranes, his father-in-law. His flight was perceived, and Lucullus croſſed the Euphrates with great expedition, and gave battle to the numerous forces which Tigranes had already aſſembled to ſupport the cauſe of his ſon-in-law. According to the exaggerated account of Plutarch no leſs than 100,000 foot, and near 55,000 horſe, of the Armenians, loſt their lives in that celebrated battle. All this carnage was made by a Roman army amounting to no more than 18,000 men, of whom only five were killed and 100 wounded during the combat. The taking of Tigranocerta, the capital of Armenia, was the conſequence of his immortal victory, and Lucullus there obtained the greateſt part of the royal treaſures. This continual ſucceſs, however, was attended with ſerious conſequences. The ſeverity of Lucullus, and the haughtineſs of his commands, offended his ſoldiers, and diſpleaſed his adherents at Rome. Pompey was ſoon after ſent to ſucceed him, and to continue the Mithridatic war, and the interview which he had with Lucullus began with acts of mutual kindneſs, and ended in the moſt inveterate reproaches, and open enmity. Lucullus was permitted to retire to Rome, and only 1600 of the ſoldiers who had ſhared his fortune and his glories were ſuffered to accompany him. He was received with coldneſs at Rome, and he obtained with difficulty a triumph which was deſervedly claimed by his fame, his ſucceſſes, and his victories. In this ended the days of his glory; he retired to the enjoyment

of eaſe and peaceful ſociety, and no longer intereſted himſelf in the commotions which diſturbed the tranquillity of Rome. He dedicated his time to ſtudious purſuits, and to literary converſation. His houſe was enriched with a valuable library, which was opened for the ſervice of the curious, and of the learned. Lucullus fell into a delirium in the laſt part of his life, and died in the 67th or 68th year of his age. The people ſhowed their reſpect for his merit, by their wiſh to give him an honorable burial in the Campus Martius; but their offers were rejected, and he was privately buried, by his brother, in his eſtate at Tuſculum. Lucullus has been admired for his many accompliſhments, but he has been cenſured for his ſeverity and extravagance. The expences of his meals were immoderate, his halls were diſtinguiſhed by the different names of the gods; and, when Cicero and Pompey attempted to ſurpriſe him, they were aſtoniſhed at the coſtlineſs of a ſupper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely ſaid to his ſervant that he would ſup in the hall of Apollo. In his retirement Lucullus was fond of artificial variety; ſubterraneous caves and paſſages were dug under the hills on the coaſt of Campania, and the ſea water was conveyed round the houſe and pleaſure grounds, where the fiſhes flocked in ſuch abundance that not leſs than 25,000 pounds worth were ſold at his death. In his public character Lucullus was humane and compaſſionate, and he ſhewed his ſenſe of the viciſſitudes of human affairs by ſhedding tears at the ſight of one of the cities of Armenia, which his ſoldiers reduced to aſhes. He was a perfect maſter of the Greek and Latin languages, and he employed himſelf for ſome time to write a conciſe hiſtory of the Marſi in Greek hexameters. Such are the ſtriking characteriſtics of a man who meditated the conqueſt of Parthia, and, for a while, gained the admiration of all the inhabitants of the eaſt, by his juſtice and moderation, and who might have diſputed the empire of the world with a Cæſar or Pompey, had not, at laſt, his fondneſs for retirement withdrawn him from the reach of ambition. *Plut. in Vitâ.—Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.*—*Appian in Mithr. &c.—Oroſius* 6, &c.——A conſul, who went to Spain, &c.——A Roman, put to death by Domitian.——A brother of Lucius Lucullus, lieutenant under Sylla.——A prætor of Macedonia.

LŬCŬMO, the firſt name of Tarquinius Priſcus, afterwards changed into Lucius. The word is Etrurian, and ſignifies prince or chief.

LUCUS, a king of antient Gaul.——A town of Gaul, at the foot of the Alps.

LUGDUNENSIS GALLIA, a part of Gaul, which received its name from Lugdunum, the capital city of the province. It was anciently called Celtica. *Vid.* Gallia.

LUGDŪNUM, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, or Saone, by Manutius Plancus, when he was governor of the province. This town, now called *Lyons*, is the ſecond city of France in point of population. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.—*Strab.* 4.——Batavorum, a town on the Rhine, juſt as it falls into the ocean. It is now called *Leyden*, and is famous for its univerſity.——Convenarum, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, now *St. Bertrand* in Gaſcony.

LŪNA, (*the moon*) was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the ſame, according to ſome mythologiſts, as Diana. She was worſhipped by the ancient inhabitants of the earth with many ſuperſtitious forms and ceremonies. It was ſuppoſed that magicians and enchanters, particularly thoſe of Theſſaly, had an uncontrolable power over the moon, and that they could draw her down from heaven at pleaſure by the mere force of their incantations. Her eclipſes, according to their opinion, proceeded from thence; and, on that account, it was uſual to beat drums and cymbals to eaſe her labors, and to render the power of magic leſs effectual. The Arcadians believed that they were older than the moon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263, &c.—*Tibull.* 1, el. 8, v. 21.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 69.——A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced, and called alſo *Lunenſis portus*. It contained a fine capacious harbour, and abounded in wine, cheeſe, &c. The inhabitants were naturally given to augury, and the obſervation of uncommon phænomena. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 586.—*Plin.* 14, c. 6.—*Liv.* 34, c. 8.—*Sil.* 8, v. 481.

LUPA, (*a ſhe wolf*) was held in great veneration at Rome, becauſe Romulus and Remus, according to an ancient tradition, were ſuckled and preſerved by one of theſe animals. This fabulous ſtory ariſes from the ſurname of Lupa, *proſtitute*, which was given to the wife of the ſhepherd Fauſtulus, to whoſe care and humanity theſe children owed their preſervation. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 415.—*Plut. in Romul.*

LUPERCAL, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, ſacred to Pan, where feſtivals called Lupercalia were yearly celebrated. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 343.

LUPERCĀLIA, a yearly feſtival obſerved at

at Rome the 15th of February, in honor of the god Pan. It was usual first to sacrifice two goats and a dog, and to touch with a bloody knife the foreheads of two illustrious youths, who always were obliged to smile while they were touched. The blood was wiped away with soft wool dipped in milk. After this the skins of the victims were cut into thongs, with which whips were made for the youths. With these whips the youths ran about the streets all naked except the middle, and whipped freely all those they met. Women in particular were fond of receiving the lashes, as they superstitiously believed that they removed barrenness, and eased the pains of child-birth. This excursion in the streets of Rome was performed by naked youths, because Pan is always represented naked, and a goat was sacrificed, because that deity was supposed to have the feet of a goat. A dog was added, as a necessary and useful guardian of the sheepfold. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted by the Romans in honor of the she-wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. This opinion is controverted by others, and Livy, with Dionysius of Halicarnassus, observes, that they were introduced into Italy by Evander. The name seems to be borrowed from the Greek name of Pan, *Lycæus*, from λυκος, *a wolf*; because Pan, as god of shepherds, protected the sheep from the rapacity of the wolves. The priests which officiated at the Lupercalia were called *Luperci*. Augustus forbad any person above the age of fourteen to appear naked, or to run about the streets during the Lupercalia. Cicero, in his Philippics, reproaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by running naked, and armed with a whip, about the streets. It was during the celebration of these festivals that Antony offered a crown to J. Cæsar, which the indignation of the populace obliged him to refuse.

Luperci, a number of priests at Rome, who assisted at the celebration of the Lupercalia, in honor of the god Pan, to whose service they were dedicated. This order of priests was the most ancient and respectable of all the sacerdotal offices. It was divided into two separate colleges, called *Fabiani* & *Quintiliani*, from Fabius and Quintilius, two of their high priests. The former were instituted in honor of Romulus, and the latter of Remus. To these two sacerdotal bodies J. Cæsar added a third, called, from himself, the *Julii*, and this action contributed not a little to render his cause unpopular, and to betray his ambitious and aspiring views. [*Vid. Lupercalia.*] *Plut. in Rom.*—*Dio. Cas.* 45.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 663.

Lupercus, a grammarian in the reign of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote some grammatical pieces, which some have preferred to Herodian's compositions.

Lupias or Lupia, now *Lippe*, a town of Germany, with a small river of the same name, falling into the Rhine. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, &c.

Lupus, a general of the emperor Severus.——A governor of Britain.——A quæstor in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A comic writer of Sicily, who wrote a poem on the return of Menelaus and Helen to Sparta, after the destruction of Troy. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 16, v. 26.——P. Rut. a Roman, who, contrary to the omens, marched against the Marsi, and was killed with his army. He has been taxed with impiety, and was severely censured in the Augustan age. *Horat.* 2 *Sat.* 1, v. 68.

Lusitania, a part of antient Spain, whose extent and situation have not been accurately defined by the antients. According to the better descriptions, it extended from the Tagus to the sea of Cantabria, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal. The inhabitants were warlike, and were conquered by the Roman army under Dolabella, B. C. 99, with great difficulty. They generally lived upon plunder, and were rude and unpolished in their manners. It was usual among them to expose their sick in the high roads, that their diseases might be cured by the directions and advice of travellers. They were very moderate in their meals, and never eat but of one dish. Their cloaths were commonly black, and they generally warmed themselves by means of stones heated in the fire. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6. l. 3, c. 1.—*Liv.* 21, c. 43. l. 27, c. 20.

Lusius, a river of Arcadia. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.—*Pauf. Arc.* 28.

Lusones, a people of Spain, near the Iberus.

Lustricus Brutianus, a Roman poet. *Martial.* 4, ep. 23.

Lutatius Catulus, a Roman who shut the temple of Janus after peace had been made with Carthage. *Vid.* Luctatius.

Luterius, a general of the Gauls, defeated by Cæsar, &c.

Lutetia, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona, which received its name, as some suppose, from the quantity of clay, *lutum*, which is in its neighbourhood. J. Cæsar fortified and embellished it, from which circumstance some authors call it *Julii Civitas*. Julian the apostate resided there some time. It is now *Paris*, and is the capital of France. *Cæsar. de bell. G.* 6 & 7.—*Strab.* 4.—*Ammian.* 20.

C. Lutorius Priscus, a Roman

knight, put to death by order of Tiberius, becauſe he had written a poem in which he had bewailed the death of Germanicus, who then labored under a ſevere illneſs. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 49, &c.

Lyæus, a ſirname of Bacchus. It is derived from λυειν, *ſolvere*, becauſe wine, over which Bacchus preſides, gives freedom to the mind, and delivers it from all cares and melancholy. *Horat.* ep. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 675.

Lybas, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, &c.

Lybya or Lybissa, a ſmall village of Bithynia, where Annibal was buried.

Lycăbas, an Etrurian, one of thoſe who offered violence to Bacchus, and were changed into dolphins. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 624.——One of the Lapithæ, who ran away from the battle which was fought at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Id. Met.* 12, v. 302.

Lycabētus, a mountain of Attica, near Athens. *Stat.*

Lycæa, feſtivals in Arcadia, in honor of Pan, the god of ſhepherds. They are the ſame as the Lupercalia of the Romans. ——A feſtival at Argos in honor of Apollo Lycæus, who delivered the Argives from wolves, &c.

Lycæum, a celebrated place near the banks of the Iliſſus, in Attica. It was in this pleaſant and ſalubrious ſpot that Ariſtotle taught philoſophy, and as he generally inſtructed his pupils in walking, they were called Peripatetics, a περιπατεω, *ambulo*. The philoſopher continued his inſtructions for 12 years, till terrified by the falſe accuſations of Eurymedon, he was obliged to fly to Chalcis.

Lycæus, a mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Jupiter, where a temple was built in honor of the god Lycæus, by Lycaon, the ſon of Pelaſgus. It was alſo ſacred to Pan, whoſe feſtivals, called *Lycæa*, were celebrated there. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 16. *Æn.* 8, v. 343.—*Strab.* 8.—*Horat.* 1, od. 17, v. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 698.

Lycambes, the father of Neobule. He promiſed his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refuſed to fulfil his engagement when ſhe had been courted by a man whoſe opulence had more influence than the fortune of the poet. This irritated Archilochus; he wrote a bitter invective againſt Lycambes and his daughter, and rendered them both ſo deſperate by the ſatire of his compoſition that they hanged themſelves. *Horat.* ep. 6, v. 13.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 52.

Lycāon, the firſt king of Arcadia, ſon of Pelaſgus and Meliboea. He built a town called Lycoſura on the top of mount Lycæus, in honor of Jupiter. He had many wives, by whom he had a daughter, called Caliſto, and fifty ſons. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Nyctimus, the eldeſt of his ſons. He lived about 1820 years before the Chriſtian era. *Apolled.* 3.—*Hygin.* fab. 176.—*Catul.* ep. 76.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 2, &c.——Another king of Arcadia, celebrated for his cruelties. He was changed into a wolf by Jupiter, becauſe he offered human victims on the altars of the god Pan. Some attribute this metamorphoſis to another cauſe. The ſins of mankind, as they relate, were become ſo enormous, that Jupiter viſited the earth to puniſh wickedneſs and impiety. He came to Arcadia, where he was announced as a god, and the people began to pay proper adoration to his divinity. Lycaon, however, who uſed to ſacrifice all ſtrangers to his wanton cruelty, laughed at the pious prayers of his ſubjects, and to try the divinity of the god, he ſerved up human fleſh on his table. This impiety ſo irritated Jupiter, that he immediately deſtroyed the houſe of Lycaon, and changed him into a wolf. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 198, &c.——Theſe two monarchs are often confounded together, though it appears that they were two different characters, and that not leſs than an age elapſed between their reigns.——A ſon of Priam and Laothe. He was taken by Achilles and carried to Lemnos, whence he eſcaped. He was afterwards killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 21, &c.——The ſon of Pandarus, killed by Diomedes before Troy.——A Gnoſſian artiſt, who made the ſword which Aſcanius gave to Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 304.

Lycāŏnia, a country of Aſia, between Cappadocia, Piſidia, Pamphylia, and Phrygia, made a Roman province under Auguſtus. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Liv.* 27, c. 54. l. 38, c. 39.——Arcadia bore alſo that name from Lycaon, one of its kings. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——An iſland in the Tyber.

Lycas, a prieſt of Apollo, in the intereſt of Turnus. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 315.——Another officer of Turnus. *Id.* 10, v. 561.

Lycaste, an ancient town of Crete, whoſe inhabitants accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Priam by a concubine. She married Polydamas, the ſon of Antenor. ——A famous courtezan of Drepanum, called Venus on account of her great beauty. She had a ſon called Eryx by Butes, ſon of Amycus.

Lycastum, a town of Cappadocia.

Lycastus, a ſon of Minos I. He was father of Minos II. by Ida, the daughter of Corybas.——A ſon of Minos and Philonome,

nome, daughter of Nyctimus. He ſucceeded his father on the throne of Arcadia. ——A town of Crete.

Lyce, one of the Amazons, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 374.

Lyces, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 33.

Lycēum. *Vid.* Lycæum.

Lychnīdus, now *Achrida*, a city with a lake of the ſame name, in Illyricum. *Liv.* 27, c. 32. l. 44, c. 15.

Lȳcia, a country of Aſia Minor, bounded by the Mediterranean on the ſouth, Caria on the weſt, Pamphylia on the eaſt, and Phrygia on the north. It was anciently called *Milyas*, and *Tremile*, from the Milyæ or Solymi, a people of Crete, who came to ſettle there. The country received the name of Lycia from Lycus, the ſon of Pandion, who eſtabliſhed himſelf there. The inhabitants have been greatly commended by all the ancients for their ſobriety and juſtice. They were conquered by Crœſus, king of Lydia, and afterwards by Cyrus. Though they were ſubject to the power of Perſia, yet they were governed by their own kings, and only paid a yearly tribute to the Perſian monarch. They became part of the Macedonian empire when Alexander came into the eaſt, and afterwards were ceded to the houſe of the Seleucidæ. The country was reduced into a Roman province by the emperor Claudius. Apollo had there his celebrated oracle at Patara, and the epithet *hyberna* is applied to the country, becauſe the god was ſaid to paſs the winter in his temple. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 143, & 446. l. 7, v. 816.—*Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 686.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 37, c. 16. l. 38, c. 39.

Lycĭdas, a centaur, killed by the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Firithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.——A ſhepherd's name. *Virg. Ecl.*——A beautiful youth, the admiration of Rome in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1, od. 4, v. 19.

Lycimna, a town of Peloponneſus.

Lycimnia, a ſlave, mother of Helenor by a Lydian prince. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 446.

Lysiscus, an Athenian archon.——A Meſſenian of the family of the Æpytidæ. When his daughters were doomed by lot to be ſacrificed for the good of their country, he fled with them to Sparta, and Ariſtodemus upon this chearfully gave his own children, and ſoon after ſucceeded to the throne. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 9.——A youth of whom Horace was enamoured.

Lȳcius, a ſon of Hercules and Toxicreta.——A ſon of Lycaon.——An epithet given to Apollo from his temple in Lycia, where he gave oracles, particularly at Patara, where the appellation of *Lyciæ ſortes* was given to his anſwers, and even to the will of the Fates. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 346.——A ſirname of Danaus.

Lȳcŏmēdes, a king of Scyros, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, ſon of Apollo and Parthenope. He was ſecretly entruſted with the care of young Achilles, whom his mother Thetis had diſguiſed in woman's cloaths, to remove him from the Trojan war, where ſhe knew he muſt unavoidably periſh. Lycomedes has rendered himſelf famous for his treachery to Theſeus, who had implored his protection when driven from the throne of Athens by the uſurper Mneſtheus. Lycomedes, as it is reported, either envious of the fame of his illuſtrious gueſt, or bribed by the emiſſaries of Mneſtheus, led Theſeus to an elevated place, on pretence of ſhowing him the extent of his dominions, and perfidiouſly threw him down a precipice, where he was killed. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17. l. 7, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——An Arcadian, who, with 500 choſen men, put to flight 1000 Spartans, and 500 Argives, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A ſeditious perſon at Tegea.——A Mantinean general, &c.——An Athenian, the firſt who took one of the enemy's ſhips at the battle of Salamis. *Plut.*

Lycon, a philoſopher of Troas, in the age of Ariſtotle. He was greatly eſteemed by Eumenes, Antiochus, &c. He died in the 74th year of his age. *Diog. in vit.*——A man who wrote the life of Pythagoras.——A poet.——A writer of epigrams.——A player, greatly eſteemed by Alexander.——A Syracuſan who aſſiſted in murdering Dion.——A peripatetic philoſopher.

Lycōne, a city of Thrace.——A mountain of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 24.

Lȳcŏphron, a ſon of Periander, king of Corinth. The murder of his mother Meliſſa by his father had ſuch an effect upon him, that he reſolved never to ſpeak to a man who had been ſo wantonly cruel againſt his relations. This reſolution was ſtrengthened by the advice of Procles, his maternal uncle, and Periander at laſt baniſhed to Corcyra a ſon whoſe diſobedience and obſtinacy had rendered him odious. Cypſelus, the eldeſt ſon of Periander, being incapable of reigning, Lycophron was the only ſurviving child who had any claim to the crown of Corinth. But, when the infirmities of Periander obliged him to look for a ſucceſſor, Lycophron refuſed to come to Corinth while his father was there, and he was induced to leave Corcyra, only on promiſe that Periander would come and dwell there while he remained the maſter of Corinth. This exchange, however, was prevented. The Corcyreans, who were apprehenſive of the tyranny of Periander, murdered Lycophron

before he left that iſland. *Herodot.* 3.—*Ariſtot.*——A brother of Thebe, the wife of Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. He aſſiſted his ſiſter in murdering her huſband, and he afterwards ſeized the ſovereignty. He was diſpoſſeſſed by Philip of Macedonia. *Plut.*—*Diod.* 16.——A general of Corinth, killed by Nicias. *Plut. in Nic.*——A native of Cythera, ſon of Maſtor. He went to the Trojan war with Ajax, the ſon of Telamon, after the accidental murder of one of his citizens. He was killed, &c. *Homer. Il.* 15.——A famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He was one of the poets who floriſhed under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and who, from their number, obtained the name of Pleiades. Lycophron died by the wound of an arrow. He wrote tragedies, the titles of twenty of which have been preſerved. The only remaining compoſition of this poet is called *Caſſandra* or *Alexandra*. It contains 1474, verſes, whoſe obſcurity has procured the epithet of *Tenebroſus* to its author. It is a mixture of prophetical effuſions, which, as he ſuppoſes, were given by Caſſandra during the Trojan war. The beſt editions of Lycophron are that of Baſil, 1546, fol. enriched with the Greek commentary of Tzetzes; that of Canter, 8vo. apud Commelin, 1596; and that of Potter, fol. Oxon. 1702. *Ovid. in Ib.*—*Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 3.

Lycopŏlis, now *Siut*, a town of Egypt. It received this name on account of the immenſe number of wolves, λυκοι, which repelled an army of Æthiopians, who had invaded Egypt. *Diod.* 1.—*Strab.* 17.

Lycōpus, an Ætolian, who aſſiſted the Cyreneans againſt Ptolemy. *Polyæn.* 8.

Lycorea, a town of Phocis at the top of Parnaſſus, where the people of Delphi took refuge during Deucalion's deluge, directed by the howlings of wolves. *Pauſ. Phoc.* 6.

Lȳcōrias, a nymph, &c. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 339.

Lȳcōris, a freedwoman of the ſenator Volumnius alſo called *Cytheris*, and *Volumnia*, from her maſter. She is celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. The poet Gallus was greatly enamoured of her, and his friend Virgil comforts him in his 10th eclogue for the loſs of the favors of Cytheris, who followed M. Antony's camp, and was become the Aſpaſia of Rome. The charms of Cleopatra, however, prevailed over thoſe of Cytheris, and the unfortunate courtezan loſt the favors of Antony and of all the world at the ſame time. Lycoris was originally a comedian. *Virg. Ecl.* 10.

Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, whoſe ſands were of a golden color. It was afterwards called *Evenus* from king Evenus who threw himſelf into it. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 245.

Lȳcortas, the father of Polybius, who floriſhed B. C. 184. He was choſen general of the Achæan league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c. *Plut.*

Lycosūra, a city built by Lycaon on mount Lycæus in Arcadia.

Lyctus, a town of Crete, the country of Idomeneus, whence he is often called *Lyctius*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401.

Lycurgĭdes, annual days of ſolemnity appointed in honor of the lawgiver of Sparta.——The patronymic of a ſon of Lycurgus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 503.

Lycurgus, a king of Nemæa, in Peloponneſus. He was raiſed from the dead by Æſculapius. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 638.——A giant killed by Oſiris in Thrace. *Diod.* 1.——A king of Thrace, ſon of Dryas. He has been repreſented as cruel and impious, on account of the violence which he offered to Bacchus. He, according to the opinion of the mythologiſts, drove Bacchus out of his kingdom, and aboliſhed his worſhip, for which impiety he was ſeverely puniſhed by the gods. He put his own ſon Dryas to death in a fury, and he cut off his own legs, miſtaking them for vine boughs. He was put to death in the greateſt torments by his ſubjects, who had been informed by the oracle that they ſhould not taſte wine till Lycurgus was no more. This fable is explained by obſerving, that the averſion of Lycurgus for wine, over which Bacchus preſided, aroſe from the filthineſs and diſgrace of intoxication, and therefore the monarch wiſely ordered all the vines of his dominions to be cut down, that himſelf and his ſubjects might be preſerved from the extravagance and debauchery which are produced by too free an uſe of wine. *Hygin.* fab. 132.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 14.—*Horat.* 2, od. 19.——A ſon of Hercules and Praxithea, daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſon of Pheres, the ſon of Cretheus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——An orator of Athens, ſirnamed *Ibis*, in the age of Demoſthenes, famous for his juſtice and impartiality when at the head of the government. He was one of the thirty orators whom the Athenians refuſed to deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are extant. He died about 330 years before Chriſt. *Diod.* 16.——A king of Tegea, ſon of Aleus, by Neæra, the daughter of Pereus. He married Cleophile, called alſo Eurynome, by whom he had Amphidamas, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——A celebrated lawgiver of Sparta,

Sparta, ſon of king Eunomus, and brother to Polydectes. He ſucceeded his brother on the Spartan throne; but when he ſaw that the widow of Polydectes was pregnant, he kept the kingdom not for himſelf, but till Charilaus, his nephew, was arrived to years of maturity. He had previouſly refuſed to marry his brother's widow, who wiſhed to ſtrengthen him on his throne by deſtroying her own ſon Charilaus, and leaving him in the peaceful poſſeſſion of the crown. The integrity with which he acted, when guardian of his nephew Charilaus, united with the diſappointment and the reſentment of the queen, raiſed him many enemies, and he at laſt yielded to their ſatire and malevolence, and retired to Crete. He travelled like a philoſopher, and viſited Aſia and Egypt without ſuffering himſelf to be corrupted by the licentiouſneſs and luxury which prevailed there. The confuſion which followed his departure from Sparta, now had made his preſence totally neceſſary, and he returned home at the earneſt ſolicitations of his countrymen. The diſorder which reigned at Sparta, induced him to reform the government; and the more effectually to execute his undertaking, he had recourſe to the oracle of Delphi. He was received by the prieſteſs of the god with every mark of honor, his intentions were warmly approved by the divinity, and he was called the friend of gods, and himſelf rather god than man. After ſuch a reception from the moſt celebrated oracle of Greece, Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuſes of the ſtate, and all were equally anxious in promoting a revolution which had received the ſanction of heaven. This happened 884 years before the Chriſtian era. Lycurgus firſt eſtabliſhed a ſenate, which was compoſed of 28 ſenators, whoſe authority preſerved the tranquillity of the ſtate, and maintained a due and juſt equilibrium between the kings and the people, by watching over the intruſions of the former, and checking the ſeditious convulſions of the latter. All diſtinction was deſtroyed, and by making an equal and impartial diviſion of the land among the members of the commonwealth, Lycurgus baniſhed luxury, and encouraged the uſeful arts. The uſe of money, either of gold or ſilver, was totally forbidden, and the introduction of heavy braſs and iron coin brought no temptations to the diſhoneſt, and left every individual in the poſſeſſion of his effects without any fears of robbery or violence. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to indulgence or luxury than another. The intercourſe of Sparta with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were entruſted to the public maſter, as ſoon as they had attained their ſeventh year, and their education was left to the wiſdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to anſwer in a ſhort and laconic manner, and to excel in ſharp repartee. They were inſtructed and encouraged to carry things by ſurpriſe, but if ever the theft was diſcovered they were ſubjected to a ſevere puniſhment. Lycurgus was happy and ſucceſsful in eſtabliſhing and enforcing theſe laws, and by his prudence and adminiſtration the face of Lacedæmon was totally changed, and it gave riſe to a ſet of men diſtinguiſhed for their intrepidity, their fortitude, and their magnanimity. After this, Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi, or according to others to Crete, and before his departure he bound all the citizens of Lacedæmon by a ſolemn oath, that neither they nor their poſterity, would alter, violate, or aboliſh the laws which he had eſtabliſhed, before his return. He ſoon after put himſelf to death, and he ordered his aſhes to be thrown into the ſea, fearful leſt if they were carried to Sparta the citizens ſhould call themſelves freed from the oath which they had taken, and impowered to make a revolution. The wiſdom and the good effect of the laws of Lycurgus have been firmly demonſtrated at Sparta, where for 700 years they remained in full force, but the legiſlator has been cenſured as cruel and impolitic. He has ſhewn himſelf inhumane in ordering mothers to deſtroy ſuch of their children, whoſe feebleneſs or deformity in their youth ſeemed to promiſe incapability of action in maturer years, and to become a burden to the ſtate. His regulations about marriage muſt neceſſarily be cenſured, and no true conjugal felicity can be expected from the union of a man with a perſon whom he perhaps never knew before, and whom he was compelled to chooſe in a dark room, where all the marriageable women in the ſtate aſſembled on ſtated occaſions. The peculiar dreſs which was appointed for the females, might be termed improper; and the law muſt, for ever, be called injudicious, which ordered them to appear naked on certain days of feſtivity, and wreſtle in a public aſſembly promiſcuouſly with boys of equal age with themſelves. Theſe things indeed contributed as much to corrupt the morals of the Lacedæmonians, as the other regulations ſeemed to be calculated to baniſh diſſipation, riot, and debauchery. Lycurgus has been compared to Solon the celebrated legiſlator of Athens, and it has been judiciouſly obſerved that the former gave his citizens morals conformable to the laws which he had eſtabliſhed, and that the latter had given the Athenians laws, which coincided with

their cuſtoms and manners. The office of Lycurgus demanded reſolution, and he ſhowed himſelf inexorable and ſevere. In Solon artifice was requiſite, and he ſhowed himſelf mild and even voluptuous. The moderation of Lycurgus is greatly commended, particularly when we recollect that he treated with the greateſt humanity and confidence Alcander, a youth who had put out one of his eyes in a ſeditious tumult. Lycurgus had a ſon called Antiorus, who left no iſſue. The Lacedæmonians ſhewed their reſpect for their great legiſlator by yearly celebrating a feſtival in his honor, called Lycurgidæ or Lycurgides. The introduction of money into Sparta in the reign of Agis the ſon of Archidamus, was one of the principal cauſes which corrupted the innocence of the Lacedæmonians, and rendered them the prey of intrigue and of faction. The laws of Lycurgus were abrogated by Philopœmen B. C. 188, but only for a little time, as they were ſoon after re-eſtabliſhed by the Romans. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 2, &c.—*Strab.* 8, 10, 15, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

Lycus, a king of Bœotia, ſucceſſor to his brother Nycteus, who left no male iſſue. He was entruſted with the government only during the minority of Labdacus the ſon of the daughter of Nycteus. He was farther enjoined to make war againſt Epopeus, who had carried away by force Antiope the daughter of Nycteus. He was ſucceſsful in this expedition, Epopeus was killed, and Lycus recovered Antiope and married her though ſhe was his niece. This new connection highly diſpleaſed his firſt wife Dirce, and Antiope was delivered to the unfeeling queen and tortured in the moſt cruel manner. Antiope at laſt eſcaped, and entreated her ſons, Zethus and Amphion, to avenge her wrongs. The children, incenſed on account of the cruelties which their mother had ſuffered, beſieged Thebes, killed Lycus, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull who dragged her till ſhe died. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A king of Libya, who ſacrificed whatever ſtrangers came upon his coaſt. When Diomedes, at his return from the Trojan war, had been ſhipwrecked there, the tyrant ſeized him and confined him. He, however, eſcaped by means of Callirhoe, the tyrant's daughter, who was enamoured of him, and who hung herſelf when ſhe ſaw herſelf deſerted.—— A ſon of Neptune by Celæno, made king of a part of Myſia by Hercules. He offered violence to Megara, the wife of Hercules, for which he was killed by the incenſed hero. Lycus gave a kind reception to the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—— A ſon of Ægyptus.—Of Mars.—Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.—Of Pandion, king of Athens.——The father of Arceſilaus.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 159.——An officer of Alexander in the intereſt of Lyſimachus. He made himſelf maſter of Epheſus by the treachery of Andron, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——One of the Centaurs.——A ſon of Priam.——A river of Phrygia, which diſappears near Coloſſe, and riſes again at the diſtance of about four ſtadia, and at laſt falls into the Mæander. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 273.——A river of Sarmatia falling into the Palus Mæotis.——Another in Paphlagonia, near Heraclea. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont.* el. 1, v. 47.——Another in Aſſyria.—— Another in Armenia, falling into the Euxine near the Phaſis. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 367.—— One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 545.——A youth beloved by Alcæus. *Horat.* 1. od. 32.——A town of Crete.

Lyde, the wife of the poet Antimachus, &c. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 5.——A woman in Domitian's reign, who pretended ſhe could remove barrenneſs by medicines. *Juv.* 2, v. 141.

Lydia, a celebrated kingdom of Aſia Minor, whoſe boundaries were different at different times. It was firſt bounded by Myſia Major, Caria, Phrygia Major, and Ionia, but in its more floriſhing times it contained the whole country which lies between the Halys and the Ægean ſea. It was anciently called *Mæonia*, and received the name of Lydia from Lydus one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs who after the fabulous ages reigned for 249 years in the following order: Ardyſus began to reign, 797, B. C. Alyattes, 761; Meles, 747; Candaules, 735; Gyges, 718; Ardyſus 2d, 680; Sadyattes, 631; Alyattes 2d, 619, and Crœſus, 562, who was conquered by Cyrus, B. C. 548, when the kingdom became a province of the Perſian empire. There were three different races that reigned in Lydia, the Atyadæ, Heraclidæ, and Mermnadæ. The hiſtory of the firſt is obſcure and fabulous, the Heraclidæ began to reign about the Trojan war, and the crown remained in their family for about 505 years, and was always tranſmitted from father to ſon. Candaules was the laſt of the Heraclidæ; and Gyges the firſt, and Crœſus the laſt, of the Mermnadæ. The Lydians were great warriors in the reign of the Mermnadæ. They invented the art of coining gold and ſilver, and were the firſt who exhibited public ſports, &c. *Herodot.* 1, &c. *Strab.* 2, 5 & 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.*

—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.——A miſtreſs of Horace, &c. 1, *Od.* 8.

LYDIAS, a river of Macedonia.

LYDIUS, an epithet applied to the Tyber becauſe it paſſed near Etruria, whoſe inhabitants were originally a Lydian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 781. l. 8, v. 479.

LYDUS, a ſon of Atys, and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which from him received the name of Lydia. His brother Tyrrhenus led a colony to Italy, and gave the name of Tyrrhenia to the ſettlement he made on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. *Herodot.* 7, c. 74.——An eunuch, &c.

LYGDAMIS or LYGDAMUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute at Naxos. *Polyæn.* ——A general of the Cimmerians who paſſed into Aſia Minor, and took Sardis in the reign of Ardyes, king of Lydia. *Callim.*—— An athlete of Syracuſe, the father of Artemiſia the celebrated queen of Halicarnaſſus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99.——A ſervant of the poet Propertius, or of his miſtreſs Cynthia.

LYGII, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

LYGUS. *Vid.* Ligus.

LYMĪRE, a town of Lycia. *Ovid. Met. Fab.* 12.

LYMAX, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 41.

LYNCĪDES, a man at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 4. *Fab.* 12.

LYNCESTÆ, a noble family of Macedonia, connected with the royal family. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 2, &c.

LYNCESTES, a ſon of Amyntas, in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, &c.—— Alexander, a ſon-in-law of Antipater, who conſpired againſt Alexander, and was put to death. *Ibid.*

LYNCESTIUS, a river of Macedonia, whoſe waters were of an intoxicating quality. *Ovid. Met.* 17, v. 329.

LYNCĒUS, ſon of Aphareus, was among the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was ſo ſharp ſighted that, as it is reported, he could ſee through the earth, and diſtinguiſh objects at the diſtance of above nine miles. He ſtole ſome oxen with his brother Idas, and they were both killed by Caſtor and Pollux, when they were going to celebrate their nuptials with the daughters of Leucippus. *Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Hygin.* fab.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 303.—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.——A ſon of Ægyptus who married Hypermneſtra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was ſpared by the love and humanity of his wife. [*Vid. Danaides.*] He made war againſt his father-in-law, dethroned him and ſeized his crown. Some ſay that Lynceus was reconciled to Danaus, and that he ſucceeded him after his death, and reigned forty-one years. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 19.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——One of the companions of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 768.

LYNCUS, LYNCÆUS, or LYNX, a cruel king of Scythia, or according to others, of Sicily. He received, with feigned hoſpitality, Triptolemus, whom Ceres had ſent all over the world to teach mankind agriculture, and as he was jealous of his commiſſion he reſolved to murder this favorite of the gods in his ſleep. As he was going to give the deadly blow to Triptolemus, he was ſuddenly changed into a lynx, an animal which is the emblem of perfidy and of ingratitude. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 650.

LYNCUS, a town of Macedonia, of which the inhabitants were called Lynceſtæ. *Plin.* 2. c. 103. l. 4, c. 10.

LYNDUS, a town of Sicily.

LYRCÆ, a people of Scythia, who live upon hunting.

LYRCÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Vid.* Lycæus.——A fountain. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 711.

LYRCEA, a town of Peloponneſus formerly called Lyncea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 35.

LYRCUS, a king of Caunus in Caria, &c. *Parthen.*

LYRNESSUS, a city of Cilicia the native country of Briſeis, called from thence *Lyrneſſeis.* It was taken and plundered by Achilles and the Greeks, at the time of the Trojan war, and the booty divided among the conquerors. *Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 108. *Heroid.* 3, v. 5. *Triſt.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 15.

LYSANDER, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the laſt years of the Peloponneſian war. He drew Epheſus from the intereſt of Athens, and gained the friendſhip of Cyrus the younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet conſiſting of 120 ſhips, at Ægoſpotamos, and deſtroyed it all, except three ſhips, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras king of Cyprus. In this celebrated battle, which happened 405 years before the Chriſtian era, the Athenians loſt 3000 men, and with them their empire and influence among the neighbouring ſtates. Lyſander well knew how to take advantage of his victory, and the following year Athens, worn out by a long war of 27 years, and diſcouraged by its misfortunes, gave itſelf up to the power of the enemy, and conſented to deſtroy the Piræus, to deliver all its ſhips, except 12, to recall all thoſe that had been baniſhed, and in ſhort to be ſubmiſſive in every degree to the power of Lacedæmon. Beſides theſe humiliating conditions the government of Athens was totally changed, and 30 tyrants were ſet over it by Lyſander. This glorious ſucceſs, and the honor of having put an end to the Peloponneſian war, encreaſed the pride of Lyſander. He had already begun to pave his way

to universal power, by establishing aristocracy in the Grecian cities of Asia, and now he attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. In the pursuit of his ambition, he used prudence and artifice; and as he could not easily abolish a form of government which ages and popularity had confirmed, he had recourse to the assistance of the gods. His attempt, however, to corrupt the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, proved ineffectual, and he was even accused of using bribes by the priests of the Libyan temple. The sudden declaration of war against the Thebans, saved him from the accusations of his adversaries, and he was sent, together with Pausanias, against the enemy. The plan of his military operations was discovered, and the Haliartians whose ruin he secretly meditated, attacked him unexpectedly, and he was killed in a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of his troops, 394 years before Christ. His body was recovered by his colleague Pausanias, and honored with a magnificent funeral. Lysander has been commended for his bravery, but his ambition deserves the severest censure, and his cruelty and his duplicity have greatly stained his character. He was arrogant and vain in his public as well as private conduct, and he received and heard with the greatest avidity the hymns which his courtiers and flatterers sung to his honor. Yet in the midst of all his pomp, his ambition and intrigues, he died extremely poor, and his daughters were rejected by two opulent citizens of Sparta to whom they had been betrothed during the life of their father. This behaviour of the lovers was severely punished by the Lacedæmonians, who protected from injury the children of a man whom they hated for his sacrilege, his contempt of religion, and his perfidy. The father of Lysander, whose name was Aristoclites or Aristocrates, was descended from Hercules, though not reckoned of the race of the Heraclidæ. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Diod.* 13.——One of the Ephori in the reign of Agis, &c. *Plut.* ——A grandson of the great Lysander. *Paus.*

Lysandra, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Agathocles the son of Lysimachus. She was persecuted by Arsinoe, and fled to Seleucus for protection. *Paus.* 1, c. 9, &c.

Lysaniax, a man made king of Ituræa by Antony, &c.

Lyse, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Lysiades, an Athenian, son of Phædrus the philosopher, &c. *Cic. Philip.* 5.—— An Athenian archon.——A tyrant of Megalopolis who died B. C. 226. *Plut.*

Lysianassa, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Epaphus, mother of Busiris. *Id.* 2, c. 5.

Lysias, a celebrated orator, son of Cephalus, a native of Syracuse. His father left Sicily and went to Athens, where Lysias was born and carefully educated. In his 15th year he accompanied the colony which the Athenians sent to Thurium, and after a long residence there he returned home in his 47th year. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and by the simplicity, correctness, and purity of his orations, of which he wrote no less than 425 according to Plutarch, though the number may with more probability be reduced to 230. Of these 34 are extant, the best editions of which are that of Taylor, 8vo. Cantab. 1740, and that of Auger, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1783. He died in the 81st year of his age, 378 years before the Christian era. *Plut. de Orat.—Cic. de Brut. de Orat.—Quintil.* 3, &c.—*Diog.* 2.——An Athenian general, &c.——A town of Phrygia. *Strab.*—— Another of Syria, now *Berzieck* near Emesa. ——A tyrant of Tarsus, B. C. 267.

Lysicles, an Athenian sent with Chares into Bœotia, to stop the conquests of Philip of Macedonia. He was conquered at Chæronæa, and sentenced to death for his ill conduct there.

Lysidice, a daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, who married Mastor the son of Perseus and Andromeda. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Lysimache, a daughter of Abas the son of Melampus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

Lysimachia, now *Hexamili*, a city on the Thracian Chersonesus. *Paus.* 1, c. 9. ——A town of Ætolia, built by Lysimachus. *Strab.* 7 & 10. —— Another in Æolia. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Lysimachus, a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town which he called Lysimachia. He sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He afterwards seized Macedonia, after expelling Pyrrhus from the throne, B. C. 286; but his cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his son Agathocles so offended his subjects, that the most opulent and powerful revolted from him and abandoned the kingdom. He pursued them to Asia, and declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 281 years before Christ, in the 80th year of his age, and his body was found in the

the heaps of ſlain only by the fidelity of a little dog, which had carefully watched near it. It is ſaid that the love and reſpect of Lyſimachus for his learned maſter Calliſthenes proved nearly fatal to him. He, as Juſtin mentions, was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, by order of Alexander, for having given Calliſthenes poiſon, to ſave his life from ignominy and inſult; and when the furious animal darted upon him, he wrapped his hand in his mantle, and boldly thruſt it into the lion's mouth, and by twiſting his tongue, killed an adverſary ready to devour him. This act of courage in his ſelf-defence, recommended him to Alexander. He was pardoned, and ever after eſteemed by the monarch. *Juſtin.* 15, c. 3, &c.—*Diod.* 19, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 10.——An Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. He uſed to call himſelf Phœnix, his pupil Achilles, and Philip Peleus. *Plut. in Alex.*——An hiſtorian of Alexandria.——A ſon of Ariſtides, rewarded by the Athenians on account of the virtue of his father.——A chief prieſt among the Jews, about 204 years before Chriſt, &c. *Joſephus.*——A phyſician greatly attached to the notions of Hippocrates.——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, &c

LYSIMELIA, a marſh of Sicily near Syracuſe.

LYSINOE, now *Aglaſſon*, a city of Aſia near Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

LYSIPPE, a daughter Prœtus. [*Vid. Prœtides.*]——A daughter of Theſpius.

LYSIPPUS, a famous ſtatuary of Sicyon. He was originally a white-ſmith, and afterwards applied himſelf to painting, till his talents and inclination taught him that he was born to excel in ſculpture. He floriſhed about 325 years before the Chriſtian era, in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was ſo partial to the artiſt, that he forbad any ſculptor but Lyſippus to make his ſtatue. Lyſippus excelled in expreſſing the hair, and he was the firſt who made the head of his ſtatues leſs large, and the body ſmaller than uſual, that they might appear taller. This was obſerved by one of his friends, and the artiſt gave for anſwer, that his predeceſſors had repreſented men in their natural form, but that he repreſented them ſuch as they appeared. Lyſippus made no leſs than 600 ſtatues, the moſt admired of which were thoſe of Alexander; one of Apollo of Tarentum 40 cubits high; one of a man coming out of a bath, with which Agrippa adorned his baths; one of Socrates; and thoſe of the 25 horſemen who were drowned in the Granicus. Theſe were ſo valued, that, in the age of Auguſtus, they were bought for their weight in gold. *Plut. in Alex.*——*Cic. in Brut. ad Her.*——*Paterc.* 1, c. 11.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 240.——A comic poet, ſome of whoſe plays are mentioned by Athenæus. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.——A general of the Achæan league.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, preceptor to Epaminondas. He floriſhed about 388 years before the Chriſtian era. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the author of the golden verſes which are attributed to Pythagoras. *C. Nep. in Epam.* 2.

LYSISTRĂTUS, an Athenian paraſite.——A brother of Lyſippus. He was the firſt artiſt who ever made a ſtatue with wax. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. l. 35, c. 12.

LYSITHOUS, a ſon of Priam. *Apollod.*

LYSO, a friend of Cicero, &c.

LYSTRA, a town of Lycaonia.

LYTÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus, put to death by the Athenians. *Apollod.*

LYZANIAS, a king of Chalcis, &c.

MACÆ, a people of Arabia Felix. *Mela.* 3, c. 8. They are placed in Africa near the larger Syrtis by *Herodot.* 4, v. 175.—*Sil.* 3, v. 275. l. 5, v. 194.

MACAR, a ſon of Criaſius or Crinacus, the firſt Greek who led a colony to Leſbos. His four ſons took poſſeſſion of the four neighbouring iſlands, Chios, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes, which were called the ſeats of the Macares or the bleſſed (*μακαρ, beatus*). *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

MĂCĂREUS, an ancient hiſtorian.——A ſon of Æolus, who debauched his ſiſter Canace, and had a ſon by her. The father being informed of the inceſt, ordered the child to be expoſed, and ſent a ſword to his daughter, and commanded her to deſtroy herſelf. Macareus fled to Delphi, where he became prieſt of Apollo. *Ovid. Met. Heroid.* 11. *in Ib.* 563.——One of the companions of Ulyſſes, left at Caieta in Italy, where Æneas found him. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 159.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.

MĂCĂRIA, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Euryſtheus made war againſt the Heraclidæ, whom the Athenians ſupported, and the oracle declared, that the deſcendants of Hercules ſhould obtain the victory, if any one of

of them devoted himself to death. This was cheerfully accepted by Macaria, and the Athenians obtained a victory. Great honors were paid to the patriotic Macaria, and a fountain of Marathon was called by her name. *Paus.* 1, c. 32.——An ancient name of Cyprus.

MACĂRIS, an ancient name of Crete.

MACEDNUS, a son of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

MĂCĔDO, a son of Osiris, who had a share in the divine honors which were paid to his father. He was represented cloathed in a wolf's skin, for which reason the Egyptians held that animal in great veneration. *Diod.* 1.—*Plut in Isid. & Os.*——A man who gave his name to Macedonia. Some supposed him to be the same as the son or general of Osiris.

MĂCĔDŎNIA, a celebrated country, situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. Its boundaries have been different at different periods. Philip encreased it by the conquest of Thessaly and of part of Thrace, and according to Pliny it contained no less than 150 different nations. The kingdom of Macedonia, first founded B. C. 814, by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules, and a native of Argos, continued in existence 646 years till the battle of Pydna. The family of Caranus remained in possession of the crown until the death of Alexander the Great, and began to reign in the following order: Caranus, after a reign of 28 years, was succeeded by Cœnus who ascended the throne 786 B. C. Thurimas 774, Perdiccas 729, Argæus 678, Philip 640, Æropas 602, Alcetas or Alectas 576, Amyntas 547, Alexander 497, Perdiccas 454, Archelaus 413, Amyntas 399, Pausanias 398, Amyntas 2d, 397, Argæus the tyrant 390, Amyntas restored 390, Alexander 2d, 371, Ptolemy Alorites 370, Perdiccas 3d, 366, Philip son of Amyntas 360, Alexander the Great 336, Philip Aridæus 323, Cassander 316, Antipater and Alexander 298, Demetrius king of Asia 294, Pyrrhus 287, Lysimachus 286, Ptolemy Ceraunus 280, Meleager two months, Antipater the Etesian 45 days, Antigonus Gonatas 277, Demetrius 243, Antigonus Doson 232, Philip 221, Perseus 179, conquered by the Romans 168 B. C. at Pydna. Macedonia has been severally called Æmonia, Mygdonia, Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia, &c. The inhabitants of Macedonia were naturally warlike, and though in the infancy of their empire they were little known beyond the borders of their country, yet they signalized themselves greatly in the reign of Philip, and added the kingdom of Asia to their European dominions by the valor of Alexander. The Macedonian phalanx, or body of soldiers, was always held in the highest repute, and it resisted and subdued the repeated attacks of the bravest and most courageous enemies. *Liv.* 44.—*Just.* 6, c. 9. l. 7, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10, &c.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 8, c. 7.

MACEDONĬCUM BELLUM was undertaken by the Romans against Philip king of Macedonia some few months after the second Punic war, B. C. 200. The cause of this war originated in the hostilities which Philip had exercised against the Achæans, the friends and allies of Rome. The consul Flaminius had the care of this war, and he conquered Philip on the confines of Epirus, and afterwards in Thessaly. The Macedonian fleets were also defeated; Eubœa was taken; and Philip, after continual losses, sued for peace, which was granted him in the fourth year of the war. The ambition and cruelty of Perseus, the son and successor of Philip, soon irritated the Romans. Another war was undertaken, in which the Romans suffered two defeats. This, however, did not discourage them; Paulus Æmylius was chosen consul in the 60th year of his age, and entrusted with the care of the war. He came to a general engagement near the city of Pydna. The victory sided with the Romans, and 20,000 of the Macedonian soldiers were left on the field of battle. This decisive blow put an end to the war, which had already continued for three years, 168 years before the Christian era. Perseus and his sons Philip and Alexander were taken prisoners, and carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. About fifteen years after, new seditions were raised in Macedonia, and the false pretensions of Andriscus, who called himself the son of Perseus, obliged the Romans to send an army to quell the commotions. Andriscus at first obtained many considerable advantages over the Roman forces, till at last he was conquered and delivered to the consul Metellus, who carried him to Rome. After these commotions, which are sometimes called the third Macedonian war, Macedonia was finally reduced into a Roman province, and governed by a regular proconsul, about 148 years before the Christian era.

MACEDONĬCUS, a firname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedonia. It was also given to such as had obtained any victory in that province.

MACELLA, a town of Sicily, taken by the consul Duilius. *Liv.* 26, c. 21.

MACER ÆMYLIUS, a Latin poet of Verona, who died B. C. 16. He wrote some poems upon serpents, plants, and birds, mentioned by Ovid. He also composed a poem upon the ruins of Troy, to serve as a supplement to Homer's Iliad. His compositions are now lost. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 10,

v. 44. *ex Pont.* 2, ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——L. Claudius a pro-prætor of Africa in the reign of Nero. He assumed the title of emperor, and was put to death by order of Galba.

MACHÆRA, a river of Africa.——A common cryer at Rome. *Juv.* 7, v. 9.

MACHANĬDAS, a man who made himself absolute at Sparta. He was killed by Philopœmen, after being defeated at Mantinea, B. C. 208. Nabis succeeded him. *Plut.*

MĂCHĀON, a celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirus. He went to the Trojan war with the inhabitants of Trica, Ithome, and Œchalia. According to some he was king of Messenia. As physician to the Greeks, he healed the wounds which they received during the Trojan war, and was one of those concealed in the wooden horse. Some suppose that he was killed before Troy by Eurypylus, the son of Telephus. He received divine honors after death, and had a temple in Messenia. *Homer. Il.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 3, ep. 4.—*Quint. Smyr.* 6, v. 409.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 263 & 426.

MACRA, a river flowing from the Apennines, and dividing Liguria from Etruria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 426.—*Liv.* 39, c. 32.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

MACRI CAMPI, a plain in Cisalpine Gaul, near the river Gabellus. *Liv.* 41, c. 18. l. 45, c. 12.——A plain near Mutina bears the same name. *Col.* 7, c. 2.

MACRIĀNUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian of obscure birth, who, from a private soldier, rose to the highest command in the army, and proclaimed himself emperor when Valerian had been made prisoner by the Persians, A. D. 260. His liberality supported his usurpation; his two sons Macrianus and Quietus were invested with the imperial purple, and the enemies of Rome were severally defeated either by the emperors or their generals. When he had supported his dignity for a year in the eastern parts of the world, Macrianus marched towards Rome, to crush Gallienus, who had been proclaimed emperor. He was defeated in Illyricum by the lieutenant of Gallienus, and put to death with his son, at his own expressive request, A. D. 262.

MACRĪNUS, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, who rose from the most ignominious condition to the rank of præfect of the prætorian guards, and at last of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly sacrificed to his ambition, A. D. 217. The beginning of his reign was popular; the abolition of the taxes, and an affable and complaisant behaviour, endeared him to his subjects. These promising appearances did not long continue, and the timidity which Macrinus betrayed in buying the peace of the Persians by a large sum of money, soon rendered him odious; and while he affected to imitate the virtuous Aurelius, without possessing the good qualities of his heart, he became contemptible and insignificant. This affectation irritated the minds of the populace, and when severe punishments had been inflicted on some of the disorderly soldiers, the whole army mutinied; and their tumult was encreased by their consciousness of their power and numbers, which Macrinus had the imprudence to betray, by keeping almost all the military force of Rome encamped together in the plains of Syria. Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor, and Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight. He was, however, seized in Cappadocia, and his head was cut off and sent to his successor, June 7th A. D. 218. Macrinus reigned about two months and three days. His son, called Diadumenianus, shared his father's fate.——A friend of the poet Persius, to whom his second satire is inscribed.

MACRO, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, and raised himself upon the ruins of that unfortunate favorite. He was accessary to the murder of Tiberius, and conciliated the good opinion of Caligula, by prostituting to him his own wife called Ennia. He soon after became unpopular, and was obliged by Caligula to kill himself together with his wife, A. D. 38.

MACRŌBII, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice and the innocence of their manners. They generally lived to their 120th year; and, indeed, from their longevity they have obtained their name (μακρος βιος, *long life*), to distinguish them more particularly from the other inhabitants of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 17.—*Mela.* 3, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 48.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

MACROBIUS, a Latin writer who died A. D. 415. Some suppose that he was chamberlain to the emperor Theodosius II. but this appears groundless, when we observe that Macrobius was a follower of paganism, and that none were admitted to the confidence of the emperor, or to the enjoyment of high stations, except such as were of the Christian religion. Macrobius has rendered himself famous for a composition called *Saturnalia*, a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticisms, supposed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans during the celebration of the Saturnalia. This was written for the use of his son, and the bad latinity which the author

author has often introduced, proves that he was not born in a part of the Roman empire where the Latin tongue was ſpoken, as he himſelf candidly confeſſes. The Saturnalia are uſeful for the learned reflections they contain, and particularly for ſome curious obſervations on the two greateſt epic poets of antiquity. Beſides this, Macrobius wrote a commentary on Cicero's *ſomnium Scipionis*, which is likewiſe compoſed for the improvement of the author's ſon, and dedicated to him. The beſt editions are that of Gronovius 8vo. L. Bat. 1670, and that of Lipſ. 8vo. 1777.

MACRŎCHIR, a Greek name of Artaxerxes, the ſame as *Longimanus*. This ſirname ariſes from his having one *hand longer* than the other. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

MACRŌNES, a nation of Pontus, on the confines of Colchis and Armenia. *Flac.* 5, v. 152.—*Herodot.*

MACTORIUM, a town of Sicily.

MĂCŬLŌNUS, a rich and penurious Roman, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 40.

MADAURA, a town on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia, of which the inhabitants were called *Madaurenſes*. It was the native place of Apuleius. *Apul. Met.* 11.

MADESTES, a town of Thrace.

MADETES, a general of Darius, who bravely defended a place againſt Alexander. The conqueror reſolved to put him to death, though thirty orators pleaded for his life. Siſygambis prevailed over the almoſt inexorable Alexander, and Madetes was pardoned. *Curt.* 5, c. 3.

MADUATĒNI, a people of Thrace. *Liv.* 38. c. 40.

MADYES, a Scythian prince who purſued the Cimmerians in Aſia, and conquered Cyaxares, B. C. 623. He held for ſome time the ſupreme power of Aſia Minor. *Herodot.* 8, c. 103.

MÆANDER, a ſon of Oceanus and Tethys.——A celebrated river of Aſia Minor, riſing near Celænæ, and flowing through Caria and Ionia into the Ægean ſea between Miletus and Priene, after it has been encreaſed by the waters of the Marſyas, Lycus, Eudon, Lethæus, &c. It is celebrated among the poets for its windings, which amount to no leſs than 600, and from which all obliquities have received the name of *Mæanders*. It forms in its courſe, according to the obſervations of ſome travellers, the Greek letters ι ζ ξ ς & ω, and from its windings Dædalus had the firſt idea of his famous labyrinth. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 145, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 254.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 29.—*Cic. Viſ.* 22.—*Strab.* 12, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.

MÆANDRIA, a city of Epirus.

MÆATÆ, a people at the ſouth of Scotland. *Dio.* 76, c. 12.

MÆCENAS. *Vid.* Mecænas.

MÆDI, a people of *Mædica*, a diſtrict of Thrace near Rhodope. *Liv.* 26, c. 25. l. 40, c. 21.

MÆLIUS, a Roman, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, for aſpiring to tyranny at Rome, in the early ages of the republic.

MÆMACTERIA, ſacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the winter month Mæmacterion. The god ſirnamed *Mæmactes* was intreated to ſend mild and temperate weather, as he preſided over the ſeaſons, and was the god of the air.

MÆNĂDES, a name of the Bacchantes, or prieſteſſes of Bacchus. The word is derived from μαινομαι, *to be furious*, becauſe in the celebration of the feſtivals their geſtures and actions were thoſe of mad women. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4. v. 458.

MÆNALA, a town of Spain.

MÆNĂLUS, (*plur.* Mænala,) a mountain of Arcadia ſacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by ſhepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a ſon of Lycaon. It was covered with pine trees, whoſe echo and ſhade have been greatly celebrated by all the ancient poets. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 216.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 17. *Ecl.* 8, v. 24.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Arcadia.——A ſon of Lycaon.——The father of Atalanta.

MÆNIUS, a Roman conſul.—A dictator accuſed and honorably acquitted, &c.—A ſpendthrift at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 26.

MÆNON, a tyrant of Sicily, B. C. 285.

MÆNUS, a river of Germany now called *the Mayne*, falling into the Rhine at Mayence.

MÆŎNIA, a country of Aſia Minor, the ſame as Lydia. It is to be obſerved, that only part of Lydia was known by the name of Mæonia, that is, the neighbourhood of mount Tmolus, and the country watered by the Pactolus. The reſt on the ſea coaſt was called Lydia. *Strab.* 12.—*Ovid. Met.*—The Etrurians, as being deſcended from a Lydian colony, are often called *Mæonidæ*, (*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 759.) and even the lake Thraſymenus in their country is called *Mæonius lacus. Sil. Ital.* 15, v. 35.

MÆŎNĬDÆ, a name given to the Muſes, becauſe Homer, their greateſt and worthieſt favorite, was ſuppoſed to be a native of Mæonia.

MÆŎNĬDES, a ſirname of Homer, becauſe, according to the opinion of ſome writers, he was born in Mæonia, or becauſe his father's name was Mæon. *Ovid.*

MÆŎNIS, an epithet applied to Omphale as queen of Lydia or Mæonia. *Ovid.* The epithet is alſo applied to Arachne as a native of Lydia. *Id. Met.* 6.

MÆŌTÆ, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia.

MÆOTIS PALUS, a large lake, or part of the ſea between Europe and Aſia, at the north of the Euxine, to which it communicates by the Cimmerian Boſphorus, now called the *ſea of Azoph* or *Zaback*. It was worſhipped as a deity by the Maſſagetæ. It extends about 390 miles from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and is about 600 miles in circumference. The Amazons are called *Mæotides*, as living in the neighbourhood. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 1.—*Curt.* 5, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, el. 12. *ep. Sab.* 2, v. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 739.

MÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Etruria, near the mouth of the Tiber. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

MÆVIA, an immodeſt woman. *Juv.* 1, v. 22.

MÆVIUS, a poet of inferior note in the Auguſtan age, who made himſelf known by his illiberal attacks on the character of the firſt writers of his time, as well as by his affected compoſitions. His name would have ſunk in oblivion if Virgil had not ridiculed him in his third eclogue, and Horace in his 10th epode.

MAGAS, a king of Cyrene in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 257. *Polyæn.* 2.

MAGELLA, a town of Sicily.

MAGETÆ, a people of Africa.

MAGI, a religious ſect among the eaſtern nations of the world, and particularly in Perſia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the ſtate, and a monarch ſeldom aſcended the throne without their previous approbation. Zoroaſter was founder of their ſect. They paid particular homage to fire, which they deemed a deity, as pure in itſelf, and the purifier of all things. In their religious tenets they had two principles, one good, the ſource of every thing good; and the other evil, from whence ſprung all manner of ills. Their profeſſional ſkill in the mathematics and philoſophy rendered every thing familiar to them, and from their knowledge of the phænomena of the heavens, the word Magi was applied to all learned men; and in proceſs of time, the Magi, from their experience and profeſſion, were confounded with the magicians who impoſe upon the ſuperſtitious and credulous. Hence the word *Magi* and *magicians* became ſynonymous among the vulgar. Smerdis, one of the Magi, uſurped the crown of Perſia after the death of Cambyſes, and the fraud was not diſcovered till the ſeven noble Perſians conſpired againſt the uſurper, and elected Darius king. From this circumſtance there was a certain day on which none of the Magi were permitted to appear in public, as the populace had the privilege of murdering whomſoever of them they met. *Strab.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 62, &c.

MAGIUS, a lieutenant of Piſo, &c.—A man in the intereſt of Pompey, grandfather to the hiſtorian Velleius Paterculus, &c. *Paterc.* 2, c. 115.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, a part of Italy. *Vid.* Græcia Magna.

MAGNA MATER, a name given to Cybele.

MAGNENTIUS, an ambitious Roman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his cruelty and perfidy. He conſpired againſt the life of Conſtans, and murdered him in his bed. This cruelty was highly reſented by Conſtantius; and the aſſaſſin, unable to eſcape from the fury of his antagoniſt, murdered his own mother and the reſt of his relations, and afterwards killed himſelf by falling upon a ſword, which he had thruſt againſt a wall. He was the firſt of the followers of Chriſtianity who ever murdered his lawful ſovereign, A. D. 353.

MAGNES, a young man who found himſelf detained by the iron nails which were under his ſhoes as he walked over a ſtone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the perſon who had been firſt ſenſible of its power. ——A ſon of Æolus and Anaretta, who married Nais, by whom he had Pierus, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A poet and muſician of Smyrna, in the age of Gyges king of Lydia.

MAGNĒSIA, a town of Aſia Minor on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Epheſus, now called *Guzelhizar*. It is celebrated for the death of Themiſtocles, and for a battle which was fought there 187 years before the Chriſtian era, between the Romans and Antiochus king of Syria. The forces of Antiochus amounted to 70,000 men, according to Appian, or 70,000 foot and 12,000 horſe according to Livy, which have been exaggerated by Florus to 300,000 men; the Roman army conſiſted of about 28, or 30,000 men, 2000 of which were employed in guarding the camp. The Syrians loſt 50,000 foot and 4000 horſe, and the Romans only 300 killed with 25 horſe. It was founded by a colony from Magneſia in Theſſaly, and was commonly called *Magneſia ad Mæandrum*, to diſtinguiſh it from another called *Magneſia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. This laſt was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.——A country on the eaſtern parts of Theſſaly, at the ſouth of Oſſa. It was ſometimes called *Æmonia* and *Magnes Campus*. The capital was alſo called Magneſia.——A promontory of Magneſia in Theſſaly. *Liv.* 37.——*Flor.* 2.——*Appian.*

MAGO, a Carthaginian general ſent againſt Dionyſius tyrant of Sicily. He obtained a victory and granted peace to the conquered. In a battle, which ſoon after followed

lowed this treaty of peace, Mago was killed. His ſon of the ſame name ſucceeded to the command of the Carthaginian army, but he diſgraced himſelf by flying at the approach of Timoleon, who had come to aſſiſt the Syracuſans. He was accuſed in the Carthaginian ſenate, and he prevented by ſuicide the execution of the ſentence juſtly pronounced againſt him. His body was hung on a gibbet, and expoſed to public ignominy.—A brother of Annibal the Great. He was preſent at the battle of Cannæ, and was deputed by his brother to carry to Carthage the news of the celebrated victory which had been obtained over the Roman armies. His arrival at Carthage was unexpected; and more powerfully to aſtoniſh his countrymen on account of the victory of Cannæ, he emptied in the ſenate houſe the three buſhels of golden rings which had been taken from the Roman knights ſlain in battle. He was afterwards ſent to Spain, where he defeated the two Scipios, and was himſelf, in another engagement, totally ruined. He retired to the Baleares, which he conquered; and one of the cities there ſtill bears his name, and is called Portus Magonis, *Port Mahon*. After this he landed in Italy with an army, and took poſſeſſion of part of Inſubria. He was defeated in a battle by Quintilius Varus, and died of a mortal wound 203 years before the Chriſtian era. *Liv.* 30, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.* 8, gives a very different account of his death, and ſays, he either periſhed in a ſhipwreck or was murdered by his ſervants. Perhaps Annibal had two brothers of that name.——A Carthaginian more known by the excellence of his writings than by his military exploits. He wrote 28 volumes upon huſbandry; theſe were preſerved by Scipio at the taking of Carthage, and preſented to the Roman ſenate. They were tranſlated into Greek by Caſſius Dionyſius of Utica, and into Latin by order of the Roman ſenate, though Cato had already written ſo copiouſly upon the ſubject; and the Romans, as it has been obſerved, conſulted the writings of Mago with greater earneſtneſs than the books of the Sibylline verſes. *Columella.*——A Carthaginian ſent by his countrymen to aſſiſt the Romans againſt Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of 120 ſail. This offer was politely refuſed by the Roman ſenate. This Mago was father of Aſdrubal and Hamilcar. *Val. Max.*

MAGON, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

MĂGONTIĂCUM or MAGONTEA, a large city of Germany, now called *Mentz*. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 15 & 23.

MAGUS, an officer of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 522.

MAHERBAL, a Cathaginian who was at the ſiege of Saguntum, and who commanded the cavalry of Annibal at the battle of Cannæ. He adviſed the conqueror immediately to march to Rome, but Annibal required time to conſider on ſo bold a meaſure; upon which Maherbal obſerved, that Annibal knew how to conquer, but not how to make a proper uſe of victory.

MAĪA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, the moſt luminous of the ſeven ſiſters. [*Vid.* Pleiades.] *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 301.——A ſirname of Cybele.

MAJESTAS, a goddeſs among the Romans, daughter of Honor and Reverence. *Ovid.* 5, *Faſt.* 5, v. 25.

MAJORIĀNUS, Jul. Valerius, an emperor of the weſtern Roman empire, raiſed to the imperial throne, A. D. 457. He ſignalized himſelf by his private as well as public virtues. He was maſſacred after a reign of 37 years by one of his generals, who envied in his maſter the character of an active, virtuous, and humane emperor.

MAJORCA, the greateſt of the iſlands called Baleares, on the coaſt of Spain, in the Mediterranean. *Strab.*

MALA FORTUNA, the goddeſs of evil fortune, was worſhipped among the Romans. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

MALĒA, a promontory of Leſbos.—Another in Peloponneſus, at the ſouth of Laconia. The ſea is ſo rough and boiſterous there, that the dangers which attended a voyage round it gave riſe to the proverb of *Cum ad Maleam deflexeris, obliviſcere quæ ſunt domi. Strab.* 8 & 9.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 58.—*Plut. in Arat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 193.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 23.

MALEVENTUM, the ancient name of Beneventum. *Liv.* 9, c. 27.

MALIA, a city of Phthiotis near mount Œta and Thermopylæ. There were in its neighbourhood ſome hot mineral waters which the poet Catullus has mentioned. From Malia a gulf or ſmall bay in the neighbourhood, at the weſtern extremities of the iſland of Eubœa, has received the name of the gulf of Malia, *Maliacum Fretum* or *Maliacus Sinus*. Some call it the gulf of Lamia from its vicinity to Lamia. It is often taken for the *Sinus Pelaſgicus* of the antients. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

MALHO or MATHO, a general of an army of Carthaginian mercenaries, 258 B. C.

MALII, a people of Meſopotamia.

MALIS, a ſervant maid of Omphale, beloved by Hercules.

MALLEA or MALLIA AQUA. *Vid.* Malia.

MALLĔOLUS, a man who murderedhis mother, &c. *Cic. ad Heren.* 1, c. 13.

MALLIUS, a Roman conſul defeated by the Gauls, &c.

MALLOS, a town of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

MALTHĪNUS, a name under which Horace has laſhed ſome of his friends or enemies. 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

MAMAUS, a river of Peloponneſus.

MAMERCUS, a tyrant of Catana, who ſurrendered to Timoleon. His attempts to ſpeak in a public aſſembly at Syracuſe were received with groans and hiſſes, upon which he daſhed his head againſt a wall, and endeavoured to deſtroy himſelf. The blows were not fatal, and Mamercus was ſoon after put to death as a robber, B. C. 340. *Polyæn.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Tim.*—A Dictator at Rome, B. C. 437.

MAMERTHES, a Corinthian who killed his brother's ſon in hopes of reigning, upon which he was torn to pieces by his brother. *Ovid. in Ib.*

MAMERTĪNA, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.——A name of Meſſana in Sicily. *Martial.* 13, ep. 117.—*Strab.* 7.

MAMERTĪNI, a mercenary band of ſoldiers which paſſed from Campania into Sicily, at the requeſt of Agathocles. When they were in the ſervice of Agathocles, they claimed the privilege of voting at the election of magiſtrates at Syracuſe, and had recourſe to arms to ſupport their unlawful demands. The ſedition was appeaſed by the authority of ſome leading men, and the Campanians were ordered to leave Sicily. In their way to the coaſt they were received with great kindneſs by the people of Meſſana, and ſoon returned perfidy for hoſpitality. They conſpired againſt the inhabitants, murdered all the males in the city, and married their wives and daughters, and rendered themſelves maſters of the place. After this violence they aſſumed the name of Mamertini, and called their city *Mamertina*, from a provincial word, which in their language ſignified *martial*, or *warlike*. The Mamertines were afterwards defeated by Hiero, and totally diſabled to repair their ruined affairs. *Plut. in Pyrrh.* &c.

MAMILIA LEX *de limitibus*, by the tribune Mamilius. It ordained, that in the boundaries of the lands five or ſix feet of land ſhould be left uncultivated, which no perſon could convert into private property. It alſo appointed commiſſioners to ſee it carried into execution.

MAMILII, a plebeian family at Rome, deſcended from the Aborigines. They firſt lived at Tuſculum, from whence they came to Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 29.

MAMILIUS OCTAVIUS, a ſon-in-law of Tarquin, who behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regillæ. He is alſo called Manilius. *Vid.* Manilius.

MAMMEA, the mother of the emperor Severus, who died A. D. 235.

MAMŬRIUS VETURIUS, a worker in braſs in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of ancylia or ſhields, like that one which had fallen from heaven, that it might be difficult to diſtinguiſh the true one from the others. He was very ſucceſsful in his undertaking, and he aſked for no other reward, but that his name might be frequently mentioned in the hymns which were ſung by the Salii in the feaſt of the Ancylia. This requeſt was granted. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 392.

MAMURRA, a Roman knight born at Formiæ. He followed the fortune of J. Cæſar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himſelf. He built a magnificent palace on mount Cœlius, and was the firſt who incruſted his walls with marble. Catullus has attacked him in his epigrams. Formiæ is ſometimes called *Mamurrarum urbs. Plin.* 36, c. 6.

MANASTĂBAL, ſon of Maſiniſſa, who was father to the celebrated Jurgurtha. *Salluſt. Jug. bell.*

C. MANCĪNUS, a Roman general, who, though at the head of an army of 30,000 men, was defeated by 4000 Numantians, B. C. 138. He was dragged from the ſenate, &c. *Cic. in Orat.* 1, c. 40.

MANDĀNE, a daughter of king Aſtyages married by her father to Cambyſes, an ignoble perſon of Perſia. The monarch had dreamed that his daughter's urine had drowned all his city, which had been interpreted in an unfavorable manner by the ſoothſayers, who aſſured him that his daughter's ſon would dethrone him. The marriage of Mandane with Cambyſes would in the monarch's opinion prevent the effects of the dream, and the children of this connection would like their father be poor and unnoticed The expectations of Aſtyages were fruſtrated. He was dethroned by his grandſon. *Vid.* Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 107.

MANDĀNES, an Indian prince and philoſopher, whom Alexander invited by his ambaſſadors, on pain of death, to come to his banquet, as being the ſon of Jupiter. The philoſopher ridiculed the threats and promiſes of Alexander, &c. *Strab.* 15.

MANDĒLA, a village in the country of the Sabines, near Horace's country ſeat. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 105.

MANDONIUS, a prince in Spain, who for ſome time favored the cauſe of the Romans. When he heard that Scipio the Roman commander was ill, he raiſed commo-

tions in the provinces, for which he was ſeverely reprimanded and puniſhed. *Liv.* 29.

MANDRŎCLES, a general of Artaxerxes, &c. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

MANDRON, a king of the Bebryces, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

MANDUBII, a people of Gaul, (now *Burgundy*), in Cæſar's army, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 78.

MANDUBRATIUS, a young Briton who came over to Cæſar in Gaul. His father Immanuentius was king in Britain, and had been put to death by order of Caſſivelaunus. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 20.

MANDŪRIA, a city of Calabria, near Tarentum, whoſe inhabitants were famous for eating dog's fleſh. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Liv.* 27, c. 15.

MANES, a ſon of Jupiter and Tellus, who reigned in Mæonia. He was father of Cotys by Callirrhoe, the daughter of Oceanus.

MĀNES, a name generally applied by the antients to the ſouls when ſeparated from the body. They were reckoned among the infernal deities, and generally ſuppoſed to preſide over the burying places, and the monuments of the dead. They were worſhipped with great ſolemnity, particularly by the Romans. The augurs always invoked them when they proceeded to exerciſe their ſacerdotal offices. Virgil introduces his hero as ſacrificing to the infernal deities, and to the Manes, a victim whoſe blood was received in a ditch. The word *manes*, is ſuppoſed to be derived from Mania, who was by ſome reckoned the mother of thoſe tremendous deities. Others derive it from *manare, quod per omnia ætherea terrenaque manabant*, becauſe they filled the air, particularly in the night, and were intent to moleſt and diſturb the peace of mankind. Some ſay, that *manes* comes from *manis*, an old Latin word which ſignified *good* or *propitious*. The word *manes* is differently uſed by antient authors; ſometimes it is taken for the infernal regions, and ſometimes it is applied to the deities of Pluto's kingdom, whence the epitaphs of the Romans were always ſuperſcribed with D. M. *Dis Manibus*, to remind the ſacrilegious and profane, not to moleſt the monuments of the dead, which were guarded with ſuch ſanctity. *Propert.* 1, el. 19.—*Virg.* 4, *G.* v. 469. *Æn.* 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 28.——A river of Locris.

MANĒTHO, a celebrated prieſt of Heliopolis in Egypt, B. C. 261. He wrote in Greek an hiſtory of Egypt, which has been often quoted and commended by the antients, particularly by Joſephus. It was chiefly collected from the writings of Mercury, and from the journals and annals, which were preſerved in the Egyptian temples. This hiſtory has been greatly corrupted by the Greeks. The author ſupported, that all the gods of the Egyptians had been mere mortals, and had all lived upon earth. This hiſtory, which is now loſt, had been epitomized, and ſome fragments of it are ſtill extant. There is extant a Greek poem aſcribed to Manetho, in which the power of the ſtars, which preſide over the birth and fate of mankind, is explained. The Apoteleſmata of this author were edited in 4to. by Gronovius, L. Bat. 1698.

MANIA, a goddeſs, ſuppoſed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.——A female ſervant of queen Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy.

MĀNĪLIA LEX, by Manilius the tribune, A. U. C. 678. It required that all the forces of Lucullus and his province, together with Bithynia, which was then under the command of Glabrio, ſhould be delivered to Pompey, and that this general ſhould, without any delay, declare war againſt Mithridates, and ſtill retain the command of the Roman fleet, and the empire of the Mediterranean, as before.——Another which permitted all thoſe whoſe fathers had not been inveſted with public offices, to be employed in the management of affairs.——A woman famous for her debaucheries. *Juv.* 6, v. 242.

MĀNĪLIUS, a Roman who married the daughter of Tarquin. He lived at Tuſculum, and received his father-in-law in his houſe, when baniſhed from Rome, &c. *Liv.* 2, c. 15.——Caius, a celebrated mathematician and poet of Antioch, who wrote a poetical treatiſe on aſtronomy, of which five books are extant, treating of the fixed ſtars. The ſtile is not elegant. The age in which he lived is not known, though ſome ſuppoſe, that he floriſhed in the Auguſtan age. No author, however, in the age of Auguſtus has made mention of Manilius. The beſt editions of Manilius are thoſe of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, and Stoeberus, 8vo. Argentor. 1767.——Titus, a learned hiſtorian in the age of Sylla and Marius. He is greatly commended by Cicero, *pro Roſcio.*——Marcus, another mentioned by *Cicero de Orat.* 1, c. 48, as ſupporting the character of a great lawyer, and of an eloquent and powerful orator.

MANĪMI, a people in Germany. *Tacit. G.* 43.

MANLIA LEX, by the tribune P. Manlius, A. U. C. 557. It revived the office of *treviri epulones*, firſt inſtituted by Numa. The *epulones* were prieſts, who prepared banquets for Jupiter and the gods at public feſtivals, &c.

MANLIUS TORQUĀTUS, a celebrated Roman, whose youth was distinguished by a lively and chearful disposition. These promising talents were, however, impeded by a difficulty of speaking; and the father unwilling to expose his son's rusticity at Rome, detained him in the country. The behaviour of the father was publicly censured, and Marius Pomponius the tribune cited him to answer for his unfatherly behaviour to his son. Young Manlius was informed of this, and with a dagger in his hand he entered the house of the tribune, and made him solemnly promise that he would drop the accusation. This action of Manlius endeared him to the people, and soon after he was chosen military tribune. In a war against the Gauls, he accepted the challenge of one of the enemy, whose gigantic stature and ponderous arms had rendered him terrible and almost invincible in the eyes of the Romans. The Gaul was conquered, and Manlius stripped him of his arms, and from the collar *(torquis)* which he took from the enemy's neck, he was ever after surnamed *Torquatus*. Manlius was the first Roman who was raised to the dictatorship, without having been previously consul. The severity of Torquatus to his son, has been deservedly censured. This father had the courage and heart to put to death his son, because he had engaged one of the enemy, and obtained an honorable victory, without his previous permission. This uncommon rigor displeased many of theRomans; and, though Torquatus was honored with a triumph, and commended by the senate for his services, yet the Roman youth showed their disapprobation of the consul's severity, by refusing him at his return the homage which every other conqueror received. Some time after the censorship was offered to him, but he refused it, observing, that the people could not bear his severity, nor he the vices of the people. From the rigor of Torquatus, all edicts and actions of severity and justice have been called *Manliana edicta*. *Liv.* 7, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 9.——Marcus, a celebrated Roman, whose valor was displayed in the field of battle, even at the early age of 16. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, Manlius with a body of his countrymen fled into the capitol, which he defended when it was suddenly surprised in the night by the enemy. This action gained him the surname of *Capitolinus*, and the geese, which by their clamor had awakened him to arm himself in his own defence, were ever after held sacred among the Romans. A law which Manlius proposed to abolish the taxes on the common people, raised the senators against him. The dictator, Corn. Cossus, seized him as a rebel, but the people put on mourning, and delivered from prison their common father. This did not, in the least, check his ambition; he continued to raise factions, and even secretly to attempt to make himself absolute, till at last the tribunes of the people themselves became his accusers. He was tried in the Campus Martius; but when the distant view of the capitol which Manlius had saved, seemed to influence the people in his favor, the court of justice was removed, and Manlius was condemned. He was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, A. U. C. 371, and to render his ignominy still greater, none of his family were afterwards permitted to bear the surname of *Marcus*, and the place where his house had stood was deemed unworthy to be inhabited. *Liv.* 5, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13 & 26.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825.——Imperiosus, father of Manlius Torquatus. He was made dictator. He was accused for detaining his son at home. *Vid.* Manlius Torquatus.——Volso, a Roman consul who received an army of Scipio in Asia, and made war against the Gallo-grecians, whom he conquered. He was honored with a triumph at his return, though it was at first strongly opposed. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.—*Liv.* 38, c. 12, &c.——Another called also Cincinnatus. He made war against the Etrurians and Veientes with great success. He died of a wound he had received in a battle.——Another, who in his prætorship reduced Sardinia. He was afterwards made dictator.——Another, who was defeated by a rebel army of slaves in Sicily.——A prætor in Gaul, who fought against the Boii, with very little success.——Another, called Atilius, who defeated a Carthaginian fleet, &c.——Another, who conspired with Catiline against the Roman republic.——Another, in whose consulship the temple of Janus was shut.——Another, who was banished under Tiberius for his adultery——A Roman appointed judge between his son Silanus and the province of Macedonia. When all the parties had been heard, the father said, "it is evident that my son has suffered himself to be bribed, therefore I deem him unworthy of the republic and of my house, and I order him to depart from my presence." Silanus was so struck at the rigor of his father, that he hanged himself. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 5.——A learned man in the age of Cicero.

MANNUS, the son of Thiasto, both famous divinities among the Germans. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 2.

J. MANSUĒTUS, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left his son then very young at home. The

ſon was promoted by Galba, and ſoon after met a detachment of the partizans of Vitellius in which his father was. A battle was fought, and Manſuetus was wounded by the hand of his ſon, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 25.

MANTINEA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponneſus. It was taken by Aratus and Antigonus, and on account of the latter it was afterwards called *Antigonia*. The emperor Adrian built there a temple in honor of his favorite Alcinous. It is famous for the battle, which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined force of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, about 363 years before Chriſt. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes loſt its power and conſequence among the Grecian ſtates.

MANTINEUS, the father of Ocalea, who married Abas the ſon of Lynceus and Hypermneſtra. *Apollod.* 2, c. 9.

MANTINŌRUM OPPIDUM, a town of Corſica, now ſuppoſed to be *Baſtia*.

MANTIUS, a ſon of Melampus.

MANTO, a daughter of the prophet Tireſias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. She was made priſoner by the Argives when the city of Thebes fell into their hands, and as ſhe was the worthieſt part of the booty, the conquerors ſent her to Apollo, the god of Delphi, as the moſt valuable preſent they could make. Manto, often called Daphne, remained for ſome time at Delphi, where ſhe officiated as prieſteſs, and where ſhe gave oracles. From Delphi ſhe came to Claros in Ionia, where ſhe eſtabliſhed an oracle of Apollo. Here ſhe married Rhadius the ſovereign of the country, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Mopſus. Manto afterwards viſited Italy, where ſhe married Tiberinus the king of Alba, or, as the poets mention, the god of the river Tyber. From this marriage ſprang Ocnus, who built a town in the neighbourhood, which, in honor of his mother, he called Mantua. Manto, according to a certain tradition, was ſo ſtruck at the misfortunes which afflicted Thebes, her native country, that ſhe gave way to her ſorrow, and was turned into a fountain. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame who conducted Æneas into hell, and who ſold the Sibylline books to Tarquin the Proud. She received divine honors after death. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 199 l. 10, v. 199.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 157.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 14 & 16.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.

MANTUA, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about 300 years before Rome by Bianor or Ocnus, the ſon of Manto. It was the antient capital of Etruria. When Cremona, which had followed the intereſt of Brutus, was given to the ſoldiers of Octavius, Mantua alſo, which was in the neighbourhood, ſhared the common calamity, though it had favored the party of Auguſtus, and many of the inhabitants were tyrannically deprived of their poſſeſſions. Virgil, who was among them, and a native of the town, and from thence often called *Mantuanus*, applied for redreſs to Auguſtus, and obtained it by means of his poetical talents. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Ecl.* 1, &c. *G.* 3, v. 12. *Æn.* 10, v. 180.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, el. 15.

MARACANDA, a town of Sogdiana.

MĂRĂTHA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

MĂRĂTHON, a village of Attica, 10 miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Platæans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Perſian army, conſiſting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, or, according to Val. Maximus, of 300,000, or, as Juſtin ſays, of 600,000, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, on the 28th of Sept. 490, B. C. In this battle, according to Herodotus, the Athenians loſt only 192 men, and the Perſians 6,300. Juſtin has raiſed the loſs of the Perſians, in this expedition and in the battle, to 200,000 men. To commemorate this immortal victory of their countrymen the Greeks raiſed ſmall columns, with the names inſcribed on the tombs of the fallen heroes. It was alſo in the plains of Marathon that Theſeus overcame a celebrated bull, which plundered the neighbouring country. Erigone is called *Marathonia virgo*, as being born at Marathon. *Stat.* 5 *Sylv.* 3, v. 74.—*C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.* 6, &c.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Plut. in parall.*——A king of Attica, who gave his name to a ſmall village there. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.——A king of Sicyon.

MARĂTHOS, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

MARCELLA, a daughter of Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

MARCELLĪNUS AMMIĂNUS, a celebrated hiſtorian who carried arms under Conſtantius, Julian, and Valens, and wrote an hiſtory of Rome from the reign of Domitian, where Suetonius ſtops, to the emperor Valens. His ſtile is neither elegant nor labored, but it is greatly valuable for its veracity, and in many of the actions he mentions, the author was nearly concerned. This hiſtory was compoſed at Rome, where Ammianus retired from the noiſe and troubles of the camp, and does not betray that ſeverity againſt the Chriſtians which other writers

writers have manifeſted, though the author was warm in favor of Paganiſm, the religion which for a while was ſeated on the throne. It was divided into thirty-one books, of which only the eighteen laſt remain, beginning at the death of Magnentius. Ammianus has been liberal in his encomiums upon Julian, whoſe favors he enjoyed, and who ſo eminently patronized his religion. The negligence with which ſome facts are ſometimes mentioned, has induced many to believe that the hiſtory of Ammianus has ſuffered much from the ravages of time, and that it is deſcended to us mutilated and imperfect. The beſt editions of Ammianus, are thoſe of Gronovius, fol. and 4to. L. Bat. 1693, and of Erneſti, 8vo. Lipſ. 1773. ——An officer under Julian.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous Roman general, who, after the firſt Punic war, had the management of an expedition againſt the Gauls, where he obtained the *Spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus the king of the enemy. Such ſucceſs rendered him popular, and ſoon after he was entruſted to oppoſe Annibal in Italy. He was the firſt Roman who obtained ſome advantage over this celebrated Carthaginian, and ſhowed his countrymen that Annibal was not invincible. The troubles which were raiſed in Sicily by the Carthaginians at the death of Hieronymus, alarmed the Romans, and Marcellus, in his third conſulſhip, was ſent with a powerful force againſt Syracuſe. He attacked it by ſea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, and the invention and induſtry of a philoſopher [*Vid. Archimedes.*] were able to baffle all the efforts, and to deſtroy all the great and ſtupendous machines and military engines of the Romans, during three ſucceſſive years. The perſeverance of Marcellus at laſt obtained the victory. The inattention of the inhabitants during their nocturnal celebration of the feſtivals of Diana, favored his operations; he forcibly entered the town, and made himſelf maſter of it. The conqueror enriched the capital of Italy with the ſpoils of Syracuſe, and when he was accuſed of rapaciouſneſs, for ſtripping the conquered city of all its paintings and ornaments, he confeſſed, that he had done it to adorn the public buildings of Rome, and to introduce a taſte for the fine arts and elegance of the Greeks among his countrymen. After the conqueſt of Syracuſe, Marcellus was called upon by his country to oppoſe a ſecond time Annibal. In this campaign he behaved with greater vigor than before; the greateſt part of the towns of the Samnites, which had revolted, were recovered by force of arms, and 3000 of the ſoldiers of Annibal made priſoners. Some time after an engagement with the Carthaginian general proved unfavorable; Marcellus had the diſadvantage: but on the morrow a more ſucceſsful ſkirmiſh vindicated his military character, and the honor of the Roman ſoldiers. Marcellus, however, was not ſufficiently vigilant againſt the ſnares of his adverſary. He imprudently ſeparated himſelf from his camp, and was killed in an ambuſcade in the 60th year of his age, in his 5th conſulſhip, A. U. C. 544. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the conqueror, and his aſhes were conveyed in a ſilver urn to his ſon. Marcellus claims our commendation for his private as well as public virtues; and the humanity of a general will ever be remembered, who, at the ſurrender of Syracuſe, wept at the thought that many were going to be expoſed to the avarice and rapaciouſneſs of an incenſed ſoldiery, which the policy of Rome and the laws of war rendered inevitable. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 855.—*Plut. in vitâ*, &c.——One of his deſcendants, who bore the ſame name, ſignalized himſelf in the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter. He was baniſhed by Cæſar, but afterwards recalled at the requeſt of the ſenate. Cicero undertook his defence in an oration which is ſtill extant.——The grandſon of Pompey's friend rendered himſelf popular by his univerſal benevolence and affability. He was ſon of Marcellus by Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus. He married Julia that emperor's daughter, and was publicly intended as his ſucceſſor. The ſuddenneſs of his death, at the early age of 18, was the cauſe of much lamentation at Rome, particularly in the family of Auguſtus, and Virgil procured himſelf great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince. [*Vid. Octavia.*] Marcellus was buried at the public expence. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 883.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Senec. Conſol. ad Marc.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 93.——The ſon of the great Marcellus who took Syracuſe, was caught in the ambuſcade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and eſcaped. He received the aſhes of his father from the conqueror. *Plut. in Marcell.*——A man who conſpired againſt Veſpaſian.——The huſband of Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus.——A conqueror of Britain.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——A man put to death by Galba.——A man who gave Cicero information of Catiline's conſpiracy.——A colleague of Cato in the quæſtorſhip.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote an heroic poem on phyſic, divided into 42 books. He lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.——A Roman drowned in a ſtorm, &c.

MARCIA LEX, by Marcius Cenſorinus. It forbad any man to be inveſted with the office of cenſor more than once.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, when ſhe heard that her huſband had been put to death at Carthage in the moſt excruciating manner, retorted the puniſhment, and ſhut up ſome Carthaginian priſoners in a barrel, which ſhe had previouſly filled with ſharp nails. The ſenate was obliged to ſtop her wantonneſs and cruelty. *Diod.* 24.——A favorite of the emperor Commodus, whom he poiſoned.——A veſtal virgin, puniſhed for her incontinence.——A daughter of Philip, who married Cato the cenſor. Her huſband gave her to his friend Hortenſius for the ſake of procreating children, and after his death he took her again to his own houſe. ——An ancient name of the iſland of Rhodes. ——A daughter of Cato of Utica.——A ſtream of water. *Vid.* Martia aqua.

MARCIĀNA, a ſiſter of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her public and private virtues and her amiable diſpoſition, was declared Auguſta and empreſs by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIANOPŎLIS, the capital of Lower Mœſia in Greece. It receives its name in honor of the empreſs Marciana.

MARCIĀNUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obſcure family. After he had for ſome time ſerved in the army as a common ſoldier, he was made private ſecretary to one of the officers of Theodoſius. His winning addreſs and uncommon talents raiſed him to higher ſtations; and on the death of Theodoſius the 2d, A. D. 450, he was inveſted with the imperial purple in the eaſt. The ſubjects of the Roman empire had reaſon to be ſatisfied with their choice. Marcianus ſhowed himſelf active and reſolute, and when Attila, the barbarous king of the Huns, aſked of the emperor the annual tribute, which the indolence and cowardice of his predeceſſors had regularly paid, the ſucceſſor of Theodoſius firmly ſaid, that he kept his gold for his friends, but that iron was the metal which he had prepared for his enemies. In the midſt of univerſal popularity Marcianus died, after a reign of ſix years, in the 69th year of his age, as he was making warlike preparations againſt the barbarians that had invaded Africa. His death was lamented, and indeed his merit was great, ſince his reign has been diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the golden age. Marcianus married Pulcheria the ſiſter of his predeceſſor. It is ſaid, that in the years of his obſcurity he found a man who had been murdered, and that he had the humanity to give him a private burial, for which circumſtance he was accuſed of the homicide and impriſoned. He was condemned to loſe his life, and the ſentence would have been executed, had not the real murderer been diſcovered, and convinced the world of the innocence of Marcianus.——Capella a writer. *Vid.* Capella.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. He came to Rome with Numa, and it was he who adviſed Numa to accept of the crown, which the Romans offered to him. He attempted to make himſelf king of Rome, in oppoſition to Tullus Hoſtilius, and when his efforts proved unſucceſsful, he killed himſelf. His ſon, who married a daughter of Numa, was made high prieſt by his father-in-law. He was father of Ancus Martius. *Plut. in Numa.*——A Roman who accuſed Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, of miſdemeanor, in the Roman ſenate.——A Roman conſul, defeated by the Samnites. He was more ſucceſsful againſt the Carthaginians, and obtained a victory, &c.——Another conſul, who obtained a victory over the Etrurians.——Another, who defeated the Hernici.——A Roman who fought againſt Aſdrubal.——A man whom Catiline hired to aſſaſſinate Cicero.

MARCIUS SALTUS, a place in Liguria, &c.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. They proved powerful enemies to the Roman emperors. Auguſtus granted them peace, but they were afterwards ſubdued by Antoninus and Trajan, &c. *Paterc.* 2, c. 109.—*Tacit. An.* 2, c. 46 & 62. *G.* 42.

MARCUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans. *Vid.* Æmilius, Lepidus, &c.——A ſon of Cato, killed at Philippi, &c.——Carynenſis, a general of the Achæan league, 255 B. C.

MARDI, a people of Perſia, on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the fleſh of wild beaſts. Their country, in later times, became the reſidence of the famous aſſaſſins deſtroyed by Hulakou the grandſon of Zingis Khan. *Herodot.* 1 & 3.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16.

MARDIA, a place of Thrace, famous for a battle between Conſtantine and Licinius, A. D. 315.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes, who, after the defeat of his maſter at Thermopylæ and Salamis, was left in Greece with an army of 300,000 choſen men, to ſubdue the country, and reduce it under the power of Perſia. His operations were rendered uſeleſs by the courage and vigilance of the Greeks; and, in a battle at Platæa, Mardonius was defeated and left among the ſlain, B. C. 479. He had been commander of the armies of Darius

Darius in Europe, and it was chiefly by his advice that Xerxes invaded Greece. He was ſon-in-law of Darius. *Plut. in Ariſt.* —*Herodot.* 6, 7, & 8.—*Diod.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 13, &c.

MARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caſpian ſea.

MARE MORTUUM, called alſo, from the *bitumen* it throws up, the lake *Aſphaltites*, is ſituate in Judæa, and near 100 miles long and 25 broad. Its waters are ſalter than thoſe of the ſea, but the vapors exhaled from them are not ſo peſtilential as has been generally repreſented. It is ſuppoſed that the 13 cities, of which Sodom and Gomorrah as mentioned in the Scriptures, were the capital, were deſtroyed by a volcano, and on the ſite a lake formed. Volcanic appearances now mark the face of the country, and earthquakes are frequent. *Plin.* 5, c. 6. —*Joſeph. J. bell.* 4, c. 27.—*Strab.* 16, p. 764.—*Juſtin.* 36, c. 3.

MĂREŌTIS, now *Siwah*, a lake in Egypt, near Alexandria. Its neighbourhood is famous for wine, though ſome make the *Mareoticum vinum* grow in Epirus, or in a certain part of Libya, called alſo Mareotis, near Egypt. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.—*Horat.* 1, od. 38, v. 14.—*Lucan.* 3 & 10.—*Strab.* 17.

MARGINIA & MARGIANIA, a town and country near the river Oxus, at the eaſt of Hyrcania, celebrated for its wines. The vines are ſo uncommonly large that two men can ſcarcely claſp the trunk of one of them. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.—*Ptol.* 5.

MARGĪTES, a man againſt whom, as ſome ſuppoſe, Homer wrote a poem, to ridicule his ſuperficial knowledge, and to expoſe his affectation. When Demoſthenes wiſhed to prove Alexander an inveterate enemy to Athens, he called him another Margites.

MARGUS, a river of Mœſia falling into the Danube, with a town of the ſame name, now *Kaſtolatz*.

MARIĂBA, a city of Arabia, near the Red Sea.

MARIA LEX, by C. Marius, the tribune, A. U. C. 634. It ordered the planks called *pontes*, on which the people ſtood up to give their votes in the *comitia*, to be narrower, that no other might ſtand there to hinder the proceedings of the aſſembly by appeal, or other diſturbances.——Another, called alſo *Porcia*, by L. Marius and Porcius, tribunes, A. U. C. 691. It fined a certain ſum of money ſuch commanders as gave a falſe account to the Roman ſenate, of the number of ſlain in a battle. It obliged them to ſwear to the truth of their return when they entered the city, according to the beſt computation.

MARIAMNA, a Jewiſh woman, who married Herodes, &c.

MARIĀNÆ FOSSÆ, a town of Gaul Narbonenſis, which received its name from the *dyke (foſſa)*, which Marius opened from thence to the ſea. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 4.

MARIANDYNUM, a place near Bithynia, where the poets feign that Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Dionyſ.*

MARIĀNUS, a ſirname given to Jupiter, from a temple built to his honor by Marius. It was in this temple that the Roman ſenate aſſembled to recall Cicero, a circumſtance communicated to him in a dream. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.

MARĪCA, a nymph of the river Liris, near Minturnæ. She married king Faunus, by whom ſhe had king Latinus, and ſhe was afterwards called Fauna and Fatua, and honored as a goddeſs. A city of Campania bore her name. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Circe. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47.——A wood on the borders of Campania bore alſo the name of *Marica*, as being ſacred to the nymph. *Liv.* 27, c. 37.—*Horat.* 3, od. 17, v. 7.

MARICUS, a Gaul thrown to lions, in the reign of Vitellius, who refuſed to devour him, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 61.

MARĪNA, a daughter of Arcadius, &c.

MARĪNUS, a friend of Tiberius, put to death, &c.

MARYON, a king of Tyre, in the age of Alexander the Great.

MARISSA, an opulent town of Judæa.

MARĪTA LEX. *Vid.* Julia de Maritandis.

MARIS, a river of Scythia.

MARISUS, a river of Dacia.

C. MARIUS, a celebrated Roman, who, from a peaſant, became one of the moſt powerful and cruel tyrants that Rome ever beheld during her conſular government. He was born at Arpinum, of obſcure and illiterate parents. His father bore the ſame name as himſelf, and his mother was called Fulcinia. He forſook the meaner occupations of the country for the camp, and ſignalized himſelf under Scipio at the ſiege of Numantia. The Roman general ſaw the courage and intrepidity of young Marius, and foretold the era of his future greatneſs. By his ſeditions and intrigues at Rome, while he exerciſed the inferior offices of the ſtate, he rendered himſelf known; and his marriage with Julia, who was of the family of the Cæſars, contributed in ſome meaſure to raiſe him to conſequence. He paſſed into Africa as lieutenant to the conſul Metellus againſt Jugurtha, and, after he had there ingratiated himſelf with the ſoldiers, and raiſed enemies to his friend and benefactor, he returned to Rome, and canvaſſed for the conſulſhip. The extravagant promiſes he made to the people,

and his malevolent inſinuations about the conduct of Metellus, proved ſucceſsful. He was elected, and appointed to finiſh the war againſt Jugurtha. He ſhowed himſelf capable in every degree to ſucceed to Metellus. Jugurtha was defeated, and afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the perfidy of Bocchus. No ſooner was Jugurtha conquered than new honors and freſh trophies awaited Marius. The provinces of Rome were ſuddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was the only man whoſe activity and boldneſs could reſiſt ſo powerful an enemy. He was elected conſul, and ſent againſt the Teutones. The war was prolonged, and Marius was a third and fourth time inveſted with the conſulſhip. At laſt two engagements were fought, and not leſs than 200,000 of the barbarian forces of the Ambrones and Teutones were ſlain in the field of battle, and 90,000 made priſoners. The following year was alſo marked by a total overthrow of the Cimbri, another horde of barbarians, in which 140,060 were ſlaughtered by the Romans, and 60,000 taken priſoners. After ſuch honorable victories, Marius, with his colleague Catulus, entered Rome in triumph, and, for his eminent ſervices, he deſerved the appellation of the third founder of Rome. He was elected conſul a ſixth time; and, as his intrepidity had delivered his country from its foreign enemies, he ſought employment at home, and his reſtleſs ambition began to raiſe ſeditions, and to oppoſe the power of Sylla. This was the cauſe and the foundation of a civil war. Sylla refuſed to deliver up the command of the forces with which he was empowered to proſecute the Mithridatic war, and he reſolved to oppoſe the authors of a demand which he conſidered as arbitrary and improper. He advanced to Rome, and Marius was obliged to ſave his life by flight. The unfavorable winds prevented him from ſeeking a ſafer retreat in Africa, and he was left on the coaſts of Campania, where the emiſſaries of his enemy ſoon diſcovered him in a marſh, where he had plunged himſelf in the mud, and left only his mouth above the ſurface for reſpiration. He was violently dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, and the magiſtrates, all devoted to the intereſt of Sylla, paſſed ſentence of immediate death on their magnanimous priſoner. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head in the dungeon, but the ſtern countenance of Marius diſarmed the courage of the executioner, and, when he heard the exclamation of *Tune, homo, audes occidere Caium Marium*, the dagger dropped from his hand. Such an uncommon adventure awakened the compaſſion of the inhabitants of Minturnæ. They releaſed Marius from priſon, and favored his eſcape to Africa, where he joined his ſon Marius, who had been arming the princes of the country in his cauſe. Marius landed near the walls of Carthage, and he received no ſmall conſolation at the ſight of the venerable ruins of a once powerful city, which, like himſelf, had been expoſed to calamity, and felt the cruel viciſſitude of fortune. This place of his retreat was ſoon known, and the governor of Africa, to conciliate the favors of Sylla, compelled Marius to fly to a neighbouring iſland. He ſoon after learned that Cinna had embraced his cauſe at Rome, when the Roman ſenate had ſtripped him of his conſular dignity and beſtowed it upon one of his enemies. This intelligence animated Marius; he ſet ſail to aſſiſt his friend, only at the head of a thouſand men. His army, however, gradually encreaſed, and he entered Rome like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanely ſacrificed to his fury, Rome was filled with blood, and he who had once been called the father of his country, marched through the ſtreets of the city, attended by a number of aſſaſſins, who immediately ſlaughtered all thoſe whoſe ſalutations were not anſwered by their leader. Such were the ſignals for bloodſhed. When Marius and Cinna had ſufficiently gratified their reſentment, they made themſelves conſuls; but Marius, already worn out with old age and infirmities, died ſixteen days after he had been honored with the conſular dignity for the ſeventh time, B. C. 86. His end was probably haſtened by the uncommon quantities of wine which he drank when laboring under a dangerous diſeaſe, to remove, by intoxication, the ſtings of a guilty conſcience. Such was the end of Marius, who rendered himſelf conſpicuous by his victories, and by his cruelty. As he was brought up in the midſt of poverty and among peaſants, it will not appear wonderful that he always betrayed ruſticity in his behaviour, and deſpiſed in others thoſe poliſhed manners and that ſtudied addreſs which education had denied him. He hated the converſation of the learned, only becauſe he was illiterate, and, if he appeared an example of ſobriety and temperance, he owed theſe advantages to the years of obſcurity which he had paſſed at Arpinum. His countenance was ſtern, his voice firm and imperious, and his diſpoſition untractable. He always betrayed the greateſt timidity in the public aſſemblies, as he had not been early taught to make eloquence and oratory his purſuit. He was in the 70th year of his age when he died, and Rome ſeemed to rejoice at the fall of a man whoſe ambition had proved fatal to ſo many of her citizens. His only qualifications were

were thoſe of a great general, and with theſe he rendered himſelf the moſt illuſtrious and powerful of the Romans, becauſe he was the only one whoſe ferocity ſeemed capable to oppoſe the barbarians of the north. The manner of his death, according to ſome opinions, remains doubtful, though ſome have charged him with the crime of ſuicide. Among the inſtances which are mentioned of his firmneſs, this may be recorded: a ſwelling in the leg obliged him to apply to a phyſician, who urged the neceſſity of cutting it off. Marius gave it, and ſaw the operation performed without a diſtortion of the face, and without a groan. The phyſician aſked the other, and Marius gave it with equal compoſure. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.—*Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Juv.* 8, v. 245, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 69.——Caius, the ſon of the great Marius, was as cruel as his father, and ſhared his good and his adverſe fortune. He made himſelf conſul in the 25th year of his age, and murdered all the ſenators who oppoſed his ambitious views. He was defeated by Sylla, and fled to Præneſte, where he killed himſelf. *Plut. in Mario.*——Priſcus, a governor of Africa, accuſed of extortion in his province by Pliny the younger, and baniſhed from Italy. *Plin.* 2, ep 11 —*Juv.* 1, v. 48.——A lover, &c. *Vid.* Hellas.——One of the Greek fathers of the 5th century, whoſe works were edited by Garner, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1673; and Baluzius, ib. 1684.——M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul, who, from the mean employment of a blackſmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at laſt cauſed himſelf to be ſaluted emperor. Three days after this elevation, a man who had ſhared his poverty without partaking of his more proſperous fortune, publicly aſſaſſinated him, and he was killed by a ſword which he himſelf had made in the time of his obſcurity. Marius has been often celebrated for his great ſtrength, and it is confidently reported that he could ſtop with one of his fingers only the wheel of a chariot in its moſt rapid courſe. ——Maximus, a Latin writer, who publiſhed an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, now loſt. His compoſitions were entertaining, and executed with great exactneſs and fidelity. Some have accuſed him of inattention, and complain that his writings abounded with many fabulous and inſignificant ſtories.——Celſus, a friend of Galba, ſaved from death by Otho, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 45.——Sextus, a rich Spaniard, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, on account of his riches, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 19.

MARMĂCUS, the father of Pythagoras. *Diog.*

MARMĂRENSES, a people of Lycia.

MARMĂRĬCA. *Vid.* Marmaridæ.

MARMĂRĬDÆ, the inhabitants of that part of Libya called *Marmarica*, between Cyrene and Egypt. They were ſwift in running, and pretended to poſſeſs ſome drugs or ſecret power to deſtroy the poiſonous effects of the bite of ſerpents. *Sil. It.* 3, v. 300. l. 11, v. 182.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 680. l. 9. v. 894.

MARMĂRION, a town of Eubœa, whence Apollo is called *Marmarinus*. *Strab.* 10.

MARO. *Vid.* Virgilius.

MAROBODUI, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

MARON, a high prieſt of Apollo, in Africa, &c. *Homer.* od. 9, v. 179.——An Egyptian who accompanied Oſiris in his conqueſts, and built a city in Thrace, called from him Maronea. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

MARONĒA, a city of the Cicones, in Thrace, near the Hebrus, of which Bacchus is the chief deity. The wine has always been reckoned excellent, and with it, it was ſuppoſed, Ulyſſes intoxicated the Cyclops Polyphemus. *Plin.* 14, c. 4. —*Herodot.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 57.

MARPĔSIA, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the inhabitants of mount Caucaſus. The mountain was called *Marpeſius Mons* from its female conqueror. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 4. —*Virg. Æn.* 6.

MARPESSA, a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom ſhe had Cleopatra, the wife of Meleager. Marpeſſa was tenderly loved by her huſband; and when Apollo endeavoured to carry her away, Idas followed the raviſher with a bow and arrows, reſolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were ſeparated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpeſſa to go with that of the two lovers whom ſhe moſt approved of. She returned to her huſband. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2. l. 5, c. 18.

MARPESUS, a town of Myſia.——A mountain of Paros, abounding in white marble, whence *Marpeſia cautes*. The quarries are ſtill ſeen by modern travellers. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 471.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12. l. 36, c. 5.

MARRES, a king of Egypt, who had a crow which conveyed his letters wherever he pleaſed. He raiſed a celebrated monument to this faithful bird near the city of Crocodiles. *Ælian. An.* 6, c. 7.

MARRUCĪNI, a people of Picenum. *Sil. It.* 15, v. 564.

MARRŬVIUM or MARRUBIUM, now *San Benedetto*, a place near the Liris, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750.—*Sil. It.* 8, v. 497.

MARS, the god of war amongſt the ancients,

cients, was the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, according to Ovid. This goddeſs, as the poet mentions, wiſhed to become a mother without the aſſiſtance of the other ſex, like Jupiter, who had produced Minerva all armed from his head, and ſhe was ſhown a flower by Flora in the plains near Olenus, whoſe very touch made women pregnant. [*Vid. Juno.*] The education of Mars was entruſted by Juno to the god Priapus, who inſtructed him in dancing and every manly exerciſe. His trial before the celebrated court of the Areopagus, according to the authority of ſome authors, for the murder of Hallirhotius, forms an intereſting epoch in hiſtory. [*Vid. Areopagitæ.*] The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, and obtained the gratification of his deſires; but Apollo, who was conſcious of their familiarities, informed Vulcan of his wife's debaucheries, and awakened his ſuſpicions. Vulcan ſecretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were expoſed, in each others arms, to the ridicule and ſatire of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed upon the huſband to ſet them at liberty. This unfortunate diſcovery ſo provoked Mars that he changed into a cock his favorite Alectryon, whom he had ſtationed at the door to watch againſt the approach of the ſun, [*Vid. Alectryon*] and Venus alſo ſhowed her reſentment by perſecuting with the moſt inveterate fury the children of Apollo. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was ſeized by Orus and Ephialtes, and confined for fifteen months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war Mars intereſted himſelf on the ſide of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. The worſhip of Mars was not very univerſal among the antients; his temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received the moſt unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they eſteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the firſt of their monarchs. His moſt celebrated temple at Rome was built by Auguſtus after the battle of Philippi. It was dedicated to Mars ultor, or the *avenger*. His prieſts among the Romans were called Salii; they were firſt inſtituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the ſacred Ancylia, one of which, as was ſuppoſed, had fallen down from heaven. Mars was generally repreſented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a ſhield. Sometimes he appeared in a military dreſs, and with a long flowing beard; and ſometimes without. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horſes which the poets called Flight and Terror. His altars were ſtained with the blood of the horſe, on account of his warlike ſpirit, and of the wolf, on account of his ferocity. Magpies and vultures were alſo offered to him, on account of their greedineſs and voracity. The Scythians generally offered him aſſes, and the people of Caria dogs. The weed called dog graſs was ſacred to him, becauſe it grows, as it is commonly reported, in places which are fit for fields of battle, or where the ground has been ſtained with the effuſion of human blood. The ſirnames of Mars are not numerous. He was called Gradivus, Mavors, Quirinus, Saliſubſulus, among the Romans. The Greeks called him Ares, and he was the Enyalus of the Sabines, the Camulus of the Gauls, and the Mamers of Carthage. Mars was father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia, by the goddeſs Venus. He had Aſcalaphus and Ialmenus by Aſtyoche; Alcippe by Agraulos; Molus, Pylus, Evenus, and Theſtius, by Demonice, the daughter of Agenor. Beſides theſe, he was the reputed father of Romulus, Œnomaus, By this, Thrax, Diomedes of Thrace, &c. He preſided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exerciſes or amuſements have ſomething manly and warlike. Among the Romans it was uſual for the conſul, before he went on an expedition, to viſit the temple of Mars, where he offered his prayers, and in a ſolemn manner ſhook the ſpear which was in the hand of the ſtatue of the god, at the ſame time exclaiming, "*Mars vigila!* god of war, watch over the welfare and ſafety of this city." *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 231. *Triſt.* 2, v. 925.—*Hygin.* fab. 148.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 346. *Æn.* 8, v. 701.—*Lucian. in Alectr.*—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Homer. od.* 1. *Il.* 5.—*Flac.* 6.—*Apolled.* 1, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Pindar.* od. 4. *Pyth.*—*Quint. Smyr.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 21 & 28.—*Juv.* 9, v. 102.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily.

MARSÆUS, a Roman, ridiculed by Horace, 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 55, for his prodigality to courtezans.

MARSE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apolled.*

MARSI, a nation of Germany, who afterwards came to ſettle near the lake Fucinus in Italy, in a country chequered with foreſts abounding with wild boars, and other ferocious animals. They at firſt proved very inimical to the Romans, but, inproceſs of time, they became their firmeſt ſupporters. They are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the *Marſian war*. The large contributions they made to ſupport the intereſt of Rome, and the number of men which they continually ſupplied to the republic, rendered them bold and aſpiring, and they claimed, with the reſt of the Italian

ſtates, a ſhare of the honor and privileges which were enjoyed by the citizens of Rome, B. C. 91. This petition, though ſupported by the intereſt, the eloquence, and the integrity of the tribune Druſus, was received with contempt by the Roman ſenate; and the Marſi, with their allies, ſhowed their diſſatisfaction by taking up arms. Their reſentment was increaſed when Druſus, their friend at Rome, had been baſely murdered by the means of the nobles; and they erected themſelves into a republic, and Corfinium was made the capital of their new empire. A regular war was now begun, and the Romans led into the field an army of 100,000 men, and were oppoſed by a ſuperior force. Some battles were fought in which the Roman generals were defeated, and the allies reaped no inconſiderable advantages from their victories. A battle, however, near Aſculum, proved fatal to their cauſe, 4000 of them were left dead on the ſpot, their general Francus, a man of uncommon experience and abilities, was ſlain, and ſuch as eſcaped from the field periſhed by hunger in the Appennines, where they had ſought a ſhelter. After many defeats, and the loſs of Aſculum, one of their principal cities, the allies, grown dejected and tired of hoſtilities which had already continued for three years, ſued for peace one by one, and tranquillity was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed in the republic, and all the ſtates of Italy were made citizens of Rome. The armies of the allies conſiſted of the Marſi, the Peligni, the Veſtini, the Hirpini, Pompeiani, Marcini, Picentes, Venuſini, Ferentanæ, Apuli, Lucani, and Samnites. The Marſi were greatly addicted to magic. *Horat. ep.* 5, v. 76, *ep.* 17, v. 29.—*Appian.*—*Val. Max.* 8.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Sert. Mario, &c.*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Strab.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 50 & 56. *G.* 2.

MARSIGNI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. G.* 43.

MARSYABA, a town of Arabia.

MARSYAS, a celebrated piper of Celænæ, in Phrygia, ſon of Olympus, or of Hyagnis, or Œagrus. He was ſo ſkilful in playing on the flute, that he is generally deemed the inventor of it. According to the opinion of ſome, he found it when Minerva had thrown it aſide on account of the diſtortion of her face when ſhe played upon it. Marſyas was enamoured of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nyſa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his ſkill as a muſician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated ſhould be ſtead alive by the conqueror. The Muſes, or according to Diodorus, the inhabitants of Nyſa, were appointed umpires. Each exerted his utmoſt ſkill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo. The god, upon this, tied his antagoniſt to a tree, and ſtead him alive. The death of Marſyas was univerſally lamented; the Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads, wept at his fate, and, from their abundant tears, aroſe a river of Phrygia, well known by the name of Marſyas. The unfortunate Marſyas is often repreſented on monuments as tied, his hands behind his back, to a tree, while Apollo ſtands before him with his lyre in his hands. In independent cities among the ancients the ſtatue of Marſyas was generally erected in the forum, to repreſent the intimacy which ſubſiſted between Bacchus and Marſyas, as the emblems of liberty. It was alſo erected at the entrance of the Roman forum, as a ſpot where uſurers and merchants reſorted to tranſact buſineſs, being principally intended *in terrorem litigatorum*; a circumſtance to which Horace ſeems to allude, 1 Sat. 6, v. 120. At Celænæ, the ſkin of Marſyas was ſhown to travellers for ſome time; it was ſuſpended in the public place in the form of a bladder or a foot-ball. *Hygin.* fab. 165.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 707. *Met.* 6, fab. 7.—*Diod.* 3.—*Ital.* 8, v. 503.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 30.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——The ſources of the Marſyas were near thoſe of the Mæander, and thoſe two rivers had their confluence a little below the town of Celænæ. *Liv.* 38, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 265.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 208.——A writer, who publiſhed an hiſtory of Macedonia, from the firſt origin and foundation of that empire till the reign of Alexander, in which he lived.——An Egyptian, who commanded the armies of Cleopatra againſt her brother Ptolemy Phyſcon, whom ſhe attempted to dethrone.——A man put to death by Dionyſius, the tyrant of Sicily.

MARTHA, a celebrated propheteſs of Syria, whoſe artifice and fraud proved of the greateſt ſervice to C. Marius in the numerous expeditions he undertook. *Plut. in Mario.*

MARTIA, a veſtal virgin, put to death for her incontinence.——A daughter of Cato. *Vid.* Marcia.

MARTIA AQUA, water at Rome, celebrated for its clearneſs and ſalubrity. It was conveyed to Rome, at the diſtance of above 30 miles, from the lake Fucinus, by Ancus Martius, whence it received its name. *Tibull.* 3, el. 7, v. 26.—*Plin.* 31, c. 3. l. 36, c. 15.

MARTIĀLES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

MARTIĀLIS, Marcus Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, who came to Rome about the 20th year of his age, where he recommended himſelf to notice by his poetical

tical genius. As he was the panegyrift of the emperors, he gained the greateft honors, and was rewarded in the moft liberal manner. Domitian gave him the tribuneſhip; but the poet, unmindful of the favors he received, after the death of his benefactor, expoſed to ridicule the vices and cruelties of a monſter, whom, in his life time, he had extolled as the pattern of virtue, goodneſs, and excellence. Trajan treated the poet with coldneſs; and Martial, after he had paſſed 35 years in the capital of the world, in the greateſt ſplendor and affluence, retired to his native country, where he had the mortification to be the object of malevolence, ſatire, and ridicule. He received ſome favors from his friends, and his poverty was alleviated by the liberality of Pliny the younger, whom he had panegyrized in his poems. Martial died about the 104th year of the Chriſtian era, in the 75th year of his age. He is now well known by the fourteen books of epigrams which he wrote, and whoſe merit is now beſt deſcribed by the candid confeſſion of the author in this line,

Sunt bona, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt mala plura.

But the genius which he diſplays in ſome of his epigrams deſerves commendation, though many critics are liberal in their cenſure upon his ſtile, his thoughts, and particularly upon his puns, which are often low and deſpicable. In many of his epigrams the poet has ſhown himſelf a declared enemy to decency, and the book is to be read with caution which can corrupt the purity of morals, and initiate the votaries of virtue in the myſteries of vice. It has been obſerved of Martial, that his talent was epigrams. Every thing he did was the ſubject of an epigram. He wrote inſcriptions upon monuments in the epigrammatic ſtile, and even a new-year's gift was accompanied with a diſtich, and his poetical pen was employed in begging a favor as well as ſatirizing a fault. The beſt editions of Martial are thoſe of Rader. fol. Mogunt. 1627, of Schiverius, 12mo. L. Bat. 1619; and of Smids, 8vo. Amſt. 1701.——A friend of Otho.——A man who conſpired againſt Caracalla.

Martiānus. *Vid.* Marcianus.

Martīna, a woman ſkilled in the knowledge of poiſonous herbs, &c. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 79, &c.

Martiniānus, an officer, made Cæſar by Licinius, to oppoſe Conſtantine. He was put to death by order of Conſtantine.

Martius, a Roman conſul ſent againſt Perſeus, &c.——A conſul againſt the Dalmatians, &c.——Another, who defeated the Carthaginians in Spain.——Another, who defeated the Privernates, &c.

Marullus, a tribune of the people, who tore the garlands which had been placed upon Cæſar's ſtatues, and who ordered thoſe that had ſaluted him king to be impriſoned. He was deprived of his conſulſhip by J. Cæſar. *Plut.*——A governor of Judæa.——A Latin poet in the age of M. Aurelius. He ſatirized the emperor with great licentiouſneſs, but his invectives were diſregarded, and himſelf deſpiſed.

Marus, (*the Morava*) a river of Germany, which ſeparates modern Hungary and Moravia. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 63.

Massa Bæb, an informer at the court of Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 35.

Masæsylii, a people of Libya, where Syphax reigned. *Vid.* Maſſyla.

Masinissa, a king of a ſmall part of Africa, who aſſiſted the Carthaginians in their wars againſt Rome. He proved a moſt indefatigable and courageous ally, but an act of generoſity rendered him amicable to the intereſts of Rome. After the defeat of Aſdrubal, Scipio, the firſt Africanus, who had obtained the victory, found, among the priſoners of war, one of the nephews of Maſiniſſa. He ſent him back to his uncle loaded with preſents, and conducted him with a detachment for the ſafety and protection of his perſon. Maſiniſſa was ſtruck with the generous action of the Roman general, he forgot all former hoſtilities, and joined his troops to thoſe of Scipio. This change of ſentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unſettled mind, but Maſiniſſa ſhewed himſelf the moſt attached and the firmeſt ally the Romans ever had. It was to his exertions they owed many of their victories in Africa, and particularly in that battle which proved fatal to Aſdrubal and Syphax. The Numidian conqueror, charmed with the beauty of Sophoniſba, the captive wife of Syphax, carried her to his camp and married her; but when he perceived that this new connection diſpleaſed Scipio, he ſent poiſon to his wife, and recommended her to deſtroy herſelf, ſince he could not preſerve her life in a manner which became her rank, her dignity, and fortune, without offending his Roman allies. In the battle of Zama, Maſiniſſa greatly contributed to the defeat of the great Annibal, and the Romans, who had been ſo often ſpectators of his courage and valor, rewarded his fidelity with the kingdom of Syphax, and ſome of the Carthaginian territories. At his death Maſſiniſſa ſhewed the confidence he had in the Romans, and the eſteem he entertained for the riſing talents of Scipio Æmilianus, by entruſting him with the care of his kingdom, and impowering him to divide it among his ſons. Maſiniſſa died in the 97th year of his age, after a reign of above ſixty years,

years, 149 years before the Christian era. He experienced adversity as well as prosperity, and, in the first years of his reign, he was exposed to the greatest danger, and obliged often to save his life by seeking a retreat among his savage neighbours. But his alliance with the Romans was the beginning of his greatness, and he ever after lived in the greatest affluence. He is remarkable for the health he long enjoyed. In the last years of his life he was seen at the head of his armies, behaving with the most indefatigable activity, and he often remained for many successive days on horseback, without a saddle under him, or a covering upon his head, and without shewing the least marks of fatigue. This strength of mind and body he chiefly owed to the temperance which he observed. He was seen eating brown bread at the door of his tent, like a private soldier, the day after he had obtained an immortal victory over the armies of Carthage. He left fifty-four sons, three of whom were legitimate, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Manastabal. The kingdom was fairly divided among them by Scipio, and the illegitimate children received, as their portion, very valuable presents. The death of Gulussa and Manastabal soon after left Micipsa sole master of the large possessions of Masinissa. *Strab.* 17.—*Polyb.*—*Appian. Lybic.*—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 8.—*Sallust. in Jug.*—*Liv.* 25, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 769.—*Justin.* 33, c. 1. l. 38, c. 6.

Massăga, a town of India, taken by Alexander the Great.

Massăgĕtæ, a people of Scythia, who had their wives in common, and dwelt in tents. They had no temples, but worshipped the sun, to whom they offered horses, on account of their swiftness. When their parents had come to a certain age, they generally put them to death, and eat their flesh mixed with that of cattle. Authors are divided with respect to the place of their residence. Some place them near the Caspian sea, others at the north of the Danube, and some confound them with the Getæ and the Scythians. *Horat.* 1, od. 35, v. 40.—*Dionys. Per.* 738.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 204.—*Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 50.—*Justin.* 1, c. 8.

Massăna. *Vid.* Mœssana.

Massāni, a nation at the mouth of the Indus

Massĭcus, a mountain of Campania, near Minturnæ, famous for its wine, which even now preserves its ancient character. *Plin.* 14, c. 6.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 1, v. 19.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 143. ——An Etrurian prince, who assisted Æneas against Turnus with 600 men. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 166, &c.

Massilia, a maritime town of Gaul Narbonensis, now called *Marseilles*, founded B. C. 539, by the people of Phocæa, in Asia, who quitted their country to avoid the tyranny of the Persians. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity for the Romans, and for its being long the seat of literature. It acquired great consequence by its commercial pursuits during its infancy, and even waged war against Carthage. By becoming the ally of Rome, its power was established; but in warmly espousing the cause of Pompey against Cæsar, its views were frustrated, and it was so much reduced by the insolence and resentment of the conqueror, that it never after recovered its independence and warlike spirit. *Herodot.* 1, c. 164.—*Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Justin.* 37, &c.—*Strab.* 1.—*Liv.* 5, c. 3.—*Horat. ep.* 16.—*Flor.* 4, c. 2.—*Cic. Flac.* 26. *Off.* 2, 8.—*Tacit. A.* 4, c. 44. *Agr.* 4.

Massȳla, an inland part of Mauritania. When the inhabitants, called *Massyli*, go on horseback, they never use saddles or bridles, but only sticks. Some suppose them to be the same as the Masæsylii, though others say half the country belonged only to this last mentioned people. *Liv.* 24, c. 48. l. 28, c. 17. l. 29, c. 32.—*Sil.* 3, v. 282. l. 16, v. 171.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 682.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 132.

Mastramela, a lake near Marseilles, *mer de Martegues*. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.

Măsŭrius, a Roman knight under Tiberius, learned, but poor. *Pers.* 5, v. 90.

Matho, an infamous informer, patronized by Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 32.

Matiēni, a people in the neighbourhood of Armenia.

Matīnus, a mountain of Apulia, abounding in yew-trees and bees. *Lucan.* 9, v. 184.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 2, v. 27, *ep.* 16, v. 28.

Matisco, a town of the Ædui, in Gaul, now called *Macon*.

Matrālia, a festival at Rome, in honor of Matuta or Ino. Only matrons and freeborn women were admitted. They made offerings of flowers and carried their relations' children in their arms, recommending them to the care and patronage of the goddess whom they worshipped. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 22.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 47.—*Plut. in Cam.*

Matrŏna, a river of Gaul, now called the *Marne*, falling into the Seine. *Auson. Mos.* 462.

Matronālia, festivals at Rome in honor of Mars, celebrated by married women, in commemoration of the rape of the Sabines, and of the peace which their intreaties had obtained between their fathers and husbands. Flowers were then offered in the temples of Juno. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 229.—*Plut. in Rom.*

Mattiăci, a nation of Germany, now *Marpurg*

Marpurg in Heſſe. The *Mattiacæ aquæ*, was a ſmall town, now *Wiſbaden* oppoſite Mentz. *Tacit. de Germ.* 29. *An.* 1, c. 56.

MĀTŪTA, a deity among the Romans, the ſame as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. She was originally Ino, who was changed into a ſea deity. [*Vid. Ino & Leucothoe.*] Only married women and free-born matrons were permitted to enter her temples at Rome, where they generally brought the children of their relations in their arms. *Liv.* 5, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, v. 19.

MAVORS, a name of Mars. *Vid.* Mars.

MAVORTIA, an epithet applied to every country whoſe inhabitants were warlike, but eſpecially to Rome, founded by the reputed ſon of Mavors. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 280. and to Thrace. *Id.* 3, v. 13.

MAURĪ, the inhabitants of Mauritania. This name is derived from their black complexion (μαυρος). Every thing among them grew in greater abundance and greater perfection than in other countries. *Strab.* 17. —*Martial.* 5, *ep.* 29. l. 12, *ep.* 67.—*Sil. Ital.* 4, v. 569. l. 10, v. 402.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.—*Juſtin.* 19, c. 2.—*Salluſt. Jug.*—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.

MAURITĀNIA, a country on the weſtern part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*. It was bounded on the weſt by the Atlantic, ſouth by Gætulia, and north by the Mediterranean, and is ſometimes called *Mauruſia*. It became a Roman province in the reign of the emperor Claudius. *Vid. Mauri.*

MAURUS, a man who floriſhed in the reign of Trajan, or according to others, of the Antonini. He was governor of Syene, in Upper Egypt. He wrote a Latin poem upon the rules of poetry and verſification.

MAURŪSII, the people of Mauruſia, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is alſo called Mauritania. *Vid.* Mauritania. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria. His wife Artemiſia was ſo diſconſolate at his death, which happened B. C. 353, that ſhe drank up his aſhes, and reſolved to erect one of the grandeſt and nobleſt monuments of antiquity, to celebrate the memory of a huſband whom ſhe tenderly loved. This famous monument, which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was called *Mauſoleum*, and from it all other magnificent ſepulchres and tombs have received the ſame name. It was built by four different architects. Scopas erected the ſide which faced the eaſt, Timotheus had the ſouth, Leochares had the weſt, and Bruxis the north. Pithis was alſo employed in raiſing a pyramid over this ſtately monument, and the top was adorned by a chariot drawn by four horſes. The expences of this edifice were immenſe, and this gave an occaſion to the philoſopher Anaxagoras to exclaim, when he ſaw it, *How much money changed into ſtones!* [*Vid. Artemiſia.*] *Herodot.* 7, v. 99.—*Strab.* 14.—*Diod.* 16. —*Pauſ.* 8, c. 16.—*Flor.* 4, c. 11.—*Gell.* 10, c. 18.—*Propert.* 3, el. 2, v. 21.—*Suet. Aug.* 100.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a ſon of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. Some ſuppoſe him to have been a ſuppoſititious child. The voluntary abdication of Diocletian, and of his father, raiſed him in the ſtate, and he declared himſelf independent emperor, or Auguſtus, A. D. 306. He afterwards incited his father to re-aſſume his imperial authority, and in a perfidious manner deſtroyed Severus, who had delivered himſelf into his hands, and relied upon his honor for the ſafety of his life. His victories and ſucceſſes were impeded by Galerius Maximianus, who oppoſed him with a powerful force. The defeat and voluntary death of Galerius ſoon reſtored peace to Italy, and Maxentius paſſed into Africa, where he rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty and oppreſſion. He ſoon after returned to Rome, and was informed that Conſtantine was come to dethrone him. He gave his adverſary battle near Rome, and, after he had loſt the victory, he fled back to the city. The bridge over which he croſſed the Tiber was in a decayed ſituation, and he fell into the river and was drowned, on the 24th of September, A. D. 311. The cowardice and luxuries of Maxentius are as conſpicuous as his cruelties. He oppreſſed his ſubjects with heavy taxes to gratify the cravings of his pleaſures, or the avarice of his favorites. He was debauched in his manners, and neither virtue nor innocence were ſafe whenever he was inclined to voluptuous purſuits. He was naturally deformed, and of an unwieldy body. To viſit a pleaſure ground, or to exerciſe himſelf under a marble portico, or to walk on a ſhady terrace, was to him a Herculean labor, which required the greateſt exertions of ſtrength and reſolution.

CORN. MAXIMILIĀNA, a veſtal virgin buried alive for incontinency, A. D. 92.

MAXIMIĀNUS, Herculius Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia, who ſerved as a common ſoldier in the Roman armies. When Diocletian had been raiſed to the imperial throne, he remembered the valor and courage of his fellow ſoldier Maximianus, and rewarded his fidelity by making him his colleague in the empire, and by ceding to him the command of the provinces of Italy, Afri-

ca, and Spain, and the reſt of the weſtern territories of Rome. Maximianus ſhowed the juſtneſs of the choice of Diocletian by his victories over the Barbarians. In Britain ſucceſs did not attend his arms; but in Africa he defeated and put to death Aurelius Julianus, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor. Soon after Diocletian abdicated the imperial purple, and obliged Maximianus to follow his example, on the 1ſt of April, A. D. 304. Maximianus reluctantly complied with the command of a man to whom he owed his greatneſs; but, before the firſt year of his reſignation had elapſed, he was rouſed from his indolence and retreat by the ambition of his ſon Maxentius. He re-aſſumed the imperial dignity, and ſhowed his ingratitude to his ſon by wiſhing him to reſign the ſovereignty, and to ſink into a private perſon. This propoſal was not only rejected with the contempt it deſerved, but the troops mutinied againſt Maximianus, and he fled for ſafety to Gaul, to the court of Conſtantine, to whom he gave his daughter Fauſtina in marriage. Here he again acted a perfidious character, and re-aſſumed the imperial power, which his misfortunes had obliged him to relinquiſh. This offended Conſtantine. But, when open violence ſeemed to fruſtrate the ambitious views of Maximianus, he had recourſe to artifice. He prevailed upon his daughter Fauſtina, to leave the doors of her chamber open in the dead of night; and, when ſhe promiſed faithfully to execute his commands, he ſecretly introduced himſelf to her bed, where he ſtabbed to the heart the man who ſlept by the ſide of his daughter. This was not Conſtantine: Fauſtina, faithful to her huſband, had apprized him of her father's machinations, and an eunuch had been placed in his bed. Conſtantine watched the motions of his father-in-law, and, when he heard the fatal blow given to the eunuch, he ruſhed in with a band of ſoldiers, and ſecured the aſſaſſin. Conſtantine reſolved to deſtroy a man who was ſo inimical to his neareſt relations, and nothing was left to Maximianus but to chooſe his own death. He ſtrangled himſelf at Marſeilles, A. D. 310, in the 60th year of his age. His body was found freſh and entire in a leaden coffin about the middle of the eleventh century.——Galerius Valerius, a native of Dacia, who, in the firſt years of his life, was employed in keeping his father's flocks. He entered the army, where his valor and bodily ſtrength recommended him to the notice of his ſuperiors, and particularly to Diocletian, who inveſted him with the imperial purple in the eaſt, and gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. Galerius deſerved the confidence of his benefactor. He conquered the Goths, and Dalmatians, and checked the inſolence of the Perſians. In a battle, however, with the king of Perſia, Galerius was defeated; and, to complete his ignominy, and render him more ſenſible of his diſgrace, Diocletian obliged him to walk behind his chariot arrayed in his imperial robes. This humiliation ſtung Galerius to the quick; he aſſembled another army, and gave battle to the Perſians. He gained a complete victory, and took the wives and children of his enemy. This ſucceſs elated Galerius to ſuch a degree, that he claimed the moſt dignified appellations, and ordered himſelf to be called the ſon of Mars. Diocletian himſelf dreaded his power, and even, it is ſaid, abdicated the imperial dignity by means of his threats. This reſignation, however, is attributed by ſome to a voluntary act of the mind, and to a deſire of enjoying ſolitude and retirement. As ſoon as Diocletian had abdicated, Galerius was proclaimed Auguſtus, A. D. 304, but his cruelty ſoon rendered him odious, and the Roman people, offended at his oppreſſion, raiſed Maxentius to the imperial dignity the following year, and Galerius was obliged to yield to the torrent of his unpopularity, and to fly before his more fortunate adverſary. He died in the greateſt agonies, A. D. 311. The bodily pains and ſufferings which preceded his death, were, according to the Chriſtian writers, the effects of the vengeance of an offended Providence for the cruelty which he had exerciſed againſt the followers of Chriſt. In his character Galerius was wanton and tyrannical, and he often feaſted his eyes with the ſight of dying wretches, whom his barbarity had delivered to bears and wild beaſts. His averſion to learned men aroſe from his ignorance of letters; and, if he was deprived of the benefits of education, he proved the more cruel and the more inexorable.

Maximīnus, Caius Julius Verus, the ſon of a peaſant at Thrace. He was originally a ſhepherd, and, by heading his countrymen againſt the frequent attacks of the neighbouring barbarians and robbers, he inured himſelf to the labors and to the fatigues of a camp. He entered the Roman armies, where he gradually roſe to the firſt offices; and on the death of Alexander Severus he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, A. D. 235. The popularity which he had gained when general of the armies, was at an end when he aſcended the throne. He was delighted with acts of the greateſt barbarity, and no leſs than 400 perſons loſt their lives on the falſe ſuſpicion of having conſpired againſt the emperor's life. They died in the greateſt torments, and, that the tyrant might the better entertain himſelf with their ſufferings, ſome

were

were expoſed to wild beaſts, others expired by blows, ſome were nailed on croſſes, while others were ſhut up in the bellies of animals juſt killed. The nobleſt of the Roman citizens were the objects of his cruelty; and, as if they were more conſcious than others of his mean origin, he reſolved to ſpare no means to remove from his preſence a number of men whom he looked upon with an eye of envy, and who, as he imagined, hated him for his oppreſſion, and deſpiſed him for the poverty and obſcurity of his early years. Such is the character of the ſuſpicious and tyrannical Maximinus. In his military capacity he acted with the ſame ferocity; and, in an expedition in Germany, he not only cut down the corn, but he totally ruined and ſet fire to the whole country, to the extent of 450 miles. Such a monſter of tyranny at laſt provoked the people of Rome. The Gordians were proclaimed emperors, but their innocence and pacific virtues were unable to reſiſt the fury of Maximinus. After their fall, the Roman ſenate inveſted twenty men of their number with the imperial dignity, and entruſted into their hands the care of the republic. Theſe meaſures ſo highly irritated Maximinus that, at the firſt intelligence, he howled like a wild beaſt, and almoſt deſtroyed himſelf by knocking his head againſt the walls of his palace. When his fury was abated, he marched to Rome, reſolved on ſlaughter. His bloody machinations were ſtopped, and his ſoldiers, aſhamed of accompanying a tyrant whoſe cruelties had procured him the name of Buſiris, Cyclops, and Phalaris, aſſaſſinated him in his tent before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 236, in the 65th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greateſt rejoicings at Rome, public thankſgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been repreſented by hiſtorians as of a gigantic ſtature, he was eight feet high, and the bracelets of his wife ſerved as rings to adorn the fingers of his hand. His voracity was as remarkable as his corpulence, he generally eat forty pounds of fleſh every day, and drank 18 bottles of wine. His ſtrength was proportionable to his gigantic ſhape; he could alone draw a loaded waggon, and, with a blow of his fiſt, he often broke the teeth in a horſe's mouth; he broke the hardeſt ſtones between his fingers, and cleft trees with his hand. *Herodianus.—Jornand. de reb. Get.—Capitol.* Maximinus made his ſon, of the ſame name, emperor as ſoon as was inveſted with the purple, and his choice was unanimouſly approved by the ſenate, by the people, and by the army. ——Galerius Valerius, a ſhepherd of Thrace, who was raiſed to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, A. D. 305. He was nephew to Galerius Maximianus, by his mother's ſide, and to him he was indebted for his riſe and conſequence in the Roman armies. As Maximinus was ambitious and fond of power, he looked with an eye of jealouſy upon thoſe who ſhared the dignity of emperor with himſelf. He declared war againſt Licinius, his colleague on the throne, but a defeat, which ſoon after followed, on the 30th of April, A. D. 313, between Heraclea and Adrianopolis, left him without reſources and without friends. His victorious enemy purſued him, and he fled beyond mount Taurus, forſaken and almoſt unknown. He attempted to put an end to his miſerable exiſtence, but his efforts were ineffectual, and, though his death is attributed by ſome to deſpair, it is more univerſally believed that he expired in the greateſt agonies, of a dreadful diſtemper which conſumed him day and night with inexpreſſible pains, and reduced him to a mere ſkeleton. This miſerable end, according to the eccleſiaſtical writers, was the viſible puniſhment of heaven, for the barbarities which Maximinus had exerciſed againſt the followers of Chriſtianity, and for the many blaſphemies which he had uttered. *Lactant.—Euſeb.*——A miniſter of the emperor Valerian.——One of the ambaſſadors of young Theodoſius to Attila, king of the Huns.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himſelf emperor, A. D. 383. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his uſurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. Gratian marched againſt him, but he was defeated, and ſoon after aſſaſſinated. Maximus refuſed the honors of a burial to the remains of Gratian; and, when he had made himſelf maſter of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, he ſent ambaſſadors into the eaſt, and demanded of the emperor Theodoſius to acknowledge him as his aſſociate on the throne. Theodoſius endeavoured to amuſe and delay him, but Maximus reſolved to ſupport his claim by arms, and croſſed the Alps. Italy was laid deſolate, and Rome opened her gates to the conqueror. Theodoſius now determined to revenge the audacioufneſs of Maximus, and had recourſe to artifice. He began to make a naval armament, and Maximus, not to appear inferior to his adverſary, had already embarked his troops, when Theodoſius, by ſecret and haſtened marches, fell upon him, and beſieged him at Aquileia. Maximus was betrayed by his ſoldiers, and the conqueror, moved with compaſſion at the ſight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life; but the multitude refuſed him mercy, and inſtantly ſtruck off his head, A. D. 388. His ſon Victor, who ſhared the imperial dignity with him, was ſoon after ſacrificed to the fury

fury of the ſoldiers.——Petronius, a Roman, deſcended of an illuſtrious family. He cauſed Valentinian III. to be aſſaſſinated, and aſcended the throne; and, to ſtrengthen his uſurpation, he married the empreſs, to whom he had the weakneſs and imprudence to betray that he had ſacrificed her huſband to his love for her perſon. This declaration irritated the empreſs; ſhe had recourſe to the barbarians to avenge the death of Valentinian, and Maximus was ſtoned to death by his ſoldiers, and his body thrown into the Tyber, A. D. 455. He reigned only 77 days.——Pupianus. *Vid.* Pupianus.——A celebrated cynic philoſopher and magician of Epheſus. He inſtructed the emperor Julian in magic; and, according to the opinion of ſome hiſtorians, it was in the converſation and company of Maximus that the apoſtacy of Julian originated. The emperor not only viſited the philoſopher, but he even ſubmitted his writings to his inſpection and cenſure. Maximus refuſed to live in the court of Julian, and the emperor, not diſſatisfied with the refuſal, appointed him high pontif in the province of Lydia, an office which he diſcharged with the greateſt moderation and juſtice. When Julian went into the eaſt, the philoſopher promiſed him ſucceſs, and even ſaid that his conqueſts would be more numerous and extenſive than thoſe of the ſon of Philip. He perſuaded his imperial pupil that, according to the doctrine of Metempſychoſis, his body was animated by the ſoul which once animated the hero whoſe greatneſs and victories he was going to eclipſe. After the death of Julian, Maximus was almoſt ſacrificed to the fury of the ſoldiers, but the interpoſition of his friends ſaved his life, and he retired to Conſtantinople. He was ſoon after accuſed of magical practices before the emperor Valens, and beheaded at Epheſus, A D. 366. He wrote ſome philoſophical and rhetorical treatiſes, ſome of which were dedicated to Julian. They are all now loſt. *Ammian.*——Tyrius, a Platonic philoſopher, in the reign of M. Aurelius. This emperor, who was naturally fond of ſtudy, became one of the pupils of Maximus, and paid great deference to his inſtructions. There are extant of Maxmius forty-one diſſertations on moral and philoſophical ſubjects, written in Greek. The beſt editions of which are that of Davis, 8vo. Cantab. 1703; and that of Reiſke, 2 vols, 8vo. Lipſ. 1774.——One of the Greek fathers of the 7th century, whoſe works were edited by Combeſis, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1675. ——Paulus Fabius, a conſul with M. Antony's ſon. Horace ſpeaks of him, 4 od. 1, v. 20, as of a gay handſome youth, fond of pleaſure, yet induſtrious and indefatigable. ——An epithet applied to Jupiter, as being the greateſt and moſt powerful of all the gods.——A native of Sirmium, in Pannonia. He was originally a gardener, but, by enliſting in the Roman army, he became one of the military tribunes, and his marriage with a woman of rank and opulence ſoon rendered him independent. He was father to the emperor Probus.——A general of Trajan, killed in the eaſtern provinces. ——One of the murderers of Domitian, &c. ——A philoſopher, native of Byzantium, in the age of Julian the emperor.

MAZĂCA, a large city of Cappadocia, the capital of the province. It was called Cæſarea by Tiberius, in honor of Auguſtus.

MAZĂCES, a Perſian governor of Memphis. He made a ſally againſt the Grecian ſoldiers of Alexander, and killed great numbers of them. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.

MAZÆUS, a ſatrap of Cilicia, under Artaxerxes Ochus.——A governor of Babylon, ſon-in-law to Darius. He ſurrendered to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MAZĂRES, a ſatrap of Media, who reduced Priene under the power of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1. c. 161.

MAZAXES, (*ſing. Mazax*), a people of Africa, famous for ſhooting arrows. *Lucan.* 4, v. 681.

MAZĔRAS, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caſpian Sea. *Plut.*

MAZĪCES and MAZŸGES, a people of Libya, very expert in the uſe of miſſile weapons. The Romans made uſe of them as couriers, on account of their great ſwiftneſs. *Suet. in Ner.* 30.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 684.

MECHANEUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his patronizing undertakings.

MECÆNAS or MECŒNAS, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, deſcended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himſelf immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men and of letters; and to his prudence and advice Auguſtus acknowledged himſelf indebted for the ſecurity he enjoyed. His fondneſs for pleaſure removed him from the reach of ambition, and he preferred to die, as he was born, a Roman knight, to all the honors and dignities which either the friendſhip of Auguſtus or his own popularity, could heap upon him. It was from the reſult of his advice, againſt the opinion of Agrippa, that Auguſtus reſolved to keep the ſupreme power in his hands, and not by a voluntary reſignation to plunge Rome into civil commotions. The emperor received the private admonitions of Mecœnas in the ſame friendly manner as they were given, and he was not diſpleaſed with the liberty of his friend, who threw a paper to him with theſe words, *Deſcend from the tribunal thou butcher!* while he ſat in the

judgment-ſeat, and betrayed revenge and impatience in his countenance. He was ſtruck with the admonition, and left the tribunal without paſſing ſentence of death on the criminals. To the interference of Mecœnas, Virgil owed the reſtitution of his lands, and Horace was proud to boaſt that his learned friend had obtained his forgiveneſs from the emperor, for joining the cauſe of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecœnas was himſelf fond of literature, and, according to the moſt received opinion, he wrote an hiſtory of animals, a journal of the life of Auguſtus, a treatiſe on the different natures and kinds of precious ſtones, beſides the two tragedies of Octavia and Prometheus, and other things, all now loſt. He died eight years before Chriſt; and, on his death-bed, he particularly recommended his poetical friend Horace to the care and confidence of Auguſtus. Seneca, who has liberally commended the genius and abilities of Mecœnas, has not with-held his cenſure from his diſſipation, indolence, and effeminate luxury. From the patronage and encouragement which the princes of heroic and lyric poetry, among the Latins, received from the favorite of Auguſtus, all patrons of literature have ever ſince been called *Mecœnates*. Virgil dedicated to him his Georgics, and Horace his Odes. *Suct. in Aug.* 66, &c. —*Plut. in Aug.*—*Herodian.* 7.—*Senec.* ep. 19 & 92.

MECISTEUS, one of the companions of Ajax. He was killed by Polydamas. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

MECRIDA, the wife of Lyſimachus. *Polyæn.* 6.

MĒDĒA, a celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Her mother's name, according to the more received opinion of Heſiod and Hyginus, was Idyia, or according to others, Ephyre, Hecate, Aſterodia, Antiope, and Neæra. She was the niece of Circe. When Jaſon came to Colchis in queſt of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her well-directed labors that the Argonauts owed their preſervation. [*Vid. Jaſon & Argonautæ.*] Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themſelves by the moſt ſolemn oaths and mutually promiſed eternal fidelity. No ſooner had Jaſon overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To ſtop the purſuit of her father, ſhe tore to pieces her brother Abſyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the way, through which Æetes was to paſs. This act of barbarity ſome have attributed to Jaſon, and not to her. When Jaſon reached Iolchos, his native country, the return and victories of the Argonauts were celebrated with univerſal rejoicings; but Æſon, the father of Jaſon, was unable to aſſiſt at the ſolemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her huſband's requeſt, removed the weakneſs of Æſon, and by drawing away the blood from his veins, and filling them again with the juice of certain herbs, ſhe reſtored him to the vigor and ſprightlineſs of youth. This ſudden change in Æſon aſtoniſhed the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias were alſo deſirous to ſee their father reſtored, by the ſame power, to the vigor of youth. Medea, willing to revenge the injuries which her huſband's family had ſuffered from Pelias, encreaſed their curioſity, and by cutting to pieces an old ram and making it again, in their preſence, a young lamb, ſhe totally determined them to try the ſame experiment upon their father's body. They accordingly killed him of their own accord, and boiled his fleſh in a cauldron, but Medea refuſed to perform the ſame friendly offices to Pelias which ſhe had done to Æſon, and he was conſumed by the heat of the fire, and even deprived of a burial. This action greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea, with her huſband, fled to Corinth to avoid the reſentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years with much conjugal tenderneſs; but the love of Jaſon for Glauce, the king's daughter, ſoon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jaſon by cauſing the death of Glauce, and the deſtruction of her family. [*Vid. Glauce.*] This action was followed by another ſtill more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's preſence, and, when Jaſon attempted to puniſh the barbarity of the mother, ſhe fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea came to Athens, where, after ſhe had undergone the neceſſary purification of her murder, ſhe married king Ægeus, or, according to others, lived in an adulterous manner with him. From her connection with Ægeus Medea had a ſon, who was called Medus. Soon after, when Theſeus wiſhed to make himſelf known to his father, [*Vid. Ægeus.*] Medea, jealous of his fame, and fearful of his power, attempted to poiſon him at a feaſt which had been prepared for his entertainment. Her attempts, however, failed of ſucceſs, and the ſight of the ſword which Theſeus wore by his ſide convinced Ægeus that the ſtranger againſt whoſe life he had ſo baſely conſpired was no leſs than his own ſon. The father and the ſon were reconciled, and Medea, to avoid the puniſhment which her wickedneſs deſerved,

deſerved, mounted her fiery chariot, and diſappeared through the air. She came to Colchis, where, according to ſome, ſhe was reconciled to Jaſon, who had ſought her in her native country after her ſudden departure from Corinth. She died at Colchis, as Juſtin mentions, when ſhe had been reſtored to the confidence of her family. After death, ſhe married Achilles in the Elyſian fields, according to the traditions mentioned by Simonides. The murder of Mermerus and Pheres, the youngeſt of Jaſon's children by Medea, is not attributed to their mother, according to Ælian, but the Corinthians themſelves aſſaſſinated them in the temple of Juno Acræa. To avoid the reſentment of the gods, and to deliver themſelves from the peſtilence which viſited their country after ſo horrid a maſſacre, they engaged the poet Euripides, for five talents, to write a tragedy, which cleared them of the murder, and repreſented Medea as the cruel aſſaſſin of her own children. And beſides, that this opinion might be the better credited, feſtivals were appointed, in which the mother was repreſented with all the barbarity of a fury murdering her own ſons. *Vid. Heræa.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 21, 22, 23, &c.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 21.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 3. l. 8, c. 11.—*Euripid. in Med.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, *in Med.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.—*Apollon. Arg.* 3, &c.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 556.

MEDESICASTE, a daughter of Priam, who married Imbrius ſon of Mentor. *Homer. Il.* 3.—*Apollod.* 3.

MEDIA, a celebrated country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the Caſpian Sea, weſt by Armenia, ſouth by Perſia, and eaſt by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was originally called *Aria* till the age of Medus, the ſon of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The province of Media was firſt raiſed into a kingdom by its revolt from the Aſſyrian monarchy, B. C. 820; and, after it had for ſome time enjoyed a kind of republican government, Deioces, by his artifice, procured himſelf to be called king, 700 B. C. After a reign of 53 years he was ſucceeded by Phraortes, B. C. 647; who was ſucceeded by Cyaxares, B. C. 625. His ſucceſſor was Aſtyages, B. C. 585, in whoſe reign Cyrus became maſter of Media, B. C. 551; and ever after the empire was transferred to the Perſians. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power; they encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage they paid to their ſovereigns, who were ſtiled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Perſians, and it was ſtill in uſe in the age of the Roman emperors. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 5 & 10.—*Curt.* 5, &c.—*Diod. Sic.* 13.—*Cteſias.*

MEDIAS, a tyrant of Myſia, &c.

MEDĬCUS, a prince of Lariſſa, in Theſſaly, who made war againſt Lycophron, tyrant of Pheræ. *Diod.* 14.

MEDIOLĀNUM, now *Milan*, the capital of Inſubria, at the north of the Po. *Liv.* 5, c. 34. l. 34, c. 46.——Aulercorum, a town of Gaul, now *Evreux*, in Normandy.——Santŏnum, another, now *Saintes*, in Guienne.

MEDIOMATRICES, a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine, now *Metz. Strab.* 4.—*Cæſ. bell. G.* 4, c. 10.

MEDITERRANEUM MARE, a ſea which divides Europe and Aſia Minor from Africa. It receives its name from its ſituation, *medio terræ*, ſituate in *the middle of the land.* It has a communication with the Atlantic by the columns of Hercules, and with the Euxine through the Ægean. The word Mediterraneum does not occur in the Claſſics; but it is ſometimes called *internum noſtrum* or *medius liquor*, and is frequently denominated in Scripture the *Great* Sea. The firſt naval power that ever obtained the command of it, as recorded in the fabulous epochs of the writer Caſtor, is Crete, under Minos. Afterwards it paſſed into the hands of the Lydians, B. C. 1179; of the Pelaſgi, 1058; of the Thracians, 1000; of the Rhodians, 916; of the Phrygians, 893; of the Cyprians, 868; of the Phœnicians, 826; of the Egyptians, 787; of the Mileſians, 753; of the Carians, 734; and of the Leſbians, 676, which they retained for 69 years. *Horat.* 3, od 3, v. 46.—*Plin.* 2, c. 68.—*Salluſt. Jug.* 17.—*Cæſ. B. G.* 5, c. 1.—*Liv.* 26, c. 42.

MEDITRĪNA, the goddeſs of medicines, whoſe feſtivals, called *Meditrinalia*, were celebrated at Rome the laſt day of September, when they made offerings of fruits. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

MEDOACUS or MEDUACUS, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic Sea. *Liv.* 10, c. 2.

MEDOBITHYNI, a people of Thrace.

MEDOBRIGA, a town of Luſitania, now deſtroyed. *Hirtius.* 48.

MEDON, ſon of Codrus the 17th and laſt king of Athens, was the firſt archon that was appointed with regal authority, B. C. 1070. In the election Medon was preferred to his brother Neleus, by the oracle of Delphi, and he rendered himſelf popular by the juſtice and moderation of his adminiſtration. His ſucceſſors were called from him *Medontidæ*, and the office of archon remained for above 200 years in the family of Codrus under 12 perpetual archons. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 2.——A man

killed in the Trojan war. Æneas ſaw him in the infernal regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A ſtatuary of Lacedæmon, who made a famous ſtatue of Minerva. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.——One of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 303.——One of the Tyrrhene ſailors changed into dolphins by Bacchus. *Id. Met.* 3, v. 671.——A river of Peloponneſus.——An illegitimate ſon of Ajax Oileus. *Homer.*——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts.——A king of Argos, who died about 990 years B. C.

MEDONIIAS, a woman of Abydos, with whom Alcibiades cohabited as with a wife. She had a daughter, &c. *Lyſias.*

MEDUACUS, two rivers (*Major*, now *Brenta*, and *Minor*, now *Bachilione*) falling near Venice into the Adriatic Sea. *Plin.* 3, c. 16.—*Liv.* 10, c. 2.

MEDUANA, a river of Gaul flowing into the Ligeris, now the *Mayne*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 438.

MEDULLINA, a Roman virgin raviſhed by her father, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*——An infamous courtezan in Juvenal's age. 6, v. 321.

MEDUS, now *Kur*, a river of Media, falling into the Araxes. Some take Medus adjectively as applying to any of the great rivers of Media. *Strab.* 15.—*Horat.* 2, od. 9, v. 21.——A ſon of Ægeus and Medea, who gave his name to a country of Aſia. Medus, when arrived to years of maturity, went to ſeek his mother, whom the arrival of Theſeus in Athens had driven away. [*Vid. Medea.*] He came to Colchis, where he was ſeized by his uncle Perſes, who uſurped the throne of Æetes, his mother's father, becauſe the oracle had declared that Perſes ſhould be murdered by one of the grandſons of Æetes. Medus aſſumed another name, and called himſelf Hippotes, ſon of Creon. Mean while Medea arrived in Colchis diſguiſed in the habit of a prieſteſs of Diana, and when ſhe heard that one of Creon's children was impriſoned, ſhe reſolved to haſten the deſtruction of a perſon whoſe family ſhe deteſted. To effect this with more certainty, ſhe told the uſurper, that Hippotes was really a ſon of Medea, ſent by his mother to murder him. She begged Perſes to give her Hippotes, that ſhe might ſacrifice him to her reſentment. Perſes conſented. Medea diſcovered that it was her own ſon, and ſhe inſtantly armed him with the dagger which ſhe had prepared againſt his life, and ordered him to ſtab the uſurper. He obeyed, and Medea diſcovered who ſhe was, and made her ſon Medus ſit on his grandfather's throne. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Pauſ.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Juſtin.* 42.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Diod.*

MEDŪSA, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons who was ſubject to mortality. She is celebrated for her perſonal charms and the beauty of her locks. Neptune became enamoured of her, and obtained her favors in the temple of Minerva. This violation of the ſanctity of the temple provoked Minerva, and ſhe changed the beautiful locks of Meduſa, which had inſpired Neptune's love, into ſerpents. According to Apollodorus and others, Meduſa and her ſiſters came into the world with ſnakes on their heads, inſtead of hair, with yellow wings and brazen hands. Their body was alſo covered with impenetrable ſcales, and their very looks had the power of killing or turning to ſtones. Perſeus rendered his name immortal by the conqueſt of Meduſa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable ſerpents that infeſt Africa. The conqueror placed Meduſa's head on the ægis of Minerva, which he had uſed in his expedition. The head ſtill retained the ſame petrifying power as before, as it was fatally known in the court of Cepheus. [*Vid. Andromeda*]. Some ſuppoſe, that the Gorgons were a nation of women, whom Perſeus conquered. *Vid.* Gorgones. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Heſiod. Theog. Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 624.—*Apollon.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 151.——A daughter of Priam.——A daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.*

MEGABIZI, certain prieſts in Diana's temple at Epheſus. They were all eunuchs. *Quintil.* 5, c. 12.

MEGABYZUS, one of the noble Perſians who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. He was ſet over an army in Europe by king Darius, where he took Perinthus and conquered all Thrace. He was greatly eſteemed by his ſovereign. *Herodot.* 3, &c.——A ſon of Zopyrus, ſatrap to Darius. He conquered Egypt, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 160.——A ſatrap of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his king, and defeated two large armies that had been ſent againſt him. The interference of his friends reſtored him to the king's favor, and he ſhewed his attachment to Artaxerxes by killing a lion which threatened his life in hunting. This act of affection in Megabyzus was looked upon with envy by the king. He was diſcarded and afterwards reconciled to the monarch by means of his mother. He died in the 76th year of his age B. C. 447, greatly regretted. *Cteſias.*

MEGĂCLES, an Athenian archon who involved

involved the greateſt part of the Athenians in the ſacrilege which was committed in the conſpiracy of Cylon. *Plut. in Sol.*——A brother of Dion, who aſſiſted his brother againſt Dionyſius, &c.——A ſon of Alcmæon, who revolted with ſome Athenians after the departure of Solon from Athens. He was ejected by Piſiſtratus.——A man who exchanged dreſs with Pyrrhus when aſſiſting the Tarentines in Italy. He was killed in that diſguiſe.——A native of Meſſana in Sicily, famous for his inveterate enmity to Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuſe.——A man who deſtroyed the leading men of Mitylene, becauſe he had been puniſhed.——A man who wrote an account of the lives of illuſtrious perſons.——The maternal grandfather of Alcibiades.

MEGACLIDES, a peripatetic philoſopher in the age of Protagoras.

MEGÆRA, one of the furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. The word is derived from μεγαιρειν *invidere, odiſſe. Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 846. *Vid.* Eumenides.

MEGALEAS, a ſeditious perſon of Corinth. He was ſeized for his treachery to king Philip of Macedonia, upon which he deſtroyed himſelf to avoid puniſhment.

MEGALESIA, games in honor of Cybele inſtituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the ſecond Punic war, when the ſtatue of the goddeſs was brought from Peſſinus. *Liv.* 29, c. 14.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 337.

MEGALIA, a ſmall iſland of Campania, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* v. 80.

MEGALOPŎLIS, a town of Arcadia in Peloponneſus, built by Epaminondas. It joined the Achæan league B. C. 232, and was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. The inhabitants were called *Megalopolitæ*, or *Megalopolitani. Strab.* 8. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 14.—*Liv.* 28, c. 8.

MEGAMĒDE, the wife of Theſtius. *Apollod.*

MEGANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleuſis in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as ſhe travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received divine honors after death, and ſhe had an altar raiſed to her, near the fountain where Ceres had firſt been ſeen when ſhe arrived in Attica. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.——The wife of Arcas. *Apollod.*

MEGAPENTHES, an illegitimate ſon of Menelaus, who, after his father's return from the Trojan war, was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridae, a ſlave of Menelaus. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.

MEGĀRA, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules, becauſe he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians. [*Vid. Erginus.*] When Hercules went to hell by order of Euryſtheus, violence was offered to Megara by Lycus, a Theban exile, and ſhe would have yielded to her raviſher, had not Hercules returned that moment and puniſhed him with death. This murder diſpleaſed Juno, and ſhe rendered Hercules ſo delirious, that he killed Megara and the three children he had by her in a fit of madneſs, thinking them to be wild beaſts. Some ſay that Megara did not periſh by the hand of her huſband, but that he afterwards married her to his friend Iolas. The names of Megara's children by Hercules were Creontiades, Therimachus, and Deicoon. *Hygin.* fab. 82.—*Senec. in Herc.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

MEGĀRA, (æ, & *pl.* orum,) a city of Achaia, the capital of a country called *Megaris*, founded about 1131 B. C. It is ſituate nearly at an equal diſtance from Corinth and Athens, on the Sinus Saronicus. It was built upon two rocks, and is ſtill in being, and preſerves its ancient name. It was called after Megareus the ſon of Neptune, who was buried there, or from Megareus a ſon of Apollo. It was originally governed by twelve kings, but became afterwards a republic, and fell into the hands of the Athenians, from whom it was reſcued by the Heraclidæ. At the battle of Salamis the people of Megara furniſhed 20 ſhips for the defence of Greece, and at Platæa they had 300 men in the army of Pauſanias. There was here a ſect of philoſophers called the *Megaric*, who held the world to be eternal. *Cic. Acad.* 4, c. 42. *Orat.* 3, c. 17. *Att.* 1, ep. 8.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Sicily founded by a colony from Megara in Attica, about 728 years before the Chriſtian era. It was deſtroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuſe; and before the arrival of the Megarean colony it was called *Hybla. Strab.* 26, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 689.

MEGAREUS, the father of Hippomenes, was ſon of Oncheſtus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 605.——A ſon of Apollo.

MEGĀRIS, a ſmall country of Achaia, between Phocis on the weſt and Attica on the eaſt. Its capital city was called Megara. *Vid.* Megara.

MEGARSUS, a town of Sicily,—of Cilicia.——A river of India.

MEGASTHĔNES, a Greek hiſtorian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 300 years before Chriſt. He wrote about the oriental nations, and particularly the Indians. His hiſtory is often quoted by the antients. What now paſſes as his compoſition is ſpurious.

MEGES, one of Helen's ſuitors, governor

of Dulichium and of the Echinades. He went with forty ſhips to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* 2.

MEGILLA, a native of Locris, remarkable for beauty, and mentioned by Horat. 1, *od.* 27, v. 11.

MEGISTA, an iſland of Lycia, with an harbour of the ſame name. *Liv.* 37, c. 22.

MEGISTIAS, a ſoothſayer who told the Spartans that defended Thermopylæ, that they all ſhould periſh, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 219, &c.——A river. *Vid.* Mella.

MELA POMPONIUS, a Spaniard who floriſhed about the 45th year of the Chriſtian era, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his geography divided into three books, and written with elegance, with great perſpicuity and brevity. The beſt editions of this book, called *de ſitu orbis*, are thoſe of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat, 1722, and Reinhold, 4to, Eton, 1761.

MELÆNÆ, a village of Attica. *Stat. Theb.* 12, v. 619.

MELAMPUS, a celebrated ſoothſayer and phyſician of Argos, ſon of Amythaon and Idomenea, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos in Peloponneſus. His ſervants once killed two large ſerpents who had made their neſts at the bottom of a large oak, and Melampus paid ſo much regard to theſe two reptiles, that he raiſed a burning pile and burned them upon it. He alſo took particular care of their young ones, and fed them with milk. Some time after this the young ſerpents crept to Melampus as he ſlept on the graſs near the oak, and, as if ſenſible of the favors of their benefactor, they wantonly played around him, and ſoftly licked his ears This awoke Melampus, who was aſtoniſhed at the ſudden change which his ſenſes had undergone. He found himſelf acquainted with the chirping of the birds and with all their rude notes, as they flew around him. He took advantage of this ſupernatural gift, and ſoon made himſelf perfect in the knowledge of futurity, and Apollo alſo inſtructed him in the art of medicine. He had ſoon after the happineſs of curing the daughters of Prœtus, by giving them elebore, which from this circumſtance has been called *melampodium*, and as a reward for his troubles he married the eldeſt of theſe princeſſes. [*Vid. Prœtides.*] The tyranny of his uncle Neleus, king of Pylos, obliged him to leave his native country, and Prœtus, to ſhew himſelf more ſenſible of his ſervices, gave him part of his kingdom, over which he eſtabliſhed himſelf. About this time the perſonal charms of Pero, the daughter of Neleus, had gained many admirers, but the father promiſed his daughter only to him who brought into his hands the oxen of Iphiclus. This condition diſpleaſed many; but Bias, who was alſo one of her admirers, engaged his brother Melampus to ſteal the oxen, and deliver them to him. Melampus was caught in the attempt, and impriſoned, and nothing but his ſervices as a ſoothſayer and phyſician to Iphiclus would have ſaved him from death. All this pleaded in favor of Melampus, but when he had taught the childleſs Iphiclus how to become a father, he not only obtained his liberty, but alſo the oxen, and with them he compelled Neleus to give Pero in marriage to Bias. A ſevere diſtemper, which had rendered the women of Argos inſane, was totally removed by Melampus, and Anaxagoras, who then ſat on the throne, rewarded his merit by giving him part of his kingdom, where he eſtabliſhed himſelf, and where his poſterity reigned during ſix ſucceſſive generations. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raiſed to his memory. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Herodot.* 2 & 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.——The father of Ciſſeus and Gyas. *Virg. Æn.* 10.——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

MELANCHÆTES, one of Actæon's dogs, ſo called from his *black hair*. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

MELANCHLÆNI, a people near the Cimmerian Boſphorus.

MELANCHRUS, a tyrant of Leſbos who died about 612, B. C.

MELANE, the ſame as Samothrace.

MELANEUS, a ſon of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melanеis.——A centaur. *Ovid. Met.* 12.——One of Actæon's dog's. *Id.* 3.——An Æthiopian killed at the nuptials of Perſeus. *Id.* 5.

MELANIDA, a ſirname of Venus.

MELANION, the ſame as Hippomenes, who married Atalanta according to ſome mythologiſts. *Apollod.* 3.

MELANIPPE, a daughter of Æolus who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a priſon. Her children, who had been expoſed and preſerved, delivered her from confinement, and Neptune reſtored her to her eye-ſight. She afterwards married Metapontus. *Hygin.* fab. 186.——A nymph who married Itonus, ſon of Amphictyon, by whom ſhe had Bœotus, who gave his name to Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1.

MELANIPPIDES, a Greek poet about 520 years before Chriſt. His grandſon, of the ſame name, floriſhed about 60 years after at the court of Perdiccas the ſecond of Macedonia. Some fragments of their poetry are extant.

MELANIPPUS, a prieſt of Apollo, [illegible] Cyrene,

Cyrene, killed by the tyrant Nicocrates. *Polyæn.* 8.——A ſon of Aſtapus one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes againſt the army of Adraſtus king of Argos. He was oppoſed by Tydeus, whom he ſlightly wounded, and at laſt was killed by Amphiaraus, who carried his head to Tydeus. Tydeus, to take revenge of the wound he had received, bit the head with ſuch barbarity that he ſwallowed the brains, and Minerva, offended with his conduct, took away the herb which ſhe had given to him to cure his wound, and he died. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Æſchyl. ante Theb.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.——A ſon of Mars, who became enamoured of Cometho, a prieſteſs of Diana Triclaria. He concealed himſelf in the temple, and raviſhed his miſtreſs, for which violation of the ſanctity of the place, the two lovers ſoon after periſhed by a ſudden death. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19.——A Trojan killed by Antilochus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15.——Another killed by Patroclus.——Another killed by Teucer.——A ſon of Agrius.——Another of Priam.——A ſon of Theſeus.

Melanosyri, a people of Syria.

Melanthii, rocks near the iſland of Samos.

Melanthius, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Attica.——A famous painter of Sicyon. *Plin.* 35.——A tragic poet of a very malevolent diſpoſition, in the age of Phocion. *Plut.*——A Trojan killed by Eurypylus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Od.*——A ſhepherd in *Theocrit. Idyll.*——A goat-herd killed by Telemachus after the return of Ulyſſes. *Ovid.* 1 *Heroid.*——An elegiac poet. *Plut.*

Melantho, a daughter of Proteus, raviſhed by Neptune under the form of a dolphin. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 12.——One of Penelope's women. *Homer. Il.* 18, &c.

Melanthus, Melanthes, or Melanthius, a ſon of Andropompus, whoſe anceſtors were kings of Pylos. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, and came to Athens, where king Thymœtes reſigned the crown to him, provided he fought a battle againſt Xanthus, a general of the Bœotians, who made war againſt him. He fought and conquered, [*Vid. Apaturia*] and his family, ſirnamed the *Neleidæ*, ſat on the throne of Athens, till the age of Codrus. He ſucceeded to the crown 1128 years B. C. and reigned 37 years. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.——A man of Cyzicus. *Flacc.*——A river of European Sarmatia falling into the Boryſthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 55.

Melas, (æ), a river of Peloponneſus.——Of Thrace, at the weſt of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.——Another in Theſſaly,—in Achaia,—in Bœotia,—in Sicily,—in Ionia,—in Cappadocia.——A ſon of Neptune.——Another, ſon of Proteus.——A ſon of Phryxus.

Meldæ, or *Meldorum urbs*, a city of Gaul, now *Meaux* in Champagne.

Mĕleāger, a celebrated hero of antiquity, ſon of Œneus, king of Ætolia by Althæa, daughter of Theſtius. The Parcæ were preſent at the moment of his birth, and predicted his future greatneſs. Clotho ſaid, that he would be brave and courageous; Lacheſis foretold his uncommon ſtrength, and Atropos declared that he ſhould live as long as that fire-brand, which was on the fire, remained entire and unconſumed. Althæa, no ſooner heard this, than ſhe ſnatched the ſtick from the fire, and kept it with the moſt jealous care, as the life of her ſon was deſtined to depend upon its preſervation. The fame of Meleager increaſed with his years; he ſignalized himſelf in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards delivered his country from the neighbouring inhabitants, who made war againſt his father at the inſtigation of Diana, whoſe altars Œneus had neglected. [*Vid. Œneus.*] No ſooner were they deſtroyed than Diana puniſhed the negligence of Œneus by a greater calamity. She ſent a huge wild boar, which laid waſte all the country, and ſeemed invincible on account of its immenſe ſize. It became ſoon a public concern, all the neighbouring princes aſſembled to deſtroy this terrible animal, and nothing became more famous in mythological hiſtory, than the hunting of the Calydonian boar. The princes and chiefs that aſſembled, and which are mentioned by mythologiſts, are Meleager ſon of Œneus, Idas and Lynceus, ſons of Aphareus, Dryas ſon of Mars, Caſtor and Pollux, ſons of Jupiter and Leda, Pirithous ſon of Ixion, Theſeus ſon of Ægeus, Anceus and Cepheus, ſons of Lycurgus, Admetus ſon of Pheres, Jaſon ſon of Æſon, Peleus and Telamon, ſons of Æacus, Iphicles ſon of Amphitryon, Eurytrion ſon of Actor, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus, Iolas the friend of Hercules, the ſons of Theſtius, Amphiaraus ſon of Oileus, Protheus, Cometes, the brothers of Althæa, Hippothous ſon of Cercyon, Leucippus, Adraſtus, Ceneus, Phileus, Echeon, Lelex, Phœnix ſon of Amyntor, Panopeus, Hyleus, Hippaſus, Neſtor, Menœtius, the father of Patroclus, Amphicides, Laertes the father of Ulyſſes, and the four ſons of Hippocoon. This troop of armed men, attacked the boar, with unuſual fury, and it was at laſt killed by Meleager. The conqueror gave the ſkin and the head to Atalanta, who had firſt wounded the animal. This partiality to a woman, irritated the

others, and particularly Toxeus and Plexippus, the brothers of Althæa, and they endeavoured to rob Atalanta of the honorable preſent. Meleager defended a woman, of whom he was enamoured, and killed his uncles in the attempt. Mean time the news of this celebrated conqueſt had already reached Calydon, and Althæa went to the temple of the gods to return thanks for the victory which her ſon had gained. As ſhe went ſhe met the corpſes of her brothers that were brought from the chace, and at this mournful ſpectacle ſhe filled the whole city with her lamentations. She was upon this informed that they had been killed by Meleager, and in the moment of reſentment, to revenge the death of her brothers, ſhe threw into the fire the fatal ſtick, on which her ſon's life depended, and Meleager died as ſoon as it was conſumed. Homer does not mention the fire-brand, whence ſome have imagined that this fable is poſterior to that poet's age. But he ſays that the death of Toxeus and Plexippus ſo irritated Althæa, that ſhe uttered the moſt horrible curſes and imprecations upon the head of her ſon. Meleager married Cleopatra, the daughter of Idas and Marpeſſa, as alſo Atalanta, according to ſome accounts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 1 & 6.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 31.—*Hygin.* 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.——A general, who ſupported Aridæus when he had been made king after the death of his brother Alexander the Great.—A brother of Ptolemy, made king of Macedonia B. C. 280 years. He was but two months inveſted with the regal authority.——A Greek poet in the reign of Seleucus the laſt of the Seleucidæ. He was born at Tyre and died at Cos. It is to his well directed labors, that we are indebted for the *anthologia*, or collection of Greek epigrams, which he ſelected from 46 of the beſt and moſt eſteemed poets. The original collection of Meleager has been greatly altered by ſucceeding editors. The beſt edition of the *anthologia* is that of Brunck in three vols. 4to. and 8vo. Angentor. 1772.

MĔLEĀGRĬDES, the ſiſters of Meleager, daughters of Œneus and Althæa. They were ſo diſconſolate at the death of their brother Meleager, that they refuſed all aliments, and were, at the point of death, changed into birds called Meleagrides, whoſe feathers and eggs, as it is ſuppoſed, are of a different color. The youngeſt of the ſiſters Gorge and Dejanira, who had been married, eſcaped this metamorphoſis. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 540.—*Plin.*

MELESANDER, an Athenian general who died B. C. 414.

MELES (ĒTIS) a river of Aſia Minor, in Ionia near Smyrna. Some of the ancients ſuppoſed that Homer was born on the banks of that river, from which circumſtance they call him *Meleſigenes*, and his compoſitions *Meletææ chartæ*. It is even ſupported that he compoſed his poems in a cave near the ſource of that river. *Strab.* 12.—*Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 7. v. 34.—*Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1. v. 201.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.——A beautiful Athenian youth, greatly beloved by Timagoras, whoſe affections he repaid with the greateſt coldneſs and indifference. He even ordered Timagoras to leap down a precipice, from the top of the citadel of Athens, and Timagoras, not to diſoblige him, obeyed, and was killed in the fall. This token of true friendſhip and affection had ſuch an effect upon Meles, that he threw himſelf down from the place, to atone by his death for the ingratitude which he had ſhewn to Timagoras. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 30.——A king of Lydia, who ſucceeded his father Alyattes, about 747 years before Chriſt. He was father to Candaules.

MELESIGĔNES or MELESIGĔNA, a name given to Homer. *Vid. Meles.*

MELIA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Inachus.——A nymph, &c. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Oceanus, ſiſter to Caanthus. She became mother of Iſmarus and Tenerus by Apollo. Tenerus was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and the river Ladon in Bœotia, aſſumed the name of Iſmarus. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 10.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Agenor.

MĔLĬBŒA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Pelaſgus.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Apollod.*——A maritime town of Magneſia in Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Oſſa, famous for dying wool. The epithet of *Melibœus* is applied to Philoctetes becauſe he reigned there. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401. l. 5, v. 251.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 188.——Alſo an iſland at the mouth of the Orontes in Syria, whence *Melibœa purpura*. *Mel.* 2, c. 3.

MELIBŒUS, a ſhepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

MĔLĬCERTA, Melicertes, or Melicertus, a ſon of Athamas and Ino. He was ſaved by his mother, from the fury of his father, who prepared to daſh him againſt a wall as he had done his brother Learchus. The mother was ſo terrified that ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, with Melicerta in her arms. Neptune had compaſſion on the misfortunes of Ino and her ſon and changed them both into ſea deities. Ino was called Leucothoe or Matuta, and Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palæmon, and among the Latins by that of Portumnus. Some ſuppoſe that the Iſthmian games, were in honor of Melicerta. *Vid.* Iſthmia. *Apollod.*

lod. 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 529, &c.—*Plut. de Symp.*

MELIGŪNIS, one of the Æolian iſlands near Sicily.

MELĪNA, a daughter of Theſpius, mother of Laomedon, by Hercules.

MELĪSA, a town of Magna Græcia.

MELISSA, a daughter of Meliſſus, king of Crete, who with her ſiſter Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She firſt found out the means of collecting honey; whence ſome have imagined that ſhe was changed into a bee, as her name is the Greek word for that inſect. *Columell.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Inachus, by whom ſhe had Phoroneus and Ægialus.——A daughter of Procles, who married Periander, the ſon of Cypſelus, by whom, in her pregnancy, ſhe was killed with a blow of his foot, by the falſe accuſation of his concubines. *Diog. Laert.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 28.——A woman of Corinth, who refuſed to initiate others in the feſtivals of Ceres, after ſhe had received admiſſion. She was torn to pieces upon this diſobedience, and the goddeſs made a ſwarm of bees riſe from her body.

MELISSUS, a king of Crete, father to Meliſſa and Amalthæa.——An admiral of the Samian fleet B. C. 441. He was defeated by Pericles, &c. *Plut. in Per.*——A philoſopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite, immoveable, and without a vacuum. According to his doctrines, no one could advance any argument upon the power or attributes of providence, as all human knowledge was weak and imperfect. Themiſtocles was among his pupils. He floriſhed about 440 years before the Chriſtian era. *Diog.*——A freed man of Mecænas, appointed librarian to Auguſtus. He wrote ſome comedies. *Ovid. Pont.* 4. ep. 16, v. 30.—*Sueton. de Gram.*

MELĬTA, an iſland in the Libyan ſea, between Sicily and Africa now called *Malta*. The ſoil was fertile, and the country famous for its wool. It was firſt peopled by the Phœnicians. St. Paul was ſhipwrecked there, and curſed all venomous creatures, which now are not to be found in the whole iſland. Some, however, ſuppoſe that the iſland on which the apoſtle was ſhipwrecked, was another iſland of the ſame name in the Adriatic on the coaſt of Illyricum. Malta is now remarkable as being the reſidence of the knights of Malta, formerly of St. John of Jeruſalem, ſettled there A. D. 1530, by the conceſſion of Charles Vth, after their expulſion from Rhodes by the Turks. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 46.——Another, on the coaſt of Illyricum in the Adriatic, now *Melede*. *Plin.* 3, c. 26.——An antient name of Samothrace. *Strab.* 10.——One of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825.

MELITENE, a province of Armenia.

MELĬTUS, a poet and orator of Athens, who became one of the principal accuſers of Socrates. After his eloquence had prevailed, and Socrates had been put ignominiouſly to death, the Athenians repented of their ſeverity to the philoſopher, and condemned his accuſers. Melitus periſhed among them. His character was mean and inſidious, and his poems had nothing great or ſublime. *Diog.*

SP. MELIUS, a Roman knight accuſed of aſpiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality to the populace. He was ſummoned to appear by the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus, and when he refuſed to obey, he was put to death by Ahala, the maſter of horſe, A. U. C. 314.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

MELIXANDRUS, a Mileſian, who wrote an account of the wars of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 2.

MELLA or MELA, a ſmall river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Allius, and with it into the Po. *Catull.* 68, v. 33.—*Virg. G.* 4. v. 278.

MELLA ANNÆUS, the father of Lucan. He was accuſed of being privy to Piſo's conſpiracy againſt Nero, upon which he opened his veins. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 17.

MELOBŌSIS, one of the Oceanides.

MELON, an aſtrologer, who feigned madneſs and burnt his houſe that he might not go to an expedition, which he knew would be attended with great calamities.——An interpreter of king Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

MELOS, now *Milo*, an iſland between Crete and Peloponneſus, about 24 miles from Scyllæum, about 60 miles in circumference and of an oblong figure. It enjoyed its independence for above 700 years before the time of the Peloponneſian war. This iſland was originally peopled by a Lacedæmonian colony, 1116 years before the Chriſtian era. From this reaſon the inhabitants refuſed to join the reſt of the iſlands and the Athenians againſt the Peloponneſians. This refuſal was ſeverely puniſhed. The Athenians took Melos, and put to the ſword all ſuch as were able to bear arms. The women and children were made ſlaves and the iſland left deſolate. An Athenian colony repeopled it, till Lyſander reconquered it and re-eſtabliſhed the original inhabitants in their poſſeſſions. The iſland produced a kind of earth ſucceſsfully employed in painting and medicine. *Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c 7.—*Plin.* 4, c 12. l. 35, c. 6.—*Thucyd.* 2, &c.

MELPES, now *Melpa*, a river of Lucania, falling into the Tyrrhene ſea. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

MELPIA,

Melpia, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Melpŏmĕne, one of the muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over tragedy. Horace has addreſſed the fineſt of his odes to her, as to the patroneſs of lyric poetry. She was generally repreſented as a young woman with a ſerious countenance. Her garments were ſplendid; ſhe wore a buſkin, and held a dagger in one hand and in the other a ſceptre and crowns. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

Memacēni, a powerful nation of Aſia. &c. *Curt.*

Memmia Sulpitia, a woman who married the emperor Alexander Severus. She died when young.

Memmia Lex, ordained that no one ſhould be entered on the calendar of criminals who was abſent on the public accounts.

Memmius, a Roman citizen, accuſed of *ambitus*. *Cic. ad fratrem.* 3.——A Roman knight, who rendered himſelf illuſtrious for his eloquence and poetical talents. He was made tribune, prætor, and afterwards governor of Bithynia. He was accuſed of extortion in his province and baniſhed by J. Cæſar, though Cicero undertook his defence. Lucretius dedicated his poem to him. *Cic. in Brut.*——Regulus, a Roman of whom Nero obſerved, that he deſerved to be inveſted with the imperial purple. *Tacit. ann.* 14, c. 47.——A Roman who accuſed Jugurtha before the Roman people.——A lieutenant of Pompey, &c.——The family of the Memmii were plebeians. They were deſcended, according to ſome accounts, from Mneſtheus the friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 117.

Memnon, a king of Æthiopia, ſon of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to aſſiſt his uncle Priam, during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Neſtor's ſon. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refuſed it on account of the venerable age of Neſtor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat in the ſight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. Aurora was ſo diſconſolate at the death of her ſon, that ſhe flew to Jupiter all bathed in tears, and begged the god to grant her ſon ſuch honors as might diſtinguiſh him from other mortals. Jupiter conſented, and immediately a numerous flight of birds iſſued from the burning pile on which the body was laid, and, after they had flown three times round the flames, they divided themſelves into two ſeparate bodies, and fought with ſuch acrimony that above half of them fell down into the fire, as victims to appeaſe the manes of Memnon. Theſe birds were called *Memnonides*; and it has been obſerved by ſome of the ancients, that they never failed to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon, in Troas, and repeat the ſame bloody engagement, in honor of the hero, from whom they received their name. The Æthiopians or Egyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, erected a celebrated ſtatue to the honor of their monarch. This ſtatue had the wonderful property of uttering a melodious ſound every day, at ſun-riſing, like that which is heard at the breaking of the ſtring of a harp when it is wound up. This was effected by the rays of the ſun when they fell upon it. At the ſetting of the ſun, and in the night, the ſound was lugubrious. This is ſupported by the teſtimony of the geographer Strabo, who confeſſes himſelf ignorant whether it proceeded from the baſis of the ſtatue, or the people that were then around it. This celebrated ſtatue was diſmantled by order of Cambyſes, when he conquered Egypt, and its ruins ſtill aſtoniſh modern travellers by their grandeur and beauty. Memnon was the inventor of the alphabet, according to Antichides, a writer mentioned by Pliny, 7, c. 56. *Moſch. in Bion.—Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 578, &c.—*Ælian.* 5, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 42. l. 10, c. 31.—*Strab.* 13, &c.—*Juv.* 15, v. 5.—*Philoſtr. in Apollod.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 9.—*Quint. Calab.*——A general of the Perſian forces, when Alexander invaded Aſia. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his attachment to the intereſt of Darius, his valor in the field, the ſoundneſs of his counſels, and his great ſagacity. He defended Miletus againſt Alexander, and died in the midſt of his ſucceſsful enterpriſes, B. C. 333. His wife Barſine was taken priſoner with the wife of Darius. *Diod.* 16.——A governor of Cœloſyria.——A man appointed governor of Thrace by Alexander.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Heraclea in Pontus, in the age of Auguſtus.

Memphis, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the weſtern banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly thoſe of the god Apis, (*bos Memphites*), whoſe worſhip was obſerved with the greateſt ceremonies. [*Vid. Apis.*] It was in the neighbourhood of Memphis that thoſe famous pyramids were built, whoſe grandeur and beauty ſtill aſtoniſh the modern traveller. Theſe noble monuments of Egyptian vanity, which paſs for one of the wonders of the world, are about 20 in number, three of which by their ſuperior ſize particularly claim attention. The largeſt of theſe is 481 feet in height meaſured perpendicularly, and the area of its baſis is on 480,249 ſquare feet or ſomething more than 11 Engliſh acres of ground.

It has ſteps all round with maſſy and poliſhed ſtones, ſo large that the breadth and depth of every ſtep is one ſingle ſtone. The ſmalleſt ſtone according to an antient hiſtorian is not leſs than 30 feet. The number of ſteps according to modern obſervation amounts to 208, a number which is not always adhered to by travellers. The place where Memphis formerly ſtood is not now known, the ruins of its fallen grandeur were conveyed to Alexandria to beautify its palaces, or to adorn the neighbouring cities. *Tibull.* 1. *el.* 7, v. 28.—*Sil. It.* 14, v. 660.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela*, 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Iſid.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Joſeph. ant. Jud.* 8.——A nymph, daughter of the Nile, who married Epheſus, by whom ſhe had Libya. She gave her name to the celebrated city of Memphis. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Memphītis, a ſon of Ptolemy Phyſcon king of Egypt. He was put to death by his father.

Mena or Menes, the firſt king of Egypt according to ſome accounts.

Menalcas, a ſhepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

Menalcĭdas, an intriguing Lacedæmonian in the time of the famous Achæan league. He was accuſed before the Romans, and he killed himſelf.

Menalippe, a ſiſter of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules when that hero made war againſt this celebrated nation. She was ranſomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen. *Juv.* 8, v. 229.——A daughter of the Centaur Chiron, beloved and raviſhed by Æolus, ſon of Hellen. She retired into the woods to hide her diſgrace from the eyes of her father, and when ſhe had brought forth ſhe entreated the gods to remove her totally from the purſuits of Chiron. She was changed into a mare, and called Ocyroe. Some ſuppoſe that ſhe aſſumed the name of Menalippe, and loſt that of Ocyroe. She became a conſtellation after death, called the horſe. Some authors call her Hippe or Evippe. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Pollux* 4.——Menalippe is a name common to other perſons, but it is generally ſpelt *Melanippe* by the beſt authors. *Vid.* Melanippe.

Menalippus. *Vid.* Melanippus.

Menander, a celebrated comic poet, of Athens, educated under Theophraſtus. He was univerſally eſteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. He did not diſgrace his compoſitions like Ariſtophanes, by mean and indecent reflections and illiberal ſatyr, but his writings were replete with elegance, refined wit, and judicious obſervations. Of 108 comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is ſaid, that Terence tranſlated all theſe, and indeed we have cauſe to lament the loſs of ſuch valuable writings when we are told by the antients that the elegant Terence, ſo much admired, was in the opinion of his countrymen reckoned inferior to Menander. It is ſaid that Menander drowned himſelf in the 52d year of his age, B. C. 293, becauſe the compoſitions of his rival Philemon obtained more applauſe than his own. Only eight of his numerous comedies were rewarded with a poetical prize. The name of his father was Diopythus, and that of his mother Hegiſtrata. His fragments, with thoſe of Philemon, were publiſhed by Clericus, 8vo. 1709. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——A man who wrote an account of embaſſies, &c.—A king of Bactria, whoſe aſhes were divided among his ſubjects, &c.—An hiſtorian of Epheſus.—Another of Pergamus.—An Athenian general defeated at Ægoſpotamos by Lyſander.—An Athenian ſent to Sicily with Nicias.—A man put to death by Alexander for deſerting a fortreſs of which he had the command.—An officer under Mithridates, ſent againſt Lucullus.

Menapii, a people of Belgic Gaul, near the Moſa. *Cæſ. B. Gall.*

Menapis, a Perſian exile made ſatrap of Hyrcania, by Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Menas, a freedman of Pompey the Great who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the active and perfidious part he took in the civil wars which were kindled between the younger Pompey and Auguſtus. When Pompey invited Auguſtus to his galley, Menas adviſed his maſter to ſeize the perſon of his enemy, and at the ſame time the Roman empire, by cutting the cables of his ſhip. No, replied Pompey, I would have approved of the meaſure if you had done it without conſulting me; but I ſcorn to break my word. *Suet. in Oct.*—Horace ep. *epod.* 4, has ridiculed the pride of Menas, and recalled to his mind his former meanneſs and obſcurity.

Menchēres, the 12th king of Memphis.

Mendes, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendeſian mouth. Pan under the form of a goat was worſhipped there with the greateſt ſolemnity. It was unlawful to kill one of theſe animals, with which the Egyptians were not aſhamed to have public commerce to the diſgrace of human nature, from the ſuperſtitious notion that ſuch embraces had given birth to the greateſt heroes of antiquity, as Alexander, Scipio,

pio, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 42 & 46.—*Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.

MENĔCLES, an orator of Alabanda in Caria, who ſettled at Rhodes.

MENECLIDES, a detractor of the character of Epaminondas. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

MENECRĀTES, a phyſician of Syracuſe, famous for his vanity and arrogance. He was generally accompanied by ſome of his patients whoſe diſorders he had cured. He diſguiſed one in the habit of Apollo, and the other in that of Æſculapius, while he reſerved for himſelf the title and name of Jupiter, whoſe power was extended over theſe inferior deities. He crowned himſelf like the maſter of the gods, and in a letter which he wrote to Philip king of Macedon, he ſtiled himſelf, in theſe words, *Menecrates Jupiter to king Philip, greeting.* The Macedonian monarch anſwered, *Philip to Menecrates, greeting, and better ſenſe.* Philip alſo invited him to one of his feaſts, but when the meats were ſerved up, a table was put ſeparate for the phyſician, on which he was ſerved only with perfumes and frankincenſe, like the father of the gods. This entertainment diſpleaſed Menecrates; he remembered that he was a mortal, and hurried away from the company. He lived about 360 years before the Chriſtian æra. The book which he wrote on cures is loſt. *Ælian V. H.* 10, c. 51.——One of the generals of Seleucus.—A phyſician under Tiberius.—A Greek hiſtorian of Nyſa, diſciple to Ariſtarchus, B. C. 119. *Strab.* 16.——An Epheſian who wrote on agriculture. *Varro de R. R.*——An hiſtorian.—A man appointed to ſettle the diſputes of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians in the 8th year of the Peloponneſian war. His father's name was Amphidorus.—An officer in the fleet of Pompey the ſon of Pompey the Great.

MENĒDĒMUS, an officer of Alexander killed by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 6.——A Socratic philoſopher of Eretria, who was originally a tent maker, an employment which he left for the profeſſion of arms. The perſuaſive eloquence and philoſophical lectures of Plato had ſuch an influence over him that he gave up his offices in the ſtate to cultivate literature. It is ſaid that he died through melancholy when Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals, had made himſelf maſter of his country, B. C. 301, in the 74th year of his age. Some attribute his death to a different cauſe, and ſay, that he was falſely accuſed of treaſon, for which he became ſo deſperate that he died after he had paſſed ſeven days without taking any aliments. He was called the *Eretrian Bull*, on account of his gravity. *Strab.* 9. —*Diog.*——A Cynic philoſopher of Lampſacus, who ſaid that he was come from hell to obſerve the ſins and wickedneſs of mankind. His habit was that of the furies, and his behaviour was a proof of his infanity. He was diſciple of Colotes of Lampſacus. *Diog.*——An officer of Lucullus. ——A philoſopher of Athens. *Cic. de Orat.* 1. c. 19.

MENEGETAS, a boxer or wreſtler in Philip of Macedon's army, &c. *Polyæn.*

MENĔLĀI PORTUS, an harbour on the coaſt of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.* 8.—*Strab.* 1.——Mons, a hill near Sparta, with a fortification, called *Menelaium: Liv.* 34, c. 28.

MĔNĔLĀIA, a feſtival celebrated at Therapnæ in Laconia, in honor of Menelaus. He had there a temple, where he was worſhipped with his wife Helen as one of the ſupreme gods.

MĔNĔLĀUS, a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon. His father's name was Atreus, according to Homer, or according to the more probable opinion of Heſiod, Apollodorus, &c. he was the ſon of Pliſthenes and Ærope. [*Vid. Pliſthenes.*] He was educated with his brother Agamemnon in the houſe of Atreus, but ſoon after the death of this monarch, Thyeſtes his brother uſurped the kingdom and baniſhed the two children of Pliſthenes. Menelaus and Agamemnon came to the court of Œneus king of Calydonia, who treated them with tenderneſs and paternal care. From Calydonia they went to Sparta, where, like the reſt of the Grecian princes, they ſolicited the marriage of Helen the daughter of king Tyndarus. By the artifice and advice of Ulyſſes, Helen was permitted to chooſe a huſband, and ſhe fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him, after her numerous ſuitors had ſolemnly bound themſelves by an oath to defend her, and protect her perſon againſt the violence or aſſault of every intruder. [*Vid. Helena.*] As ſoon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus reſigned the crown to his ſon-in-law, and their happineſs was complete. This was, however, of ſhort duration; Helen was the faireſt woman of the age, and Venus had promiſed Paris the ſon of Priam to reward him with ſuch a beauty. [*Vid. Paris.*] The arrival of Paris in Sparta was the cauſe of great revolutions. The abſence of Menelaus in Crete gave opportunities to the Trojan prince to corrupt the fidelity of Helen, and to carry away home what the goddeſs of beauty had promiſed to him as his due. This action was highly reſented by Menelaus; he reminded the Greek princes of their oath and ſolemn engagements when they courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and immediately all Greece took up arms to defend

defend his cauſe. The combined forces aſſembled at Aulis in Bœotia, where they choſe Agamemnon for their general, and Calchas for their high prieſt; and after their applications to the court of Priam for the recovery of Helen had proved fruitleſs, they marched to meet their enemies in the field. During the Trojan war Menelaus behaved with great ſpirit and courage, and Paris muſt have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interpoſed and redeemed him from certain death. He alſo expreſſed his wiſh to engage Hector, but Agamemnon hindered him from fighting with ſo powerful an adverſary. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, as it is reported, obtained the forgiveneſs and the good graces of Menelaus by introducing him with Ulyſſes, the night that Troy was reduced to aſhes, into the chamber of Deiphobus whom ſhe had married after the death of Paris. This perfidious conduct totally reconciled her to her firſt huſband, and ſhe returned with him to Sparta, during a voyage of eight years. He died ſome time after his return. He had had a daughter called Hermione, and Nicoſtratus according to ſome by Helen, and a ſon called Megapenthes by a concubine. Some ſay that Menelaus went to Egypt on his return from the Trojan war to obtain Helen who had been detained there by the king of the country. [*Vid. Helena.*] The palace which Menelaus once inhabited was ſtill entire in the days of Pauſanias, as well as the temple which had been raiſed to his memory by the people of Sparta. *Homer. Od.* 4, &c. —*Il.* 1, &c.—*Apollod* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 14& 19.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2,&c.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 14.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 5. & 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 79.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2.—*Sophocles.*——A lieutenant of Ptolemy ſet over Salamis. *Polyæn.*—*Pauſ.* ——A city of Egypt. *Strab.* 14.——A mathematician in the age of the emperor Trajan.

MENĒNIUS AGRIPPA, a celebrated Roman who appeaſed the Roman populace in the infancy of the conſular government by repeating the well known fable of the belly and limbs He floriſhed 495, B. C.——A Roman conſul.——An inſane perſon in the age of Horace.

MENĔPHRON, a man who attempted to offer violence to his own mother. He was changed into a wild beaſt.

MĒNES, the firſt king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis as it is generally ſuppoſed, and deſerved, by his abilities and popularity, to be called a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1 & 90.—*Diod.* 1.

MENESTHĒI PORTUS, a town of Hiſpania Bœtica.

MENESTEUS or MENESTHEUS or MNESTHEUS, a ſon of Pereus, who ſo inſinuated himſelf into the favor of the people of Athens, that, during the long abſence of Theſeus, he was elected king. The lawful monarch at his return home was expelled, and Mneſtheus eſtabliſhed his uſurpation by his popularity and great moderation. As he had been one of Helen's ſuitors, he went to the Trojan war at the head of the people of Athens, and died in his return in the iſland of Melos. He reigned 23 years, 1205, and was ſucceeded by Demophoon the ſon of Theſeus. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A ſon of Iphicrates who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Athenian armies. *C. Nep. in Tim.*

MENESTHIUS, a Greek killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

MENETAS, a man ſet governor over Babylon by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENINX or LOTOPHAGĪTIS INSULA, now *Zerbi*, an iſland on the coaſt of Africa near the Syrtis Minor. It was peopled by the people of Neritos, and thence called *Neritia. Plin.* 5, c. 7.—*Strab.* 17.—*Sil. It.* 3, v. 318.

MENIPPA, one of the Amazons who aſſiſted Æetes, &c.

MENIPPIDES, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*

MENIPPUS, a Cynic philoſopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a ſlave and obtained his liberty with a ſum of money, and became one of the greateſt uſurers at Thebes. He grew ſo deſperate from the continual reproaches and inſults to which he was daily expoſed on account of his meanneſs, that he deſtroyed himſelf. He wrote 13 books of ſatires which have been loſt. M Varro compoſed Satyrs in imitation of his ſtile, and called them *Menippean.*——A native of Stratonice who was preceptor to Cicero for ſome time.

MENIUS, a plebeian conſul at Rome. He was the firſt who made the roſtrum at Rome with the beaks (*roſtra*) of the enemy's ſhips.

MENNIS, a town of Aſſyria abounding in bitumen. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENODŎTUS, a phyſician.——A Samian hiſtorian.

MENŒCEUS, a Theban, father of Hipponome, Jocaſta, and Creon.——A young Theban, ſon of Creon. He offered himſelf to death for the Dī Manes, when an oracle had ordered the Thebans to ſacrifice one of the deſcendants of thoſe who ſprang from the dragon's teeth, and he killed himſelf near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly reſided. *Stat. Theb.*—*Eurip. Phœn.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 98. —*Sophocl. in Antig.*

MENŒTES, the pilot of the ſhip of Gyas, at the naval games exhibited by Æneas at the anniverſary of his father's death. He

was

was thrown into the ſea by Gyas for his inattention, and ſaved himſelf by ſwimming to a rock. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 161, &c.——An Arcadian killed by Turnus in the war of Æneas. *Id.* 12, v. 517.

MENŒTIADES. *Vid.* Menœtius.

MENŒTIUS, a ſon of Actor and Ægina after her amour with Jupiter. He left his mother and went to Opus where he had, by Sthenele, Patroclus, often called from him *Menœtiades*. Menœtius was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3. c. 14.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 307.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.

MENON, a Theſſalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger againſt his brother Artaxerxes. He was diſmiſſed on the ſuſpicion that he had betrayed his fellow ſoldiers. *Diod.* 14.——A Theſſalian refuſed the freedom of Athens, though he furniſhed a number of auxiliaries to the people.——The huſband of Semiramis.——A ſophiſt in the age of Socrates.——One of the firſt kings of Phrygia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* ——A ſcholar of Phidias, &c.

MENOPHĬLUS, an eunuch to whom Mithridates, when conquered by Pompey, entruſted the care of his daughter. Menophilus murdered the princeſs for fear of her falling into the enemy's hands. *Ammian.* 16.

MENTA or MINTHE. [*Vid.* Minthe.]

MENTES, a king of the Taphians in Ætolia in the time of the Trojan war.

MENTISSA, a town of Spain. *Liv.* 26, c. 17.

MENTO, a Roman conſul, &c.

MENTOR, a faithful friend of Ulyſſes. ——A ſon of Hercules.——A king of Sidonia who revolted againſt Artaxerxes Ochus, and afterwards was reſtored to favor by his treachery to his allies, &c. *Diod.* 16.——An excellent artiſt in poliſhing cups and engraving flowers on them. *Plin.* 33, c. 11.—*Mart.* 9, ep. 63, v. 16.

MENYLLUS, a Macedonian ſet over the garriſon which Antipater had ſtationed at Athens. He attempted in vain to corrupt the innocence of Phocion. *Plut.*

MERA, a prieſt of Venus. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 478.——A dog of Icarius, who by his cries ſhewed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown. Immediately after this diſcovery, the daughter hung herſelf in deſpair, and the dog pined away, and was made a conſtellation in the heavens known by the name of Canis. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 363.—*Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Ælian. Hiſt. An.* 7, c. 28.

MERA or MŒRA, one of the Atlantides who married Tegeates ſon of Lycaon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

MERCURII PROMONTORIUM, a cape of Africa near Clypea. *Liv.* 26, c. 44, l. 29, c. 27 —*Plin.* 5, c. 4.

MERCŬRIUS, a celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no leſs than five of this name according to Cicero; a ſon of Cœlus and Lux; a ſon of Valens and Coronis; a ſon of the Nile; a ſon of Jupiter and Maia; and another called by the Egyptians Thaut. Some add a ſixth, a ſon of Bacchus and Proſerpine. To the ſon of Jupiter and Maia, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed, as he is the moſt famous, and the beſt known. Mercury was the meſſenger of the gods, and of Jupiter in particular; he was the patron of travellers and of ſhepherds; he conducted the ſouls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only preſided over orators, merchants, declaimers, but he was alſo the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all diſhoneſt perſons. His name is derived *a mercibus*, becauſe he was the god of merchandize among the Latins. He was born, according to the more received opinion, in Arcadia, on mount Cyllene, and in his infancy he was entruſted to the care of the Seaſons. The day that he was born, or more probably the following day, he gave an early proof of his craftineſs and diſhoneſty, in ſtealing away the oxen of Admetus which Apollo tended. He gave another proof of his thieviſh propenſity, by taking alſo the quiver and arrows of the divine ſhepherd, and he encreaſed his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his ſword, Jupiter of his ſceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical inſtruments. Theſe ſpecimens of his art recommended him to the notice of the gods, and Jupiter took him as his meſſenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer in the aſſembly of the gods. This laſt office he diſcharged till the promotion of Ganymede. He was preſented by the king of heaven with a winged cap called *petaſus*, and with wings for his feet called *talaria*. He had alſo a ſhort ſword called *herpe*, which he lent to Perſeus. With theſe he was enabled to go into whatever part of the univerſe he pleaſed with the greateſt celerity, and beſides he was permitted to make himſelf inviſible, and to aſſume whatever ſhape he pleaſed. As meſſenger of Jupiter he was entruſted with all his ſecrets. He was the ambaſſador and plenipotentiary of the gods, and he was concerned in all alliances and treaties. He was the confident of Jupiter's amours, and he often was ſet to watch over the jealouſy and intrigues of Juno. The invention of the lyre and its ſeven ſtrings is aſcribed to him. This he gave to Apollo, and received in exchange the celebrated caduceus with which the god of poetry uſed to drive the flocks of king Admetus. [*Vid. Caduceus.*] In the wars of the giants againſt the gods, Mercury ſhowed himſelf brave, ſpirited, and active,

active. He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he ſuffered from the ſuperior power of the Aloides. He purified the Danaides of the murder of their huſbands, he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions, he deſtroyed the hundred-eyed Argus, he ſold Hercules to Omphale the queen of Lydia, he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles, to redeem the body of his ſon Hector, and he carried the infant Bacchus to the nymphs of Nyſa. Mercury had many ſirnames and epithets. He was called Cyllenius, Caduceator, Acacetos, from Acacus, an Arcadian; Acaceſius, Tricephalos, Triplex, Chthonius, Camillus, Agoneus, Delius, Arcas, &c. His children are alſo numerous as well as his amours. He was father of Autolycus, by Chione; Myrtillus, by Cleobula; Libys, by Libya; Echion and Eurytus, by Antianira; Cephalus, by Creuſa; Prylis, by Iſſa; and of Priapus, according to ſome. He was alſo father of Hermaphroditus, by Venus; of Eudorus, by Polimela; of Pan, by Dryope, or Penelope. His worſhip was well eſtabliſhed, particularly in Greece, Egypt and Italy. He was worſhipped at Tanagra in Bœotia, under the name of Criophorus, and repreſented as carrying a ram on his ſhoulders, becauſe he delivered the inhabitants from a peſtilence by telling them to carry a ram in that manner round the walls of their city. The Roman merchants yearly celebrated a feſtival on the 15th of May, in honor of Mercury, in a temple near the Circus Maximus. A pregnant ſow was then ſacrificed and ſometimes a calf, and particularly the tongues of animals were offered. After the votaries had ſprinkled themſelves with water with laurel leaves, they offered prayers to the divinity, and intreated him to be favorable to them, and to forgive whatever artful meaſures, falſe oaths, or falſehoods they had uſed or uttered in the purſuit of gain. Sometimes Mercury appears on monuments with a large cloak round his arm or tied under his chin. The chief enſigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petaſus*, and his *talaria*. Sometimes he is repreſented ſitting upon a cray fiſh, holding in one hand his caduceus, and in the other the claws of the fiſh. At other times he is like a young man without a beard, holding in one hand a purſe, as being the tutelary God of merchants, with a cock on his wriſts as an emblem of vigilance, and at his feet, a goat, a ſcorpion, and a fly. Some of his ſtatues repreſented him as a youth *faſcino erecto*. Sometimes he reſts his foot upon a tortoiſe. In Egypt his ſtatues repreſented him with the head of a dog, whence he was often confounded with Anubis, and received the ſacrifice of a ſtork. Offerings of milk and honey were made becauſe he was the God of eloquence, whoſe powers were ſweet and perſuaſive. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of ſpeaking, of which the tongue is the organ. Sometimes his ſtatues repreſent him as without arms, becauſe, according to ſome, the power of ſpeech can prevail over every thing even without the aſſiſtance of arms. *Homer. Od.* 1, &c. *Il.* 1, &c. *Hymn. in Merc.*—*Lucian. in Mort. Dial.*—*Ovid. Faſt*, 5. v. 667. *Met.* 1, 4, 11, 14.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 35.—*Stat. Theb.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, 7, 8 & 9.—*Orpheus.*—*Plut. in Num.*—*Varro de L. L.* 6.—*Plato in Phæd.*—*Liv.* 36.—*Virg. G.* 1. *Æn.* 1, v. 48.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, & 3.—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. *P. A.* 2.—*Tzetz. in Lyc.* 219.—*Cic. de Nat. D.*—*Lactantius.*—*Philoſtr.* 1. *Icon.* c. 27.—*Manil.*—*Macrob.* 1, *Sat.* c. 19.——Triſmegiſtus, a prieſt and philoſopher of Egypt who taught his countrymen how to cultivate the olive, and meaſure their lands, and to underſtand hieroglyphics. He lived in the age of Oſiris and wrote 40 books on theology, medicine, and geography, from which Sanchoniathon the Phœnician hiſtorian has taken his theogonia. *Diod.* 1 & 5.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſ.*—*Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*

MĔRIŎNES, a charioteer of Idomeneus king of Crete during the Trojan war, ſon of Molus a Cretan prince, and Melphidis. He ſignalized himſelf before Troy, and fought with Deiphobus the ſon of Priam, whom he wounded. He was greatly admired by the Cretans, who even paid him divine honors after death. *Horat.* 1, od. 6, v. 15.—*Homer. Il.* 2, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 1.——A brother of Jaſon ſon of Æſon, famous for his great opulence and for his avarice.

MERMĔROS, a Centaur.——A Trojan killed by Antilochus.——A ſon of Jaſon and Medea, who was father to Ilus of Corinth.

MERMNADÆ, a race of kings in Lydia of which Gyges was the firſt. They ſat on the Lydian throne till the reign of Crœſus, who was conquered by Cyrus king of Perſia. They were deſcendants of the Heraclidæ, and probably received the name of Mermnadæ from Mermnas, one of their own family. They were deſcended from Lemnos, or according to others, from Agelaus the ſon of Omphale by Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7 & 14.

MEROE, now *Nuabia*, an iſland of Æthiopia with a town of the ſame name, celebrated for its wines. Its original name

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was *Saba*, and Cambyſes gave it that of Meroe from his ſiſter. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2. c. 31.—*Plin.* 2. c. 173.—*Mela.* 1.—*Lucan.* 10, v. 163 & 303.

MERŎPE, one of the Atlantides. She married Siſyphus ſon of Æolus, and, like her ſiſters, was changed into a conſtellation after death. [*Vid. Pleiades.*] It is ſaid, that in the conſtellation of the Pleiades the ſtar of Merope appears more dim and obſcure than the reſt, becauſe ſhe, as the poets obſerve, married a mortal, while her ſiſters married ſome of the gods, or their deſcendants. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 175.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 192.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Cypſelus who married Creſphontes king of Meſſenia, by whom ſhe had three children. Her huſband and two of her children were murdered by Polyphontes. The murderer obliged her to marry him, and ſhe would have been forced to comply had not Epytus, or Telephontes her 3d ſon, revenged his father's death by aſſaſſinating Polyphontes. *Apollod.* 2. c. 6.—*Paſſ.* 4, c. 3.——A daughter of Œnopion beloved by Orion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of the Cebrenus who married Æſacus the ſon of Priam.——A daughter of Erechtheus mother of Dædalus. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A daughter of Pandarus.——A daughter of the river Sangarius who married king Priam.

MEROPS, a king of the iſland of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle and placed among the conſtellations. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 763.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin.*——A celebrated ſoothſayer of Percoſus in Troas, who foretold the death of his ſons Adraſtus and Amphius who were engaged in the Trojan war. They ſlighted their father's advice and were killed by Diomedes. *Homer Il.* 2.——One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 702.

MERŎS, a mountain of India ſacred to Jupiter. It is called by Pliny, 6, c. 21, Nyſa. Bacchus was educated upon it, whence aroſe the fable that Bacchus was confined in the thigh (μηρὸς) of his father. *Mela.* 2. c. 7.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Diod.* 1.

MERŬLA CORN. a Roman who fought againſt the Gauls, and was made conſul by Octavius in the place of Cinna. He ſometime after killed himſelf in deſpair, &c. *Plut.*

MESABĂTES, an eunuch in Perſia, flead alive by order of Paryſatis, becauſe he had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus. *Plut. in Artax.*

MESABIUS, a mountain of Bœotia hanging over the Euripus. *Paſſ.* 9, c. 22.

MESAPIA, an antient name of Bœotia.

MESAUBIUS, a ſervant of Eumæus the ſteward of Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 449.

MESEMBRIA, now *Miſeuria*, a maritime city of Thrace. Hence *Meſembriacus. Ovid.* 1, *Triſt.* 6, v. 37.——Another at the mouth of the Liſſus.

MESENE, an iſland in the Tigris, where Apamea was built, now *Diſel. Plin.* 6. c. 27.

MESOMĒDES, a lyric poet in the age of the emperor Antoninus.

MESOPOTĂMIA, a county of Aſia which receives its name from its ſituation (μεσοποτάμια) *between* the *rivers* Tigris and Euphrates. It is yearly inundated by the Euphrates, and the water properly conveyed over the country by canals. It is now called *Diarbec. Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 52.

MESSĀLA, a name of Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Meſſana in Sicily. This family was very antient; the moſt celebrated was a friend of Brutus, who ſeized the camp of Auguſtus at Philippi. He was afterwards reconciled to Auguſtus, and died A. D. 9, in his 77th year. *Plut.*—— Another, conſul, &c.——The father of Valeria who married the dictator Sylla. *Id.*——A great flatterer at the court of Tiberius.——A governor of Syria.——A tribune in one of the Roman legions during the civil war between Veſpaſian and Vitellius, of which he wrote an hiſtorical account mentioned by Tacitus *Orat.* 14.——A conſul with Domitius, &c.——A painter at Rome, who floriſhed, B. C. 235.——A writer whoſe book *de Auguſti progenie* was edited 12mo. L. Bat. 1648.

MESSALĪNA VALERIA, a daughter of Meſſala Barbatus. She married the emperor Claudius, and diſgraced herſelf by her cruelties and incontinence. Her huſband's palace was not the only ſeat of her laſciviouſneſs, but ſhe proſtituted herſelf in the public ſtreets, and few men there were at Rome who could not boaſt of having enjoyed the favors of the impure Meſſalina. Her extravagances at laſt irritated her huſband; he commanded her to appear before him to anſwer to all the accuſations which were brought againſt her, upon which ſhe attempted to deſtroy herſelf, and when her courage failed, one of the tribunes, who had been ſent to her, diſpatched her with his ſword, A. D. 48. It is in ſpeaking of her debaucheries and lewdneſs that a celebrated ſatiriſt ſays

Et laſſata viris, necdum ſatiata, recеſſit.

Juv.—Tacit. Ann. 11, c. 37.—*Suet. in Claud.*—*Dio.*——Another called alſo Statilia. She was deſcended of a conſular family, and married the conſul Atticus Viſtinus whom Nero murdered. She received with great marks

marks of tenderneſs her huſband's murderer and married him. She had married four huſbands before ſhe came to the imperial throne; and after the death of Nero ſhe retired to literary purſuits and peaceful occupations. Otho courted her and would have married her had he not deſtroyed himſelf. In his moments he wrote her a very pathetic and conſolatory letter, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

MESSĀLĪNUS M. VALER. a Roman officer in the reign of Tiberius. He was appointed governor of Dalmatia, and rendered himſelf known by his oppoſition to Piſo, and by his attempts to perſuade the Romans of the neceſſity of ſuffering women to accompany the camps on their different expeditions. *Tacit. Ann.* 3.——One of Domitian's informers.——A flatterer of the emperor Tiberius.

MESSĀNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Sicily on the ſtreights which ſeparate Italy from Sicily. It was antiently called *Zancle*, and was founded 1600 years before the Chriſtian era. The inhabitants, being continually expoſed to the depradations of the people of Cuma, implored the aſſiſtance of the Meſſenians of Peloponneſus, and with them repelled the enemy. After this victorious campaign, the Meſſenians entered Zancle, and lived in ſuch intimacy with the inhabitants that they changed their name, and aſſumed that of the Meſſenians, and called their city Meſſana. Another account ſays, that Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium, made war againſt the Zancleans with the aſſiſtance of the Meſſenians of Peloponneſus, and that after he had obtained a deciſive victory, he called the conquered city Meſſana in compliment to his allies, about 494 years before the Chriſtian era. After this revolution at Zancle, the Mamertini took poſſeſſion of it and made it the capital of the neighbouring country. [*Vid. Mamertini.*] It afterwards fell into the hands of the Romans, and was for ſome time the chief of their poſſeſſions in Sicily. The inhabitants were called Meſſenii, Meſſanienſes, and Mamertini. The ſtreights of Meſſana have always been looked upon as very dangerous, eſpecially by the antients, on account of the rapidity of the currents, and the irregular and violent flowing and ebbing of the ſea. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.—*Diod.* 4.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23. l. 7. c. 28.

MESSAPIA, a country of Italy, between Tarentum and Brunduſium. It is the ſame as Calabria. It received its name from Meſſapus, the ſon of Neptune, who left a part of Boeotia called *Meſſapia*, and came to Italy, where he aſſiſted the Rutulians againſt Æneas. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 513.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 691.

MESSATIS, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.

MESSE, a town in the iſland of Cythera. *Stat.* 1. *Theb.* 4, v. 226.

MESSEIS, a fountain of Theſſaly. *Strab.* 9.

MESSĒNE, a daughter of Triopas, king of Argos, who married Polycaon ſon of Lelex, king of Laconia. She encouraged her huſband to levy troops, and to ſeize a part of Peloponneſus, which, after it had been conquered, received her name. She received divine honors after her death. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 1, &c.

MESSĒNE or MESSĒNA, now *Maura-Matra*, a city in the Peloponneſus, the capital of the country called Meſſenia. The inhabitants have rendered themſelves famous for the war which they carried on againſt the Spartans, and which received the appellation of the *Meſſenian war*. The firſt Meſſenian war aroſe from the following circumſtances: The Meſſenians offered violence to ſome Spartan women who had aſſembled to offer ſacrifices in a temple, which was common to both nations, and which ſtood on the borders of their reſpective territories, and beſides they killed Teleclus, the Spartan king, who attempted to defend the innocence of the females. This account, according to the Spartan traditions, is contradicted by the Meſſenians, who obſerve that Teleclus with a choſen body of Spartans aſſembled at the temple, before mentioned, diſguiſed in women's cloaths, and all ſecretly armed with daggers. This hoſtile preparation was to ſurprize ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants; and in a quarrel which ſoon after aroſe Teleclus and his aſſociates were all killed. Theſe quarrels were the cauſe of the firſt Meſſenian war, which began, B. C. 743 years. It was carried with vigor and ſpirit on both ſides, and after many obſtinate and bloody battles had been fought and continued for 19 years, it was at laſt finiſhed by the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, a place which had ſtood a ſiege of ten years, and been defended with all the power of the Meſſenians. The inſults to which the conquered Meſſenians were continually expoſed, at laſt excited their reſentment, and they reſolved to ſhake off the yoke. They ſuddenly revolted, and the ſecond Meſſenian war was begun 685, B. C. and continued 14 years. The Meſſenians at firſt gained ſome advantages, but a fatal battle in the third year of the war ſo totally diſheartened them that they fled to Ira, where they reſolved to maintain

an obſtinate ſiege againſt their victorious purſuers. The Spartans were aſſiſted by the Samians in beſieging Ira, and the Meſſenians were at laſt obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperior power of their adverſaries. The taking of Ira, by the Lacedæmonians, after a ſiege of 11 years, put an end to the ſecond Meſſenian war. Peace was re-eſtabliſhed for ſome time in Peloponneſus, but after the expiration of 200 years, the Meſſenians attempted a third time to free themſelves from the power of Lacedæmon, B. C. 465. At that time the Helots had revolted from the Spartans, and the Meſſenians, by joining their forces to theſe wretched ſlaves, looked upon their reſpective calamities as common, and thought themſelves cloſely intereſted in each other's welfare. The Lacedæmonians were aſſiſted by the Athenians, but they ſoon grew jealous of one another's power, and their political connection ended in the moſt inveterate enmity, and at laſt in open war. Ithome was the place in which the Meſſenians had a ſecond time gathered all their forces, and though ten years had already elapſed, both parties ſeemed equally confident of victory. The Spartans were afraid of ſtorming Ithome, as the oracle of Delphi had threatened them with the greateſt calamities, if they offered any violence to a place which was dedicated to the ſervice of Apollo. The Meſſenians, however, were ſoon obliged to ſubmit to their victorious adverſaries, B. C. 453, and they conſented to leave their native country, and totally to depart from the Peloponneſus, ſolemnly promiſing that if they ever returned into Meſſenia, they would ſuffer themſelves to be ſold as ſlaves. The Meſſenians, upon this, miſerably exiled, applied to the Athenians for protection, and were permitted to inhabit Naupactus, whence ſome of them were afterwards removed to take poſſeſſion of their antient territories in Meſſenia, during the Peloponneſian war. The third Meſſenian war was productive of great revolutions in Greece, and though almoſt a private quarrel, it ſoon engaged the attention of all the neighbouring ſtates, and kindled the flames of diſſenſion every where. Every ſtate took up arms as if in its own defence, or to prevent additional power and dominion to be lodged in the hands of its rivals. The deſcendants of the Meſſenians at laſt returned to Peloponneſus, B. C. 370, after a long baniſhment of 300 years. *Pauſ. Meſſ.* &c.—*Juſtin.* 3. c. 4, &c.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 11, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Polyæn.* 3.—*Polyb.* 4, &c.

MESSĒNIA, a province of Peloponneſus, ſituate between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the ſea. Its chief city is Meſſena. *Vid.* Meſſene.

MESTOR, a ſon of Perſeus.——Of Pterilaus.——Of Priam. *Apollod.*

MESŪLA, a town of Italy, in the country of the Sabines.

METĂBUS, a tyrant of the Privernates. He was father of Camilla, whom he conſecrated to the ſervice of Diana, when he had been baniſhed from his kingdom by his ſubjects. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 540.

METAGITNIA, a feſtival in honor of Apollo, celebrated by the inhabitants of Melite, who migrated to Attica. It receives its name from its being obſerved in the month called Metagitnion.

METANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleuſis, who firſt taught mankind agriculture. She is alſo called Meganira. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

METAPONTUM, a town of Lucania in Italy, founded about 1269 years, B. C. by Metabus, the father of Camilla, or Epeus, one of the companions of Neſtor. Pythagoras retired there for ſome time, and periſhed in a ſedition. Annibal made it his head quarters when in that part of Italy, and its attachment to Carthage was afterwards ſeverely puniſhed by the Roman conquerors, who deſtroyed its liberties and independence. A few broken pillars of marble are now the only veſtiges of Metapontum. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 12, c. 2.—*Liv.* 1, 8, 25, 27, &c.

METAPONTUS, a ſon of Siſyphus, who married Theana. *Vid.* Theana. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

METAURUS, now *Metro*, a town with a ſmall river of the ſame name in the country of the Brutii. The river Metaurus falls into the Adriatic, and is famous for the defeat of Aſdrubal. *Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 38. —*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 495.

METELLA, the wife of Sylla.

METELLI, the ſirname of the family of the Cæcilii at Rome, the moſt known of whom were—A general, who defeated the Achæans, took Thebes, and invaded Macedonia, &c.——Q. Cæcilius, who rendered himſelf illuſtrious by his ſucceſſes againſt Jugurtha the Numidian king, from which he was ſurnamed *Numidicus*. He took, in this expedition, the celebrated Marius, as his lieutenant, and he had ſoon cauſe to repent of the confidence he had placed in him. Marius raiſed himſelf to power by defaming the character of his benefactor, and Metellus was recalled to Rome and accuſed of extortion and ill management. Marius was appointed ſucceſſor to finiſh the Numidian war, and Metellus was acquitted

quitted of the crimes laid to his charge before the tribunal of the Roman knights, who obſerved that the probity of his whole life and the greatneſs of his exploits were greater proofs of his innocence, than the moſt powerful arguments. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 48.—*Salluſt. de bell. Jug.*——L. Cæcilius, another, who ſaved from the flames the palladium, when Veſta's temple was on fire. He was then high prieſt. He loſt his ſight and one of his arms in doing it, and the ſenate, to reward his zeal and piety, permitted him always to be drawn to the ſenate houſe in a chariot, an honor which no one had ever before enjoyed. He alſo gained a great victory over the Carthaginians in the firſt Punic war, and took from them elephants, &c. He was honored with the dictatorſhip, and the office of maſter of horſe, &c.——Q. Cæcilius Celer, another who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſpirited exertions againſt Catiline. He married Clodia the ſiſter of Clodius, who diſgraced him by her incontinence and laſciviouſneſs. He died 57 years before Chriſt. He was greatly lamented by Cicero, who ſhed tears at the loſs of one of his moſt faithful and valuable friends. *Cic. de Cæl.* ——L. Cæcilius, a tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæſar and Pompey. He favored the cauſe of Pompey, and oppoſed Cæſar when he entered Rome with a victorious army. He refuſed to open the gates of Saturn's temple, in which were depoſited great treaſures, upon which they were broke open by Cæſar, and Metellus retired, when threatened with death. —— Q. Cæcilius, the grandſon of the high prieſt who ſaved the palladium from the flames, was a warlike general, who, from his conqueſt of Crete and Macedonia, was ſurnamed *Macedonicus*. He had ſix ſons, of which four are particularly mentioned by Plutarch.—Q. Cæcilius, ſirnamed *Balearicus*, from his conqueſt of the Baleares.—L. Cæcilius, ſirnamed *Diadema*, but ſuppoſed the ſame as that called Lucius with the ſirname of *Dalmaticus*, from a victory obtained over the Dalmatians, during his conſulſhip with Mutius Scævola. —Caius Cæcilius, ſirnamed *Caprarius*, who was conſul with Carbo, A. U. C. 639.—The fourth was Marcus, and of theſe four brothers it is remarkable, that two of them triumphed in one day, but over what nations is not mentioned by *Eutrop.* 4.—— Nepos, a conſul, &c.——Another, who accuſed C. Curio, his father's detractor, and who alſo vented his reſentment againſt Cicero when going to baniſhment.—— Another, who, as tribune, oppoſed the ambition of Julius Cæſar.——A general of the Roman armies againſt the Sicilians and Carthaginians. Before he marched he offered ſacrifices to all the gods, except Veſta, for which neglect the goddeſs was ſo incenſed that ſhe demanded the blood of his daughter Metella. When Metella was going to be immolated, the goddeſs placed a heifer in her place, and carried her to a temple at Lanuvium, of which ſhe became the prieſteſs.——Lucius Cæcilius or Quintus ſirnamed *Creticus*, from his conqueſt in Crete, B. C. 66, is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſon of Metellus Macedonicus. ——Cimber, one of the conſpirators againſt J. Cæſar. It was he who gave the ſignal to attack and murder the dictator in the ſenate houſe.——Pius, a general in Spain, againſt Sertorius, on whoſe head he ſet a price of 100 talents and 20,000 acres of land. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo in the Marſian war, and was high prieſt. He obtained the name of *Pius* from the ſorrow he ſhowed during the baniſhment of his father Metellus *Numidicus*, whom he cauſed to be recalled.——A conſul who commanded in Africa, &c. *Val. Max.*—*Plin.*—*Plut.*—*Liv.*—*Paterc.* 2.—*Flor.* 3. c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 8 & 13.—*Cic. in Tuſc.* &c.—*Juv.* 3, v. 138.—*Appian. Civ.*—*Cæſar. bell. Civ.*—*Salluſt. in Jug.*

METHARMA, a daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis by Cinyras, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

METHĪON, the father of Phorbas, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 3.

METHODIUS, a biſhop of Tyre, who maintained a controverſy againſt Porphyry. The beſt edition is that of Paris, fol. 1657.

METHŌNE, a town of Peloponneſus, where king Philip gained his firſt battle over the Athenians, B. C. 360.——A town of Macedonia, ſouth of Pella, in the ſiege of which, according to *Juſtin* 7, c. 6, Philip loſt his right eye.——Another in Magneſia. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 71.

METHYDRIUM, a town of Peloponneſus near Megalopolis. *Val. Flacc.*

METHYMNA, (now *Porto Petero*), a town of the iſland of Leſbos, which receives its name from a daughter of Macareus. It is the ſecond city of the iſland in greatneſs, population, and opulence, and its territory is fruitful, and the wines it produces, excellent. It was the native place of Arion. When the whole iſland of Leſbos revolted from the power of the Athenians, Methymna alone remained firm to its antient allies. *Diod.* 5.—*Thucyd.* 3.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 8, v. 50. — *Virg. G.* 3. v. 90.

METIADŪSA, a daughter of Eupalamus, who married Cecrops, by whom ſhe had Pandion. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

Metilia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 536, to ſettle the power of the dictator, and of his maſter of horſe, within certain bounds.

Metilii, a patrician family brought from Alba to Rome, by Tullus Hoſtilius. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Metilius, a man who accuſed Fabius Maximus, before the ſenate, &c.

Mĕtiŏchus, a ſon of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius king of Perſia. He was tenderly treated by the monarch, though his father had conquered the Perſian armies in the plains of Marathon. *Plut.—Herodot.* 6, c 41.——An Athenian entruſted with the care of the roads, &c. *Plut.*

Metion, a ſon of Erechtheus, king of Athens and Praxithea. He married Alcippe, daughter of Mars and Agraulos. His ſons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by Pandion's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.

Metis, one of the Oceanides. She was Jupiter's firſt wife, celebrated for her great prudence and ſagacity above the reſt of the gods. Jupiter, who was afraid leſt ſhe ſhould bring forth into the world a child more cunning and greater than himſelf, devoured her in the firſt month of her pregnancy. Sometime after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which iſſued Minerva armed from head to foot. According to Apollodorus, 1, c. 2. Metis gave a potion to Saturn, and obliged him to throw up the children he had devoured. *Heſiod. Theog.—Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Hygin.*

Metiscus, a charioteer to Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 469.

Metius Curtius, one of the Sabines, who fought againſt the Romans on account of the ſtolen virgins.——Suffetius, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hoſtilius. He fought againſt the Romans, and at laſt, finally to ſettle their diſputes, he propoſed a ſingle combat between the Horatii and Curatii. The Albans were conquered, and Metius promiſed to aſſiſt the Romans againſt their enemies. In a battle againſt the Veientes and Fidenates, Metius ſhowed his infidelity by forſaking the Romans at the firſt onſet, and retired to a neighbouring eminence, to wait for the event of the battle, and to fall upon whatever ſide proved victorious. The Romans obtained the victory, and Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were drawn by four horſes two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about 669 years before the Chriſtian era. *Liv.* 1, c. 23, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg Æn.* 8. v. 642.——A critic. *Vid.* Tarpa.——Carus, a celebrated informer under Domitian who enriched himſelf with the plunder of thoſe who were ſacrificed to the emperor's ſuſpicion.

Metœcia, feſtivals inſtituted by Theſeus in commemoration of the people of Attica having removed to Athens.

Meton, an aſtrologer and mathematician of Athens. His father's name was Pauſanias. He refuſed to go to Sicily with his countrymen, and pretended to be inſane, becauſe he foreſaw the calamities that attended that expedition. In a book called *Enneadecaterides*, or the cycle of 19 years, he endeavoured to adjuſt the courſe of the ſun and of the moon, and ſupported that the ſolar and lunar years could regularly begin from the ſame point in the heavens. This is called by the moderns *the golden numbers*. He floriſhed, B. C. 432. *Vitruv.* 1.—*Plut. in Nicia.*——A native of Tarentum, who pretended to be intoxicated that he might draw the attention of his countrymen, when he wiſhed to diſſuade them from making an alliance with king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

Mĕtŏpe, the wife of the river Sangarius. She was mother of Hecuba.—The daughter of Ladon, who married the Aſopus.——A river of Arcadia.

Metra, a daughter of Ereſichthon, a Theſſalian prince, beloved by Neptune. When her father had ſpent all his fortune to gratify the canine hunger under which he labored, ſhe proſtituted herſelf to her neighbours, and received for reward oxen, goats, and ſheep, which ſhe preſented to Eriſichthon. Some ſay that ſhe had received from Neptune the power of changing herſelf into whatever animal ſhe pleaſed, and that her father ſold her continually to gratify his hunger, and that ſhe inſtantly aſſumed a different ſhape, and became again his property. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 21.

Metrobius, a player greatly favored by Sylla. *Plut.*

Mĕtrŏcles, a pupil of Theophraſtus, who had the care of the education of Cleombrotus and Cleomenes. He ſuffocated himſelf when old and infirm. *Diog.*

Mĕtrodōrus, a phyſician of Chios, B. C. 444. He was diſciple of Democritus, and had Hippocrates among his pupils. His compoſitions on medicine, &c. are loſt. He ſupported that the world was eternal and infinite, and denied the exiſtence of motion. *Diog.*——A painter and philoſopher of Stratonice, B. C. 171. He was ſent to Paulus Æmylius, who, after the conqueſt of Perſeus, demanded of the Athenians

nians a philoſopher and a painter, the former to inſtruct his children, and the latter to make a painting of his triumphs. Metrodorus was ſent, as in him alone were united the philoſopher and the painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.—*Cic.* 5, *de Finib.* 1. *de Orat.* 4. *Acad.*—*Diog. in Epic.*——A friend of Mithridates, ſent as ambaſſador to Tigranes, king of Armenia. He was remarkable for his learning, moderation, humanity, and juſtice. He was put to death by his royal maſter for his infidelity B. C. 72. *Strab.*—*Plut.*——Another, of a very retentive memory.

METROPHĂNES, an officer of Mithridates, who invaded Eubœa, &c.

METROPŎLIS, a town of Phrygia on the Mæander.—Another of Theſſaly, near Pharſalia.

METTIUS, a chief of the Gauls, impriſoned by J. Cæſar. *Cæſar. bell. G.*

METTUS. *Vid.* Metius.

METULUM, a town of Liburnia, in beſieging of which Auguſtus was wounded. *Dio.* 49.

MEVANIA, now *Bevagna*, a town of Umbria, on the Clitumnus, the birth place of the poet Propertius. *Lucan.* 1, v. 473.—*Propert.* 4, l. 1, v. 124.

MEVIUS, a wretched poet. *Vid.* Mævius.

MEZENTIUS, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties, and put his ſubjects to death by ſlow tortures, or ſometimes tied a man to a dead corpſe face to face, and ſuffered him to die in that condition. He was expelled by his ſubjects, and fled to Turnus, who employed him in his war againſt the Trojans. He was killed by Æneas, with his ſon Lauſus. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 648. l. 8. v. 482.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 881.

MICEA, a virgin of Elis, daughter of Philodemus, murdered by a ſoldier called Lucius, &c. *Plut. de cl. Mul.*

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, ſon of Maſiniſſa, who, at his death, B. C. 119, left his kingdom between his ſons Adherbal and Hyempſal, and his nephew Jugurtha. Jugurtha abuſed his uncle's favors by murdering his two ſons. *Salluſt. de Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut.*

MICYTHUS, a youth, through whom Diomedon, by order of the Perſian king, made an attempt to bribe Epaminondas. *C. Nep. in Epa.* 4.——A ſlave of Anaxilaus, of Rhegium. *Herodot.* 7, c 170.

MIDAS, a king of Phrygia, ſon of Gordius or Gorgias. In the early part of his life, according to ſome traditions, he found a large treaſure, to which he owed his greatneſs and opulence. The hoſpitality he ſhewed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, who had been brought to him by ſome peaſants, was liberally rewarded; and Midas, when he conducted back the old man to the god, was permitted to chuſe whatever recompence he pleaſed. He had the imprudence and the avarice to demand of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but he was ſoon convinced of his injudicious choice; and when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away a preſent which muſt prove ſo fatal to the receiver. He was ordered to waſh himſelf in the river Pactolus, whoſe ſands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Some time after this adventure Midas had the imprudence to ſupport that Pan was ſuperior to Apollo in ſinging and in playing upon the flute, for which raſh opinion the offended god changed his ears into thoſe of an aſs, to ſhew his ignorance and ſtupidity. This Midas attempted to conceal from the knowledge of his ſubjects, but one of his ſervants ſaw the length of his ears, and being unable to keep the ſecret, and afraid to reveal it, apprehenſive of the king's reſentment, he opened a hole in the earth, and after he had whiſpered there that Midas had the ears of an aſs, he covered the place as before, as if he had buried his words in the ground. On that place, as the poets mention, grew a number of reeds, which, when agitated by the wind, uttered the ſame ſound that had been buried beneath, and publiſhed to the world that Midas had the ears of an aſs. Some explain the fable of the ears of Midas, by the ſuppoſition that he kept a number of informers and ſpies, who were continually employed in gathering every ſeditious word that might drop from the mouths of his ſubjects. Midas, according to Strabo, died of drinking bull's hot blood. This he did, as Plutarch mentions, to free himſelf from the numerous ill-dreams which continually tormented him. Midas, according to ſome, was ſon of Cybele. He built a town, which he called Ancyræ. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 5.—*Plut. de Superſt.*—*Strab.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.—*Max. Tyr.* 30.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 14.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4 & 12.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, &c.

MIDEA, a town of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 20,—of Lycia. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 45.—Of Bœotia, drowned by the inundations of the lake Copais. *Strab.* 8.——A nymph who had Aſpledon by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 9. c. 38.——A miſtreſs of Electryon. *Apollod.*

MILĀNION, a youth who became enamoured of Atalanta. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, v. 188.——A ſon of Amphidamas.

MĪLESII, the inhabitants of Miletus. *Vid.* Miletus.

MILESIORUM MURUS, a place of Egypt at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile.

MILESIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.——A native of Miletus.

MILĒTIA, one of the daughters of Scedaſus, raviſhed with her ſiſter by ſome young Thebans. *Plut. & Pauſ.*

MILĒTIUM, a town of Calabria, built by the people of Miletus of Aſia.——A town of Crete.

MĪLĒTUS, a ſon of Apollo, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built a city which he called by his own name. Some ſuppoſe that he only conquered a city there, which aſſumed his name. They farther ſay, that he put the inhabitants to the ſword, and divided the women among his ſoldiers. A woman called Cyanea fell to his ſhare. *Strab.* 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 446.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A celebrated town of Aſia Minor, the capital of all Ionia, ſituate about ten ſtadia ſouth of the mouth of the river Mæander near the ſea coaſt on the confines of Ionia and Caria. It was founded by a Cretan colony under Miletus, or, according to others, by Neleus, the ſon of Codrus, or by Sarpedon, Jupiter's ſon. It has ſucceſſively been called *Lelegeis*, *Pithyuſa*, and *Anactoria*. The inhabitants, called *Mileſii*, were very powerful, and long maintained an obſtinate war againſt the kings of Lydia. They early applied themſelves to navigation, and planted no leſs than 80 colonies, or, according to Seneca, 380, in different parts of the world. Miletus gave birth to Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Hecatæus, Timotheus the muſician, Pittacus one of the ſeven wiſe men, &c. Miletus was alſo famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo Didymæus, and for its excellent wool, with which were made ſtuffs and garments, held in the higheſt reputation, both for ſoftneſs, elegance, and beauty. The words *Mileſiæ fabulæ*, or *Mileſiaca*, were uſed to expreſs wanton and ludicrous plays. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 413.—*Capitolin. in Alb.* 11.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 306.—*Strab.* 15.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Senec. de Conſol. ad Alb.*

MILIAS, a part of Lycia.

MILICHUS, a freedman who diſcovered Piſo's conſpiracy againſt Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* c. 54.

MILINUS, a Cretan king, &c.

MILIONIA, a town of the Samnites taken by the Romans.

MĪLO, a celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy. His father's name was Diotimus. He early accuſtomed himſelf to carry the greateſt burdens, and by degrees became a monſter in ſtrength. It is ſaid that he carried on his ſhoulders a young bullock 4 years old, for above 40 yards, and afterwards killed it with one blow of his fiſt, and eat it up in one day. He was ſeven times crowned at the Pythian games, and ſix at Olympia. He preſented himſelf a ſeventh time, but no one had the courage or boldneſs to enter the liſts againſt him. He was one of the diſciples of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon ſtrength the learned preceptor and his pupils owed their life. The pillar which ſupported the roof of the ſchool ſuddenly gave way, but Milo ſupported the whole weight of the building, and gave the philoſopher and his auditors time to eſcape. In his old age Milo attempted to pull up a tree by the roots and break it. He partly effected it, but his ſtrength being gradually exhauſted, the tree when half cleft reunited, and his hands remained pinched in the body of the tree. He was then alone, and being unable to diſentangle himſelf, he was eaten up by the wild beaſts of the place, about 500 years before the Chriſtian era. *Ovid. Met.* 15.—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Strab.* 16.—*Pauſ.* 6. c. 11.——T. Annius, a native of Lanuvium, who attempted to obtain the conſulſhip at Rome by intrigue and ſeditious tumults. Clodius the tribune oppoſed his views, yet Milo would have ſucceeded, had not an unfortunate event totally fruſtrated his hopes. As he was going into the country, attended by his wife and a numerous retinue of gladiators and ſervants, he met on the Appian road his enemy Clodius, who was returning to Rome with three of his friends and ſome domeſtics completely armed. A quarrel aroſe between the ſervants. Milo ſupported his attendants, and the diſpute became general. Clodius received many ſevere wounds, and was obliged to retire to a neighbouring cottage. Milo purſued his enemy in his retreat, and ordered his ſervants to diſpatch him. Eleven of the ſervants of Clodius ſhared his fate, as alſo the owner of the houſe who had given them reception. The body of the murdered tribune was carried to Rome, and expoſed to public view. The enemies of Milo inveighed bitterly againſt the violence and barbarity with which the ſacred perſon of a tribune had been treated. Cicero undertook the defence of Milo, but the continual clamors of the friends of Clodius, and the ſight of an armed ſoldiery, which ſurrounded the ſeat of judgment, ſo terrified

terrified the orator, that he forgot the greateſt part of his arguments, and the defence he made was weak and injudicious. Milo was condemned, and baniſhed to Maſſilia. Cicero ſoon after ſent his exiled friend a copy of the oration which he had delivered in his defence, in the form in which we have it now; and Milo, after he had read it, exclaimed, *O Cicero, hadſt thou ſpoken before my accuſers in theſe terms, Milo would not be now eating figs at Marſeilles.* The friendſhip and cordiality of Cicero and Milo were the fruits of long intimacy and familiar intercourſe. It was by the ſucceſsful labors of Milo that the orator was recalled from baniſhment and reſtored to his friends. *Cic. pro Milon.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 47 & 68.—*Dio.* 40.——A general of the forces of Pyrrhus. He was made governor of Tarentum, and that he might be reminded of his duty to his ſovereign, Pyrrhus ſent him as a preſent a chain, which was covered with the ſkin of Nicias the phyſician, who had perfidiouſly offered the Romans to poiſon his royal maſter for a ſum of money. *Polyæn.* 8, &c.——A tyrant of Piſa in Elis, thrown into the river Alpheus by his ſubjects for his oppreſſion. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 325.

MILŌNIUS, a drunken buffoon at Rome, accuſtomed to dance when intoxicated. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 24.

MILTAS, a ſoothſayer, who aſſiſted Dion in explaining prodigies, &c.

MILTIĂDES, an Athenian, ſon of Cypſelus, who obtained a victory in a chariot race at the Olympic games, and led a colony of his countrymen to the Cherſoneſus. The cauſes of this appointment are ſtriking and ſingular. The Thracian Dolonci, haraſſed by a long war with the Abſynthians, were directed by the oracle of Delphi to take for their king the firſt man they met in their return home, who invited them to come under his roof and partake of his entertainments. This was Miltiades, whom the appearance of the Dolonci, their ſtrange arms and garments, had ſtruck. He invited them to his houſe, and was made acquainted with the commands of the oracle. He obeyed, and when the oracle of Delphi had approved a ſecond time the choice of the Dolonci, he departed for the Cherſoneſus, and was inveſted by the inhabitants with ſovereign power. The firſt meaſure he took was to ſtop the further incurſions of the Abſynthians, by building a ſtrong wall acroſs the Iſthmus. When he had eſtabliſhed himſelf at home, and fortified his dominions againſt foreign invaſion, he turned his arms againſt Lampſacus. His expedition was unſucceſsful; he was taken in an ambuſcade and made priſoner. His friend Crœſus, king of Lydia, was informed of his captivity, and he procured his releaſe by threatening the people of Lampſacus with his ſevereſt diſpleaſure. He lived a few years after he had recovered his liberty. As he had no iſſue, he left his kingdom and poſſeſſions to Steſagoras the ſon of Cimon, who was his brother by the ſame mother. The memory of Miltiades was greatly honored by the Dolonci, and they regularly celebrated feſtivals and exhibited ſhews in commemoration of a man to whom they owed their greatneſs and preſervation. Some time after Steſagoras died without iſſue, and Miltiades the ſon of Cimon, and the brother of the deceaſed, was ſent by the Athenians with one ſhip to take poſſeſſion of the Cherſoneſus. At his arrival Miltiades appeared mournful, as if lamenting the recent death of his brother. The principal inhabitants of the country viſited the new governor to condole with him; but their confidence in his ſincerity proved fatal to them. Miltiades ſeized their perſons, and made himſelf abſolute in Cherſoneſus; and to ſtrengthen himſelf he married Hegeſipyla, the daughter of Olorus the king of the Thracians. His proſperity however was of ſhort duration. In the third year of his government his dominions were threatened by an invaſion of the Scythian Nomades, whom Darius had ſome time before irritated by entering their country. He fled before them, but as their hoſtilities were but momentary, he was ſoon reſtored to his kingdom. Three years after he left Cherſoneſus and ſet ſail for Athens, where he was received with great applauſe. He was preſent at the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which all the chief officers ceded their power to him, and left the event of the battle to depend upon his ſuperior abilities. He obtained an important victory [*Vid. Marathon*] over the more numerous forces of his adverſaries; and when he had demanded of his fellow-citizens an olive crown as the reward of his valor in the field of battle, he was not only refuſed, but ſeverely reprimanded for preſumption. The only reward, therefore, that he received for a victory which proved ſo beneficial to the intereſts of univerſal Greece, was in itſelf ſimple and inconſiderable, though truly great in the opinion of that age. He was repreſented in the front of a picture among the reſt of the commanders who fought at the battle of Marathon, and he ſeemed to exhort and animate his ſoldiers to fight with courage and intrepidity. Some time after Miltiades was entruſted with a fleet of 70 ſhips, and ordered to puniſh thoſe iſlands which had revolted to the Perſians. He was ſucceſsful at firſt,

but a ſudden report that the Perſian fleet was coming to attack him, changed his operations as he was beſieging Paros. He raiſed the ſiege and returned to Athens, where he was accuſed of treaſon, and particularly of holding correſpondence with the enemy. The falſity of theſe accuſations might have appeared, if Miltiades had been able to come into the aſſembly. A wound which he had received before Paros detained him at home, and his enemies, taking advantage of his abſence, became more eager in their accuſations and louder in their clamors. He was condemned to death, but the rigor of the ſentence was retracted on the recollection of his great ſervices to the Athenians, and he was put into priſon till he had paid a fine of 50 talents to the ſtate. His inability to diſcharge ſo great a ſum detained him in confinement, and ſoon after his wounds became incurable, and he died about 489 years before the Chriſtian era. His body was ranſomed by his ſon Cimon, who was obliged to borrow and pay the 50 talents, to give his father a decent burial. The crimes of Miltiades were probably aggravated in the eyes of his countrymen, when they remembered how he made himſelf abſolute in Cherſoneſus; and in condemning the barbarity of the Athenians towards a general, who was the ſource of their military proſperity, we muſt remember the jealouſy which ever reigns among a free and independent people, and how watchful they are in defence of the natural rights which they ſee wreſted from others by violence and oppreſſion. Cornelius Nepos has written the life of Miltiades the ſon of Cimon, but his hiſtory is incongruous and not authentic; and the author, by confounding the actions of the ſon of Cimon with thoſe of the ſon of Cypſelus, has made the whole dark and unintelligible. Greater reliance in reading the actions of both the Miltiades is to be placed on the narration of Herodotus, whoſe veracity is confirmed, and who was undiſputedly more informed and more capable of giving an account of the life and exploits of men who floriſhed in his age, and of which he could ſee the living monuments. Herodotus was born about ſix years after the famous battle of Marathon, and C. Nepos, as a writer of the Auguſtan age, floriſhed about 450 years after the age of the father of hiſtory. *C. Nep. in vitâ.—Herodot.* 4, c. 137. l. 6, c. 34, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 2—*Pauſ.* ——An archon at Athens.

Milto, a favorite miſtreſs of Cyrus the younger. *Vid.* Aſpaſia.

Milvius, a paraſite at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 7.——A bridge at Rome over the Tiber, now called *Pont de Molle. Cic. ad Att.* 13, ep. 33.—*Sall. Cat.* 45.—*Tacit. A.* 13, c. 47.

Milyas, a country of Aſia minor better known by the name of Lycia. Its inhabitants, called *Milyades*, and afterwards *Solymi*, were of the numerous nations which formed the army of Xerxes in his invaſion of Greece. *Herodot.—Cic. Verr.* 1. c. 38.

Mimallones, the Bacchanals, who, when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, put horns on their heads. They are alſo called *Mimallonides*, and ſome derive their name from the mountain Mimas. *Perſ.* 1, v. 99.—*Ovid. A. A.* v. 541.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 660.

Mimas, a giant whom Jupiter deſtroyed with thunder. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.——A high mountain of Aſia minor, near Colophon. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 5.——A Trojan, ſon of Theano and Amycus, born on the ſame night as Paris, with whom he lived in great intimacy. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 702.

Mimnermus, a Greek poet and muſician of Colophon in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence ſome have attributed the invention of it to him, and, indeed, he was the poet who made elegy an amorous poem, inſtead of a mournful and melancholy tale. In the expreſſion of love, Propertius prefers him to Homer, as this verſe ſhews:

Plus in amore valet Mimnermi verſus Homero.

In his old age Mimnermus became enamoured of a young girl called Nanno. Some few fragments of his poetry remain, collected by Stobæus. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the inventor of the pentameter verſe, which others however attribute to Callinus, or Archilochus. The ſirname of *Liguſtiades*, λιγυς, (*ſhrill voiced*), has been applied to him, though ſome imagine the word to be the name of his father. *Strab.* 1 & 14.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Diog.* 1.

Mincius, now *Mincio*, a river of Venetia, flowing from the lake Benacus, and falling into the Po. Virgil was born on its banks. *Virg. Ecl.* 7, v. 13. *G.* 3, v. 15. *Æn.* 10, v. 206.

Mindarus, a commander of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponneſian war. He was defeated by the Athenians, and died 410 B. C. *Plut.*

Minēides, the daughters of Minyas or Mineus, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. They were three in number, Leuconoe, Leucippe, and Alcithoe. Ovid calls the two firſt Clymene and Iris. They derided the

the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god inſpired them with an unconquerable deſire of eating human fleſh. They drew lots which of them ſhould give up her ſon as food to the reſt. The lot fell upon Leucippe, and ſhe gave up her ſon Hippaſus, who was inſtantly devoured by the three ſiſters. They were changed into bats. In commemoration of this bloody crime, it was uſual among the Orchomenians for the high prieſt, as ſoon as the ſacrifice was finiſhed, to purſue, with a drawn ſword, all the women who had entered the temple, and even to kill the firſt he came up to. *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 12.—*Plut. Queſt. Gr.*

MINERVA, the goddeſs of wiſdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was produced from Jupiter's brain without a mother. The god, as it is reported, married Metis, whoſe ſuperior prudence and ſagacity above the reſt of the gods, made him apprehend that the children of ſuch an union would be of a more exalted nature, and more intelligent than their father. To prevent this, Jupiter devoured Metis in her pregnancy, and, ſome time after, to relieve the pains which he ſuffered in his head, he ordered Vulcan to cleave it open. Minerva came all armed and grown up from her father's brain, and immediately was admitted into the aſſembly of the gods, and made one of the moſt faithful counſellors of her father. The power of Minerva was great in heaven; ſhe could hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, beſtow the gift of prophecy, and, indeed, ſhe was the only one of all the divinities whoſe authority and conſequence were equal to thoſe of Jupiter. The actions of Minerva are numerous, as well as the kindneſſes by which ſhe endeared herſelf to mankind. Her quarrel with Neptune concerning the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, deſerves attention. The aſſembly of the gods ſettled the diſpute by promiſing the preference to whichever of the two gave the moſt uſeful and neceſſary preſent to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune, upon this, ſtruck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horſe iſſued from the earth. Minerva produced the olive, and obtained the victory by the unanimous voice of the gods, who obſerved, that the olive, as the emblem of peace, is far preferable to the horſe, the ſymbol of war and bloodſhed. The victorious deity called the capital *Athenæ*, and became the tutelar goddeſs of the place. Minerva was always very jealous of her power, and the manner in which ſhe puniſhed the preſumption of Arachne is well known. [*Vid. Arachne.*] The attempts of Vulcan to offer her violence, are ſtrong marks of her virtue. Jupiter had ſworn by the Styx to give to Vulcan, who made him a complete ſuit of armour, whatever he deſired. Vulcan demanded Minerva, and the father of the gods, who had permitted Minerva to live in perpetual celibacy, conſented, but privately adviſed his daughter to make all the reſiſtance ſhe could to fruſtrate the attempts of her lover. The prayers and the force of Vulcan proved ineffectual, and her chaſtity was not violated, though the god left on her body the marks of his paſſion, and, from the impurity which proceeded from this ſcuffle, and which Minerva threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool, was born Erichthon, an uncommon monſter. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] Minerva was the firſt who built a ſhip, and it was her zeal for navigation and her care for the Argonauts, which placed the prophetic tree of Dodona behind the ſhip Argo, when going to Colchis. She was known among the ancients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas, [*Vid. Pallas.*] Parthenos, from her remaining in perpetual celibacy; Tritonia, becauſe worſhipped near the lake Tritonis; Glaucopis, from the blueneſs of her eyes; Agorea, from her preſiding over markets; Hippia, becauſe ſhe firſt taught mankind how to manage the horſe; Stratea and Area, from her martial character; Coryphagenes, becauſe born from Jupiter's brain; Sais, becauſe worſhipped at Sais, &c. Some attributed to her the invention of the flute, whence ſhe was ſirnamed Andon, Luſcinia, Muſica, Salpiga, &c. She, as it is reported, once amuſed herſelf in playing upon her favorite flute before Juno and Venus, but the goddeſſes ridiculed the diſtortion of her face in blowing the inſtrument. Minerva, convinced of the juſtneſs of their remarks by looking at herſelf in a fountain near mount Ida, threw away the muſical inſtrument, and denounced a melancholy death to him who found it. Marſyas was the miſerable proof of the veracity of her expreſſions. The worſhip of Minerva was univerſally eſtabliſhed; ſhe had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. Sais, Rhodes, and Athens, particularly claimed her attention, and it is even ſaid, that Jupiter rained a ſhower of gold upon the iſland of Rhodes, which had paid ſo much veneration and ſuch an early reverence to the divinity of his daughter. The feſtivals celebrated in her honor were ſolemn and magnificent. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*] She was invoked by every artiſt, and particularly ſuch as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and ſculpture. It was the duty of almoſt every member of ſociety to implore the aſſiſtance and

and patronage of a deity who preſided over ſenſe, taſte, and reaſon. Hence the poets have had occaſion to ſay,

Tu nihil invitâ dices, faciesve Minervâ,

and,

Qui bene placârit Pallada, doctus erit.

Minerva was repreſented in different ways, according to the different characters in which ſhe appeared. She generally appeared with a countenance full more of maſculine firmneſs and compoſure, than of ſoftneſs and grace. Moſt uſually ſhe was repreſented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand ſhe held a ſpear, and in the other a ſhield, with the dying head of Meduſa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breaſtplate, with living ſerpents writhing round it, as well as round her ſhield and helmet. In moſt of her ſtatues ſhe is repreſented as ſitting, and ſometimes ſhe holds, in one hand, a diſtaff, inſtead of a ſpear. When ſhe appeared as the goddeſs of the liberal arts, ſhe was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *peplum*. Sometimes Minerva's helmet was covered at the top with the figure of a cock, a bird which, on account of his great courage, is properly conſecrated to the goddeſs of war. Some of her ſtatues repreſented her helmet with a ſphinx in the middle, ſupported on either ſide by griffins. In ſome medals, a chariot drawn by four horſes, or ſometimes a dragon or a ſerpent, with winding ſpires, appear at the top of her helmet. She was partial to the olive-tree; the owl and the cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was ſacred to her. The functions, offices, and actions, of Minerva, ſeem ſo numerous that they undoubtedly originate in more than one perſon. Cicero ſpeaks of five perſons of this name; a Minerva, mother of Apollo; a daughter of the Nile, who was worſhipped at Sais, in Egypt; a third, born from Jupiter's brain; a fourth, daughter of Jupiter and Coryphe; and a fifth, daughter of Pallas, generally repreſented with winged ſhoes. This laſt put her father to death becauſe he attempted her virtue. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16. l. 3, od. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Strab.* 6, 9 & 13.—*Philoſt. Icon.* 2.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, &c. *Met.* 6.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 15. l. 3, c. 23, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Sophocl. Œdip.*—*Homer. Il.* &c. *Od. Hymn. ad Pall.*—*Diod.* 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——*Æſchyl. in Eum.*—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Clem. Alex. Strom.* 2.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 31.—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.——*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 168.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 721. l. 7, &c.—*Callim. in Cerer.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*C. Nep. in Pauſ.*—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5.

Minervæ castrum, a town of Calabria, now *Caſtro*.——Promontorium, a cape at the moſt ſouthern extremity of Campania.

Mĭnervālia, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the ſolemnity ſcholars obtained ſome relaxation from their ſtudious purſuits, and the preſent, which it was uſual for them to offer to their maſters, was called *Minervial*, in honor of the goddeſs Minerva, who patronized over literature. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 2.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, v. 809.

Mĭnio, now *Minogne*, a river of Etruria, falling into the Tyrrhene Sea. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 183.——One of the favorites of Antiochus, king of Syria.

Minnæi, a people of Arabia, on the Red ſea. *Plin.* 12, c. 14.

Minoa, a town of Sicily, built by Minos, when he was purſuing Dædalus, and called alſo *Heraclea*.——A town of Peloponneſus.——A town of Crete.

Minois, belonging to Minos. Crete is called *Minoia regna*, as being the legiſlator's kingdom. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.——A patronymic of Ariadne. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 157.

Minos, a king of Crete, ſon of Jupiter and Europa, who gave laws to his ſubjects, B. C. 1406, which ſtill remained in full force in the age of the philoſopher Plato. His juſtice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the confident of Jupiter, the wiſe legiſlator, in every city of Greece; and, according to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of ſupreme and abſolute judge in the infernal regions. In this capacity he is repreſented ſitting in the middle of the ſhades, and holding a ſceptre in his hand. The dead plead their different cauſes before him, and the impartial judge ſhakes the fatal urn, which is filled with the deſtinies of mankind. He married Ithona, by whom he had Lycaſtes, who was the father of Minos 2d. *Homer. Od.* 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 432.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 28.——The 2d. was a ſon of Lycaſtes, the ſon of Minos I. and king of Crete. He married Paſiphae, the daughter of Sol and Perſeis, and by her he had many children. He increaſed his paternal dominions by the conqueſt of the neighbouring iſlands, but he ſhowed himſelf cruel in the war which he carried on againſt the Athenians, who had put to death his ſon Androgeus. [*Vid. Androgeus.*] He took Megara by the

the treachery of Scylla. [*Vid. Scylla.*] and, not ſatisfied with a victory, he obliged the vanquiſhed to bring him yearly to Crete ſeven choſen boys, and the ſame number of virgins, to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] This bloody tribute was at laſt aboliſhed when Theſeus had deſtroyed the monſter. [*Vid. Theſeus.*] When Dædalus, whoſe induſtry and invention had fabricated the labyrinth, and whoſe imprudence, in aſſiſting Paſiphae in the gratification of her unnatural deſires, had offended Minos, fled from the place of his confinement with wings, [*Vid. Dædalus.*] and arrived ſafe in Sicily, the incenſed monarch purſued the offender, reſolved to puniſh his infidelity. Cocalus, king of Sicily, who had hoſpitably received Dædalus, entertained his royal gueſt with diſſembled friendſhip; and, that he might not deliver to him a man whoſe ingenuity and abilities he ſo well knew, he put Minos to death. Some ſay that it was the daughters of Cocalus who put the king of Crete to death, by detaining him ſo long in a bath till he fainted, after which they ſuffocated him. Minos died about 35 years before the Trojan war. He was father of Androgeus, Glaucus, and Deucalion, and two daughters, Phædra and Ariadne. Many authors have confounded the two monarchs of this name, the grandfather and the grandſon, but Homer, Plutarch, and Diodorus prove plainly that they were two different perſons. *Pauſ. in Ach.* 4.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 141.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Plut. in Min.*—*Athen.*—*Flacc.* 14.

Minōtaurus, a celebrated monſter, half a man and half a bull, according to this verſe of Ovid,

Semibovemque virum, ſemivirumque bovem.

It was the fruit of Paſiphae's amour with a bull. Minos refuſed to ſacrifice a white bull to Neptune, an animal which he had received from the god for that purpoſe. This offended Neptune, and he made Paſiphae, the wife of Minos, enamoured of this fine bull, which had been refuſed to his altars. Dædalus proſtituted his talents in being ſubſervient to the queen's unnatural deſires, and, by his means, Paſiphae's horrible paſſions were gratified, and the Minotaur came into the world. Minos confined in the labyrinth a monſter which convinced the world of his wife's laſciviouſneſs and indecency, and reflected diſgrace upon his family. The Minotaur uſually devoured the choſen young men and maidens, which the tyranny of Minos yearly exacted from the Athenians. Theſeus delivered his country from this ſhameful tribute, when it had fallen to his lot to be ſacrificed to the voracity of the Minotaur, and, by means of Ariadne, the king's daughter, he deſtroyed the monſter, and made his eſcape from the windings of the labyrinth. The fabulous tradition of the Minotaur, and of the infamous commerce of Paſiphae with a favorite bull, has been often explained. Some ſuppoſe that Paſiphae was enamoured of one of her huſband's courtiers, called Taurus, and that Dædalus favored the paſſions of the queen by ſuffering his houſe to become the retreat of the two lovers. Paſiphae, ſome time after, brought twins into the world, one of whom greatly reſembled Minos, and the other Taurus. In the natural reſemblance of their countenances with that of their ſuppoſed fathers originated their name, and conſequently the fable of the Minotaur. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Palæphat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 26.

Minthe, a daughter of Cocytus, loved by Pluto. Proſerpine diſcovered her huſband's amour, and changed his miſtreſs into an herb, called by the ſame name, *mint*. *Ovid. Met* 10, v. 729.

Minturnæ, a town of Campania, between Sinueſſa and Formiæ. It was in the marſhes, in its neighbourhood, that Marius concealed himſelf in the mud, to avoid the partizans of Sylla. The people condemned him to death, but, when his voice alone had terrified the executioner, they ſhowed themſelves compaſſionate, and favored his eſcape. Marica was worſhipped there, hence *maricæ regna* applied to the place. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 8, &c.—*Patere.* 2, c. 14.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 424.

Mĭnŭtia, a veſtal virgin, accuſed of debauchery on account of the beauty and elegance of her dreſs. She was condemned to be buried alive becauſe a female ſupported the falſe accuſation, A. U. C. 418. *Liv.* 8, c. 15.——A public way from Rome to Brunduſium. *Vid.* Via.

Mĭnŭtius, Augurinus, a Roman conſul ſlain in a battle againſt the Samnites.——A tribune of the people who put Mælius to death when he aſpired to the ſovereignty of Rome. He was honored with a brazen ſtatue for cauſing the corn to be ſold at a reduced price to the people. *Liv.* 4, c. 16.—*Plin.* 18, c. 3.——Rufus, a maſter of horſe to the dictator Fabius Maximus. His diſobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extenſion of his prerogative, and the maſter of the horſe was declared equal in power to the dictator. Minutius, ſoon after this, fought with ill ſucceſs againſt Annibal, and was ſaved by the interference of Fabius; which circumſtance had ſuch an effect upon him that he laid down his power at the feet of his deliverer,

liverer, and ſwore that he would never act but by his directions. He was killed at the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.—C. Nep. in Ann.* ——A Roman conſul who defended Coriolanus from the inſults of the people, &c. ——Another, defeated by the Æqui, and diſgraced by the dictator Cincinnatus.—— An officer under Cæſar, in Gaul, who afterwards became one of the conſpirators againſt his patron. *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, c. 29.——A tribune who warmly oppoſed the views of C. Gracchus.——A Roman choſen dictator, and obliged to lay down his office, becauſe, during the time of his election, the ſudden cry of a rat was heard.——A Roman, one of the firſt who were choſen quæſtors.—— Felix, an African lawyer, who floriſhed 207 A. D. He has written an elegant dialogue in defence of the Chriſtian religion, called *Octavius*, from the principal ſpeaker in it. This book was long attributed to Arnobius, and even printed as an 8th book [*Octavus*] till Balduinus diſcovered the impoſition in his edition of Felix, 1560. The two laſt editions are that of Davies, 8vo. Cantab. 1712; and of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1709.

Minyæ, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos, in Bœotia, from Minyas, king of the country. Orchomenos, the ſon of Minyas, gave his name to the capital of the country, and the inhabitants ſtill retained their original appellation in contradiſtinction to the Orchomenians of Arcadia. A colony of Orchomenians paſſed into Theſſaly and ſettled in Iolchos; from which circumſtance the people of the place, and particularly the Argonauts, were called Minyæ. This name they received, according to the opinion of ſome, not becauſe a number of Orchomenians had ſettled among them, but becauſe the chief and nobleſt of them were deſcended from the daughters of Minyas. Part of the Orchomenians accompanied the ſons of Codrus when they migrated to Ionia. The deſcendants of the Argonauts, as well as the Argonauts themſelves, received the name of Minyæ. They firſt inhabited Lemnos, where they had been born from the Lemnian women who had murdered their huſbands. They were driven from Lemnos by the Pelaſgi about 1160 years before the Chriſtian era, and came to ſettle in Laconia, from whence they paſſed into Calliſte with a colony of Lacedæmonians. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Pauſ.* 9. c. 6.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 145.

Minyas, a king of Bœotia, ſon of Neptune and Tritogenia, the daughter of Æolus. Some make him the ſon of Neptune and Calliſthoe, or of Chryſes, Neptune's ſon, and Chryſogenia, the daughter of Halmus. He married Clytodora, by whom he had Preſbon, Periclymenus, and Eteoclymenus. He was father of Orchomenos, Diochithondes, and Athamas, by a ſecond marriage with Phanaſora, the daughter of Paon. According to Plutarch and Ovid, he had three daughters, called Leuconoe, Alcithoe, and Leucippe. They were changed into bats. [*Vid.* Mineides.] *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.—*Plut. Quæſt. Græc.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 1, &c.

Minyus, a river of Theſſaly, falling into the ſea near Arene, called afterwards Orchomenus. *Homer. Il.* 11.—*Strab.* 8.

Minyeides. *Vid.* Mineides.

Minyia, a feſtival obſerved at Orchomenos in honor of Minyas, the king of the place. The Orchomenians were called Minyæ, and the river upon whoſe banks their town was built Mynos.——A ſmall iſland near Patmos.

Minytus, one of Niobe's ſons. *Apollod.*

Miraces, an eunuch of Parthia, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 690.

Misenum or Misenus. *Vid.* Miſenus.

Misenus, a ſon of Æolus, who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas to Italy, and was drowned on the coaſt of Campania, becauſe he had challenged one of the Tritons. Æneas afterwards found his body on the ſea-ſhore, and buried it on a promontory which bears his name, now *Miſeno*. There was alſo a town of the ſame name on the promontory, at the weſt of the bay of Naples, and it had alſo a capacious harbour, where Auguſtus and ſome of the Roman emperors generally kept ſtationed one of their fleets. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 239. l. 6, v. 164 & 234.—*Strab.* 5. —*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 24, c. 13.—*Tacit. H.* 2, c. 9. *An.* 15, c. 51.

Misitheus, a Roman, celebrated for his virtues and his misfortunes. He was father-in-law to the emperor Gordian, whoſe counſels and actions he guided by his prudence and moderation. He was ſacrificed to the ambition of Philip, a wicked ſenator, who ſucceeded him as prefect of the prætorian guards. He died A. D. 243, and left all his poſſeſſions to be appropriated for the good of the public.

Mithras, a god of Perſia, ſuppoſed to be the ſun. His worſhip was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raiſed him altars, on which was this inſcription, *Deo Soli Mithræ*, or *Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*. He is generally repreſented as a young man, whoſe head is covered with a turban, after the manner of the Perſians. He ſupports his knee upon a bull that lies on the ground, and one of whoſe horns he holds in one hand, while with the other he plunges a dagger

dagger into his neck. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 720 —*Curt.* 4, c. 13.—*Claudian. de laud. Stil.* 1.

MITHRACENSES, a Perſian who fled to Alexander after the murder of Darius by Beſſus. *Curt.* 5.

MITHRADĀTES, a herdſman of Aſtyages, ordered to put young Cyrus to death. He refuſed, and educated him at home as his own ſon, &c. *Herodot.*—*Juſtin.*

MITHRĒNES, a Perſian who betrayed Sardes, &c. *Curt.* 3.

MITHRIDĀTES Ist, was the third king of Pontus. He was tributary to the crown of Perſia, and his attempts to make himſelf independent proved fruitleſs He was conquered in a battle, and obtained peace with difficulty. Xenophon calls him merely a governor of Cappadocia. He was ſucceeded by Ariobarzanes, B. C. 363. *Diod.*—*Xenoph.* ——The ſecond of that name, king of Pontus, was grandſon to Mithridates I. He made himſelf maſter of Pontus, which had been conquered by Alexander, and had been ceded to Antigonus at the general diviſion of the Macedonian empire among the conqueror's generals. He reigned about 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 84 years, B. C. 302. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Mithridates III. Some ſay that Antigonus put him to death, becauſe he favored the cauſe of Caſſander. *Appian. Mith.*—*Diod.*——The III. was ſon of the preceding monarch. He enlarged his paternal poſſeſſions by the conqueſt of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, and died after a reign of 36 years. *Diod.*——The IV. ſucceeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the ſon of Mithridates III.——The V. ſucceeded his father Mithridates IV. and ſtrengthened himſelf on his throne by an alliance with Antiochus the Great, whoſe daughter Laodice he married. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Pharnaces.—— The VI. ſucceeded his father Pharnaces. He was the firſt of the kings of Pontus who made alliance with the Romans. He furniſhed them with a fleet in the third Punic war, and aſſiſted them againſt Ariſtonicus, who had laid claim to the kingdom of Pergamus. This fidelity was rewarded; he was called *Evergetes*, and received from the Roman people the province of Phrygia Major, and was called the friend and ally of Rome. He was murdered, B. C. 123. *Appian. Mithr.* —*Juſtin.* 37, &c.——The VII. ſirnamed *Eupator*, and *The Great*, ſucceeded his father Mithridates VI. though only at the age of 11 years. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition, cruelty, and artifice. He murdered his own mother, who had been left by his father coheireſs of the kingdom, and he fortified his conſtitution by drinking antidotes againſt the poiſon with which his enemies at court attempted to deſtroy him. He early inured his body to hardſhip, and employed himſelf in many manly exerciſes, often remaining whole months in the country, and making the frozen ſnow and the earth the place of his repoſe. Naturally ambitious and cruel, he ſpared no pains to acquire himſelf power and dominion. He murdered the two ſons whom his ſiſter Laodice had had by Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and placed one of his own children, only eight years old, on the vacant throne. Theſe violent proceedings alarmed Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, who had married Laodice, the widow of Ariarathes. He ſuborned a youth to be king of Cappadocia, as the third ſon of Ariarathes, and Laodice was ſent to Rome to impoſe upon the ſenate, and aſſure them that her third ſon was now alive, and that his pretenſions to the kingdom of Cappadocia were juſt and well grounded. Mithridates uſed the ſame arms of diſſimulation. He alſo ſent to Rome Gordius, the governor of his ſon, who ſolemnly declared before the Roman people, that the youth who ſat on the throne of Cappadocia was the third ſon and lawful heir of Ariarathes, and that he was ſupported as ſuch by Mithridates. This intricate affair diſpleaſed the Roman ſenate, and, finally to ſettle the diſpute between the two monarchs, the powerful arbiters took away the kingdom of Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes. Theſe two kingdoms being thus ſeparated from their original poſſeſſors, were preſented with their freedom and independence; but the Cappadocians refuſed it, and received Ariobarzanes for king. Such were the firſt ſeeds of enmity between Rome and the king of Pontus. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Mithridates never loſt an opportunity by which he might leſſen the influence of his adverſaries; and, the more effectually to deſtroy their power in Aſia, he ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be maſſacred. This was done in one night, and no leſs than 150,000, according to Plutarch, or 80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made, at one blow, the victims of his cruelty. This univerſal maſſacre called aloud for revenge. Aquilius, and ſoon after Sylla, marched againſt Mithridates with a large army. The former was made priſoner, but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another deciſive engagement rendered him maſter of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Aſia Minor, which had ſubmitted to the victorious arms of the monarch of Pontus. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loſs of about 200,000 men, who were killed in the ſeveral engagements that had been fought; and Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill ſucceſs by ſea and land, ſued for peace from the conqueror,

queror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expences which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining ſatisfied with the poſſeſſions which he had received from his anceſtors. While theſe negociations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real intereſt. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wiſh for peace. He immediately took the field with an army of 140,000 infantry, and 16,000 horſe, which conſiſted of his own forces and thoſe of his ſon-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. With ſuch a numerous army, he ſoon made himſelf maſter of the Roman provinces in Aſia; none dared to oppoſe his conqueſts, and the Romans, relying on his fidelity, had withdrawn the greateſt part of their armies from the country. The news of his warlike preparations was no ſooner heard, than Lucullus, the conſul, marched into Aſia, and, without delay, he blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then beſieging Cyzicus. The Aſiatic monarch eſcaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus purſued him with the utmoſt celerity, and would have taken him priſoner after a battle, had not the avidity of his ſoldiers preferred the plundering of a mule loaded with gold, to the taking of a monarch who had exerciſed ſuch cruelties againſt their countrymen, and ſhown himſelf ſo faithleſs to the moſt ſolemn engagements. After this eſcape, Mithridates was more careful about the ſafety of his perſon, and he even ordered his wives and ſiſters to deſtroy themſelves, fearful of their falling into the enemy's hands. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, inſtead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greateſt part of his dominions. The ſudden arrival of Pompey, however, ſoon put an end to his victories. A battle, in the night, was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every diſadvantage. The engagement was by moon-light, and, as the moon then ſhone in the face of the enemy, the lengthened ſhadows of the arms of the Romans having induced Mithridates to believe that the two armies were cloſe together, the arrows of his ſoldiers were darted from a great diſtance, and their efforts rendered ineffectual. An univerſal overthrow enſued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, ruſhed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horſemen, 500 of which periſhed in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refuſed an aſylum to his father-in-law, whom he had before ſupported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates found a ſafe retreat among the Scythians, and, though deſtitute of power, friends, and reſources, yet he meditated the deſtruction of the Roman empire, by penetrating into the heart of Italy by land. Theſe wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he ſued for peace. It was denied to his ambaſſadors, and the victorious Pompey declared, that, to obtain it, Mithridates muſt aſk it in perſon. He ſcorned to truſt himſelf into the hands of his enemy, and reſolved to conquer or to die. His ſubjects refuſed to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him, and made his ſon Pharnaces king. The ſon ſhowed himſelf ungrateful to his father, and even, according to ſome writers, he ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poiſon herſelf, and attempted to do the ſame himſelf. It was in vain; the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life, ſtrengthened his conſtitution againſt the poiſon, and, when this was unavailing, he attempted to ſtab himſelf. The blow was not mortal; and a Gaul, who was then preſent, at his own requeſt, gave him the fatal ſtroke, about 63 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 72d year of his age. Such were the misfortunes, abilities, and miſerable end of a man, who ſupported himſelf ſo long againſt the power of Rome, and who, according to the declaration of the Roman authors, proved a more powerful and indefatigable adverſary to the capital of Italy, than the great Annibal, and Pyrrhus, Perſeus, or Antiochus. Mithridates has been commended for his eminent virtues, and cenſured for his vices. As a commander he deſerves the moſt unbounded applauſe, and it may create admiration to ſee him waging war with ſuch ſucceſs during ſo many years, againſt the moſt powerful people on earth, led to the field by a Sylla, a Lucullus, and a Pompey. He was the greateſt monarch that ever ſat on a throne, according to the opinion of Cicero; and, indeed, no better proof of his military character can be brought, than the mention of the great rejoicings which happened in the Roman armies and in the capital at the news of his death. No leſs than twelve days were appointed for public thankſgivings to the immortal gods, and Pompey, who had ſent the firſt intelligence of his death to Rome, and who had partly haſtened his fall, was rewarded with the moſt uncommon honors. [*Vid. Ampia lex.*] It is ſaid, that Mithridates conquered 24 nations, whoſe different languages he knew, and ſpoke with the ſame eaſe and fluency as his own. As a man of letters he alſo deſerves attention. He was acquainted with the Greek language, and even wrote in that dialect a treatiſe on botany. His ſkill in phyſic is well known, and even

now

now there is a celebrated antidote which bears his name, and is called *Mithridate*. Superſtition, as well as nature, had united to render him great; and, if we rely upon the authority of Juſtin, his birth was accompanied by the appearance of two large comets, which were ſeen for ſeventy days ſucceſſively, and whoſe ſplendor eclipſed the mid-day ſun, and covered the fourth part of the heavens. *Juſtin.* 37, c. 1, &c. —*Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Plut. in Syll. Luc. Mar. & Pomp.*—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 6. &c.—*Dio.* 30, &c.—*Appian. Mithrid.*—*Plin.* 33.—*Cic. pro Man.* &c.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 18.—*Eutrop.* 5.—*Joſeph.* 14. —*Oroſ.* 6, &c.——A king of Parthia, who took Demetrius priſoner.——A man made king of Armenia by Tiberius. He was afterwards impriſoned by Caligula, and ſet at liberty by Claudius. He was murdered by one of his nephews, and his family were involved in his ruin. *Tacit. Ann.*—— Another, king of Armenia.——A king of Pergamus, who warmly embraced the cauſe of J. Cæſar, and was made king of Boſphorus by him. Some ſuppoſed him to be the ſon of the great Mithridates by a concubine. He was murdered, &c.——A king of Iberia.——Another of Comagena.——A celebrated king of Parthia, who enlarged his poſſeſſions by the conqueſt of ſome of the neighbouring countries. He examined with a careful eye the conſtitution and political regulations of the nations he had conquered, and framed from them, for the ſervice of his own ſubjects, a code of laws. *Juſtin.* —*Oroſius.*——Another, who murdered his father, and made himſelf maſter of the crown.——A king of Pontus, put to death by order of Galba, &c.——A man in the armies of Artaxerxes. He was rewarded by the monarch for having wounded Cyrus the Younger; but, when he boaſted he had killed him, he was cruelly put to death. *Plut. in Artax.*——A ſon of Ariobarzanes, who baſely murdered Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

MITHRIDĀTĬCUM BELLUM, begun 89 years B.C. was one of the longeſt and moſt celebrated wars ever carried on by the Romans againſt a foreign power. The ambition of Mithridates, from whom it receives its name, may be called the cauſe and origin of it. His views upon the kingdom of Cappadocia, of which he was ſtripped by the Romans, firſt engaged him to take up arms againſt the republic. Three Roman officers, L. Caſſius, the pro-conſul, M. Aquilius, and Q. Oppius, oppoſed Mithridates with the troops of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Gallo-græcia. The army of theſe provinces, together with the Roman ſoldiers in Aſia, amounted to 70,000 men, and 6000 horſe. The forces of the king of Pontus were greatly ſuperior to theſe; he led 250,000 foot, 40,000 horſe, and 130 armed chariots, into the field of battle, under the command of Neoptolemus and Archelaus. His fleet conſiſted of 400 ſhips of war, well manned and proviſioned. In an engagement, the king of Pontus obtained the victory, and diſperſed the Roman forces in Aſia. He became maſter of the greateſt part of Aſia, and the Helleſpont ſubmitted to his power. Two of the Roman generals were taken, and M. Aquilius, who was the principal cauſe of the war, was carried about in Aſia, and expoſed to the ridicule and inſults of the populace, and at laſt put to death by Mithridates, who ordered melted gold to be poured down his throat, as a ſtur upon the avidity of the Romans. The conqueror took every poſſible advantage; he ſubdued all the iſlands of the Ægean Sea, and, though Rhodes refuſed to ſubmit to his power, yet all Greece was ſoon over-run by his general Archelaus, and made tributary to the kingdom of Pontus. Mean while the Romans, incenſed againſt Mithridates on account of his perfidy, and of his cruelty in maſſacring 80,000 of their countrymen in one day all over Aſia, appointed Sylla to march into the eaſt. Sylla landed in Greece, where the inhabitants readily acknowledged his power; but Athens ſhut her gates againſt the Roman commander, and Archelaus, who defended it, defeated, with the greateſt courage, all the efforts and operations of the enemy. This ſpirited defence was of ſhort duration. Archelaus retreated into Bœotia, where Sylla ſoon followed him. The two hoſtile armies drew up in a line of battle near Chæronea, and the Romans obtained the victory, and, of the almoſt innumerable forces of the Aſiatics, no more than 10,000 eſcaped. Another battle in Theſſaly, near Orchomenos, proved equally fatal to the king of Pontus. Dorylaus, one of his generals, was defeated, and he ſoon after ſued for peace. Sylla liſtened to the terms of accommodation, as his preſence at Rome was now become neceſſary to quell the commotions and cabals which his enemies had raiſed againſt him. He pledged himſelf to the king of Pontus to confirm him in the poſſeſſion of his dominions, and to procure him the title of friend and ally of Rome; and Mithridates conſented to relinquiſh Aſia and Paphlagonia, to deliver Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes, and Bithynia to Nicomedes, and to pay to the Romans 2000 talents to defray the expences of the war, and to deliver into their hands 70 gallies with all their rigging. Though Mithridates ſeemed to have re-eſtabliſhed peace in his dominions, yet Fimbria, whoſe ſentiments were contrary

to thoſe of Sylla, and who made himſelf maſter of an army by intrigue and oppreſſion, kept him under continual alarms, and rendered the exiſtence of his power precarious. Sylla, who had returned from Greece to ratify the treaty which had been made with Mithridates, rid the world of the tyrannical Fimbria; and the king of Pontus, awed by the reſolution and determined firmneſs of his adverſary, agreed to the conditions, though with reluctance. The hoſtile preparations of Mithridates, which continued in the time of peace, became ſuſpected by the Romans, and Muræna, who was left as governor of Aſia in Sylla's abſence, and who wiſhed to make himſelf known by ſome conſpicuous action, began hoſtilities by taking Comana and plundering the temple of Bellona. Mithridates did not oppoſe him, but he complained of the breach of peace before the Roman ſenate. Muræna was publicly reprimanded; but, as he did not ceaſe from hoſtilities, it was eaſily underſtood that he acted by the private directions of the Roman people. The king upon this marched againſt him, and a battle was fought, in which both the adverſaries claimed the victory. This was the laſt blow which the king of Pontus received in this war, which is called the ſecond Mithridatic war, and which continued for about three years. Sylla, at that time, was made perpetual dictator at Rome, and he commanded Muræna to retire from the kingdom of Mithridates. The death of Sylla changed the face of affairs; the treaty of peace between the king of Pontus and the Romans, which had never been committed to writing, demanded frequent explanations, and Mithridates at laſt threw off the maſk of friendſhip, and declared war. Nicomedes, at his death, left his kingdom to the Romans, but Mithridates diſputed their right to the poſſeſſions of the deceaſed monarch, and entered the field with 120,000 men, beſides a fleet of 400 ſhips in his ports, 16,000 horſemen to follow him, and 100 chariots armed with ſcythes. Lucullus was appointed over Aſia, and entruſted with the care of the Mithridatic war. His valor and prudence ſhowed his merit; and Mithridates, in his vain attempts to take Cyzicum, loſt no leſs than 300,000 men. Succeſs continually attended the Roman arms. The king of Pontus was defeated in ſeveral bloody engagements, and with difficulty ſaved his life, and retired to his ſon-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus purſued him, and, when his applications for the perſon of the fugitive monarch had been deſpiſed by Tigranes, he marched to the capital of Armenia, and terrified, by his ſudden approach, the numerous forces of the enemy. A battle enſued. The Romans obtained an eaſy victory, and no leſs than 100,000 foot of the Armenians periſhed, and only five men of the Romans were killed. Tigranocerta, the rich capital of the country, fell into the conqueror's hands. After ſuch ſignal victories, Lucullus had the mortification to ſee his own troops mutiny, and to be diſpoſſeſſed of the command by the arrival of Pompey. The new general ſhewed himſelf worthy to ſucceed Lucullus. He defeated Mithridates, and rendered his affairs ſo deſperate, that the monarch fled for ſafety into the country of the Scythians, where, for a while, he meditated the ruin of the Roman empire, and, with more wildneſs than prudence, ſecretly reſolved to invade Italy by land, and march an army acroſs the northern wilds of Aſia and Europe to the Apennines. Not only the kingdom of Mithridates had fallen into the enemy's hands, but alſo all the neighbouring kings and princes were ſubdued, and Pompey ſaw proſtrate at his feet Tigranes himſelf, that king of kings, who had lately treated the Romans with ſuch contempt. Mean time, the wild projects of Mithridates terrified his ſubjects; and they, fearful to accompany him in a march of above 2000 miles acroſs a barren and uncultivated country, revolted and made his ſon king. The monarch, forſaken in his old age, even by his own children, put an end to his life, [*Vid. Mithridates* VII.] and gave the Romans cauſe to rejoice, as the third Mithridatic war was ended in his fall, B. C. 63. Such were the unſucceſsful ſtruggles of Mithridates againſt the power of Rome. He was always full of reſources, and the Romans had never a greater or more dangerous war to ſuſtain. The duration of the Mithridatic war is not preciſely known. According to Juſtin, Oroſius, Florus, and Eutropius, it laſted for forty years; but the opinion of others, who fix its duration to 30 years, is far more credible; and, indeed, by proper calculation, there elapſed no more than 26 years from the time that Mithridates firſt entered the field againſt the Romans till the time of his death. *Appian. in Mithrid.*—*Juſtin.* 37, &c.—*Flor.* 2, &c.—*Liv.*—*Plut. in Luc.* &c.—*Oroſius.*—*Paterc.*—*Dion.*

MITHRIDĀTIS, a daughter of Mithridates the Great. She was poiſoned by her father.

MITHROBARZĀNES, a king of Armenia, &c.——An officer ſent by Tigranes againſt Lucullus, &c. *Plut.*——The father-in-law of Datames.

MĬTŸLĒNE & MĬTŸLĒNÆ, the capital city of the iſland of Leſbos, which receives its

its name from Mitylene, the daughter of Macarcus, a king of the country. It was greatly commended by the ancients for the ſtateline ſs of its buildings, and the fruitfulneſs of its ſoil, but more particularly for the great men it produced. Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, Hellenicus, &c. were all natives of Mitylene. It was long a ſeat of learning, and, with Rhodes and Athens, it had the honor of having educated many of the great men of Rome and Greece. In the Peloponneſian war the Mityleneans ſuffered greatly for their revolt from the power of Athens; and, in the Mithridatic wars, they had the boldneſs to reſiſt the Romans, and diſdain the treaties which had been made between Mithridates and Sylla. *Cic. de Leg. ag.—Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 3 & 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, &c.—*Thucyd.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* &c.

MITYS, a man whoſe ſtatue fell upon his murderer and cruſhed him to death, &c. *Ariſtot.* 10, *de Poet.*——A river of Macedonia.

MIZÆI, a people of Elymais.

MNASALCES, a Greek poet, who wrote epigrams. *Athen.—Strab.*

MNASIAS, an hiſtorian of Phœnicia.——Another of Colophon.——A third of Patræ, in Achaia, who floriſhed 141 B. C.

MNASICLES, a general of Thymbro, &c. *Diod.* 58.

MNASIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, who impoſed upon the credulity of the people, &c. *Polyæn.*

MNASIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, ſent with a fleet of 65 ſhips and 1500 men to Corcyra, where he was killed, &c. *Diod.* 15.

MNASITHEUS, a friend of Aratus.

MNASON, a tyrant of Elatia, who gave 1200 pieces of gold for twelve pictures of twelve gods. *Plin.* 35, c. 16.

MNASYRIUM, a place in Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.

MNEMON, a ſirname given to Artaxerxes, on account of his retentive memory. *C. Nep. in Reg.*——A Rhodian.

MNĒMŎSŸNE, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muſes, by Jupiter, who aſſumed the form of a ſhepherd to enjoy her company. The word *Mnemoſyne* ſignifies *memory*, and therefore the poets have rightly called memory the mother of the muſes, becauſe it is to that mental endowment that mankind are indebted for their progreſs in ſcience. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 4.—*Pindar. Iſth.* 6.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.——A fountain of Bœotia, whoſe waters were generally drank by thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

MNESARCHUS, a celebrated philoſopher of Greece, pupil to Panætius, &c. *Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 11.

MNESIDĀMUS, an officer who conſpired againſt the lieutenant of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.

MNESILĀUS, a ſon of Pollux and Phœbe. *Apollod.*

MNESIMĂCHE, a woman courted by Eurytion, &c. *Id.*

MNESIMĂCHUS, a comic poet.

MNESTER, a freedman of Agrippina, who murdered himſelf at the death of his miſtreſs. *Tacit. An.* 14, c. 9.

MNESTHEUS, a Trojan, deſcended from Aſſaracus. He obtained the prize given to the beſt ſailing veſſel by Æneas, at the funeral games of Anchiſes, in Sicily, and became the progenitor of the family of the Memmii at Rome. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 116, &c.——A ſon of Peteus. *Vid. Meneſtheus.*——A freedman of Aurelian, &c. *Eutrop.* 9.—*Aur. Vict.*

MNESTIA, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

MNESTRA, a miſtreſs of Cimon.

MNĒVIS, a celebrated bull, ſacred to the ſun in the town of Heliopolis. He was worſhipped with the ſame ſuperſtitious ceremonies as Apis, and, at his death, he received the moſt magnificent funeral. He was the emblem of Oſiris. *Diod.* 1. *Plut. de Iſid.*

MOAPHERNES, the uncle of Strabo's mother, &c. *Strab.* 12.

MODESTUS, a Latin writer, whoſe book *De re Militari* has been elegantly edited in 2 vols. 8vo. Veſaliæ, 1670.

MODIA, a rich widow at Rome. *Juv.* 3. v. 130.

MOECIA, one of the tribes at Rome. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.

MOENUS, a river of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

MOERAGĔTES, *fatorum ductor*, a ſirname of Jupiter. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 15.

MOERIS, a king of India, who fled at the approach of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.——A ſteward of the ſhepherd Menalcas in *Virgil's Ecl.* 9.——A king of Egypt. He was the laſt of the 300 kings from Menes to Seſoſtris, and reigned 68 years. *Herodot.* 2, c. 13.——A celebrated lake in Egypt, ſuppoſed to have been dug by the king of the ſame name. It is about 220 miles in circumference, and intended as a reſervoir for the waters during the inundation of the Nile. There were two pyramids in it, 600 feet high, half of which lay under the water, and the other appeared on the ſurface. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Plin.* 36, c. 12.

MOEDI, a people of Thrace, conquered by Philip of Macedonia.

Mozon, a Sicilian, who poiſoned Agathocles, &c.

Moesia, a country of Europe, bounded on the ſouth by the mountains of Dalmatia, north by mount Hæmus, extending from the confluence of the Savus and the Danube to the ſhores of the Euxine. It was divided into Upper and Lower Mœſia. Lower Mœſia was on the borders of the Euxine, and contained that tract of country which received the name of Pontus from its vicinity to the ſea, and which is now part of *Bulgaria*. Upper Mœſia lies beyond the other, in the inland country, now called *Servia*. *Plin.* 3, c. 26.—*Virg. G.* 1. v. 102.

Moleia, a feſtival in Arcadia, in commemoration of a battle in which Lycurgus obtained the victory.

Moliŏne, the wife of Actor, ſon of Phorbas. She became mother of Cteatus and Eurytus, who, from her, are called *Molionides*. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 7.

Molo, a philoſopher of Rhodes, called alſo Apollonius. Some are of opinion that Apollonius and Molo are two different perſons, who were both natives of Alabanda, and diſciples of Menecles, of the ſame place. They both viſited Rhodes, and there opened a ſchool, but Molo floriſhed ſome time after Apollonius. Molo had Cicero and J. Cæſar among his pupils. *Vid. Apollonius.*—*Cic. de Orat.*——A prince of Syria, who revolted againſt Antiochus, and killed himſelf when his rebellion was attended with ill ſucceſs.

Moloeis, a river of Bœotia, near Platæa.

Mŏlorchus, an old ſhepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hoſpitality. The hero, to repay the kindneſs he received, deſtroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waſte the neighbouring country; and therefore, the Nemæan games, inſtituted on this occaſion, are to be underſtood by the words *Lucus Molorchi*. There were two feſtivals inſtituted in his honor called *Molorcheæ*. *Martial.* 9, *ep.* 44. l. 14, *ep.* 44.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3. v. 19.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 160.

Mŏlossi, a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country which was called *Moloſſia* or *Moloſſis* from king Moloſſus. This country had the bay of Ambracia on the ſouth, and the country of the Perrhæbeans on the eaſt. The dogs of the place were famous, and received the name of *Moloſſi* among the Romans. Dodona was the capital of the country according to ſome writers. Others, however, reckon it as the chief city of Theſprotia. *Lucret.* 5, v. 10, 62.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 440.—*Strab.* 7.—*Liv.*—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 6.—*C. Nep.* 2, c. 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 495.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 6, v. 114.

Mŏlossia, or Molossis. *Vid.* Moloſſi.

Molossus, a ſon of Pyrrhus and Andromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and part of his dominions received the name of Moloſſia from him. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.——A ſirname of Jupiter in Epirus.——An Athenian general, &c. *Id. in Theſ.*——The father of Merion of Crete. *Vid.* Molus. *Homer. Od.* 6.

Molpadia, one of the Amazons, &c. *Plut.*

Molpus, an author who wrote an hiſtory of Lacedæmon.

Molus, a Cretan, father of Meriones. *Homer. Od.* 6.——A ſon of Deucalion.

Molycrion, a town of Æolia between the Evenus and Naupactum. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

Momemphis, a town of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

Momus, the god of pleaſantry among the ancients, ſon of Nox, according to Heſiod. He was continually employed in ſatirizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned to ridicule. He blamed Vulcan, becauſe in the human form which he had made of clay, he had not placed a window in his breaſt, by which whatever was done or thought there, might be eaſily brought to light. He cenſured the houſe which Minerva had made, becauſe the goddeſs had not made it moveable, by which means a bad neighbourhood might be avoided. In the bull which Neptune had produced, he obſerved that his blows might have been ſurer if his eyes had been placed nearer the horns. Venus herſelf was expoſed to his ſatire; and when the ſneering god had found no fault in the body of the naked goddeſs, he obſerved as ſhe retired, that the noiſe of her feet was too loud and greatly improper in the goddeſs of beauty. Theſe illiberal reflections upon the gods were the cauſe that Momus was driven from heaven. He is generally repreſented raiſing a maſk from his face, and holding a ſmall figure in his hand. *Heſiod. in Theog.*—*Lucian. in Herm.*

Mœra, a dog. *Vid.* Mera.

Mona, an iſland between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by a number of Druids. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the modern iſland of *Angleſey*, and by others, the iſland of *Man*. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.* c. 18, & 29.

Monæses, a king of Parthia who favored the cauſe of M. Antony againſt Auguſtus. *Horat.* 3, od. 6, c. 9.——A Parthian in the age of Mithridates, &c.

Monda, a river, between the Durius and Tagus, in Portugal. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.

Monēsus,

Monēsus, a general killed by Jaſon at Colchis, &c.

Monēta, a ſirname of Juno among the Romans. She received it becauſe ſhe adviſed them to ſacrifice a pregnant ſow to Cybele, to avert an earthquake. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 15.—*Livy* ſays, (7, c. 28.) that a temple was vowed to Juno, under this name, by the dictator Furius, when the Romans waged war againſt the Aurunci, and that the temple was raiſed to the goddeſs by the ſenate, on the ſpot where the houſe of Manlius Capitolinus had formerly ſtood.—*Suidas* however, ſays, that Juno was ſirnamed *Moneta*, from aſſuring the Romans, when in the war againſt Pyrrhus they complained of want of pecuniary reſources, that money could never fail to thoſe who cultivated juſtice.

Monĭma, a beautiful woman of Miletus, whom Mithridates the Great married. When his affairs grew deſperate, Mithridates ordered his wives to deſtroy themſelves; Monima attempted to ſtrangle herſelf, but when her efforts were unavailing, ſhe ordered one of her attendants to ſtab her. *Plut. in Luc.*

Monĭmus a philoſopher of Syracuſe.

Monŏdus, a ſon of Pruſias. He had one continued bone inſtead of a row of teeth, whence his name (μονος οδους). *Plin.* 7, c. 16.

Monœcus, a town and port of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple, whence he is called *Monœcius*. *Strab.* 4.

Monoleus, a lake of Æthiopia.

Monophĭlus, an eunuch of Mithridates. The king entruſted him with the care of one of his daughters; and the eunuch, when he ſaw the affairs of his maſter in a deſperate ſituation, ſtabbed her leſt ſhe ſhould fall into the enemy's hands, &c.

Mons sacer, a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired in a tumult, which was the cauſe of the election of the tribunes.

Mons sevērus, a mountain near Rome, &c.

Montānus, a poet who wrote in hexameter and elegiac verſes. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4. —An orator under Veſpaſian.——A favorite of Meſſalina.——One of the ſenators whom Domitian conſulted about boiling a turbot. *Juv.* 4.

Monophăge, ſacrifices in Ægina.

Monŷchus, a powerful giant, who could root up trees and hurl them like a javelin. He receives his name from his having the feet of a horſe, as the word implies. *Juv.* 1, v. 11.

Monŷma. *Vid.* Monima.

Monŷmus, a ſervant of Corinth, who, not being permitted by his maſter to follow Diogenes the cynic, pretended madneſs, and obtained his liberty. He became a great admirer of the philoſopher, and alſo of Crates, and even wrote ſomething in the form of facetious ſtories. *Diog. Laert.*

Mophis, an Indian prince conquered by Alexander.

Mopsium, a hill and town of Theſſaly, between Tempe and Lariſſa. *Liv.* 42.

Mopsopia, an antient name of Athens, from Mopſus one of its kings, and from thence the epithet of *Mopſopius* is often applied to an Athenian.

Mopsuhestia, or Mopsos, a town of Cilicia near the ſea. *Cic. Fam.* 3, c. 8.

Mopsus, a celebrated prophet, ſon of Manto and Apollo, during the Trojan war. He was conſulted by Amphimachus, king of Colophon, who wiſhed to know what ſucceſs would attend his arms in a war which he was going to undertake. He predicted the greateſt calamities; but Calchas, who had been a ſoothſayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war, promiſed the greateſt ſucceſſes. Amphimachus followed the opinion of Calchas, but the prediction of Mopſus was fully verified. This had ſuch an effect upon Calchas that he died ſoon after. His death is attributed by ſome to another mortification of the ſame nature. The two ſoothſayers, jealous of each other's fame, came to a trial of their ſkill in divination. Calchas firſt aſked his antagoniſt how many figs a neighbouring tree bore; ten thouſand except one, replied Mopſus, and one ſingle veſſel can contain them all. The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true. Mopſus, now, to try his adverſary, aſked him how many young ones a certain pregnant ſow would bring forth. Calchas confeſſed his ignorance, and Mopſus immediately ſaid, that the ſow would bring forth on the morrow ten young ones, of which only one ſhould be a male, all black, and that the females ſhould all be known by their white ſtreaks. The morrow proved the veracity of his prediction, and Calchas died by exceſs of the grief which his defeat produced. Mopſus after death was ranked among the gods; and had an oracle at Malia, celebrated for the true and deciſive anſwers which it gave. *Strab.* 9. —*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Ammian.* 14, c. 8.—*Plut. de orac. defect.*——A ſon of Ampyx and Chloris, born at Titareſſa in Theſſaly. He was the prophet and ſoothſayer of the Argonauts, and died at his return from Colchis by the bite of a ſerpent in Libya. Jaſon erected him a monument on the ſea ſhore, where afterwards the Africans built him a temple where he gave oracles. He has often been confounded with the ſon of Manto, as their profeſſions and their names

were alike. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 128, 173.—*Strab.* 9.——A ſhepherd of that name in *Virg. Ecl.*

MARGANTIUM (or IA), a town of Sicily, near the mouth of the Symethus. *Cic. in Ver.* 3, c. 18.

MORĬNI, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the ſhores of the Britiſh ocean. The ſhorteſt paſſage in Britain was from their territories. They were called *extremi hominum* by the Romans, becauſe ſituate on the extremities of Gaul. Their city, called *Morinorum caſtellum*, is now *Mount Caſſel*, in Artois; and *Morinorum civitas*, is *Terouenne*, on the Lis. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 726.—*Cæſ.* 4, *Bell. G.* 21.

MORITASGUS, a king of the Senones at the arrival of Cæſar in Gaul. *Cæſar. B. G.*

MORIUS, a river of Bœotia. *Plut.*

MORPHEUS, a miniſter of the god Somnus, who naturally imitated the grimaces, geſtures, words, and manners, of mankind. He is ſometimes called the god of ſleep. He is generally repreſented as a ſleeping child of a great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vaſe in one hand, and in the other are ſome poppies. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.

MORS, one of the infernal deities born of Night, without a father. She was worſhipped by the antients with great ſolemnity, and repreſented not as an actually exiſting power, but as an imaginary being. Euripides introduces her in one of his tragedies on the ſtage. The moderns repreſent her as a ſkeleton armed with a ſcythe and a ſcymetar.

MORTUUM MARE. *Vid.* Mare Mortuum.

MORYS, a Trojan killed by Meriones during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13, &c.

MOSA, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the German ocean, and now called the *Maeſe* or *Meuſe*. The bridge over it, *Moſæ pons*, is now ſuppoſed to be *Maeſtricht. Tacit. H.* 4, c. 66.

MOSCHA, now *Maſcat*, a port of Arabia on the Red ſea.

MOSCHI, a people of Aſia, at the weſt of the Caſpian ſea. *Sicla.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 270.

MOSCHION, a name common to four different writers whoſe compoſitions, character, and native place are unknown. Some fragments of their writings remain, ſome few verſes and a treatiſe *de morbis mulierum*, edited by Gesner, 4to. *Baſil.* 1566.

MOSCHUS, a Phœnician who wrote the hiſtory of his country in his own mother tongue.—— A philoſopher of Sidon. He is ſuppoſed to be the founder of anatomical philoſophy. *Strab.*——A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The ſweetneſs and elegance of his eclogues, which are ſtill extant, make the world regret the loſs of poetical pieces no ways inferior to the productions of Theocritus. The beſt edition of Moſchus with Bion is that of Heſkin, 8vo. Oxon. 1748.——A Greek rhetorician of Pergamus in the age of Horace, defended by Torquatus in an accuſation of having poiſoned ſome of his friends. *Horat.* 1, ep. 5, v. 9.

MOSELLA, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the Rhine, at Coblentz, and now called the *Moſelle.—Flor.* 3, c. 10.—*Tacit. An.* 13, c. 53.

MOSES, a celebrated legiſlator and general among the Jews, well known in ſacred hiſtory. He was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C. and after he had performed his miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Iſraelites through the Red ſea, and given them laws and ordinances, during their peregrination of 40 years in the wilderneſs of Arabia; he died at the age of 120. His writings have been quoted and commended by ſeveral of the heathen authors, who have diveſted themſelves of their prejudices againſt an Hebrew, and extolled his learning and the effects of his wiſdom. *Longinus.—Diod.* 1.

MOSYCHLUS, a mountain of Lemnos. *Nicand.*

MOSYNÆCI, a nation on the Euxine ſea, in whoſe territories the 10,000 Greeks ſtaid on their return from Cunaxa. *Xenoph.*

MOTHŌNE, a town of Magneſia, where Philip loſt one of his eyes. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 6. The word is oftener ſpelt Methone.

MOTYA, a town of Sicily, beſieged and taken by Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe.

MUCIĀNUS, a facetious and intriguing general under Otho and Vitellius, &c.

MUCIUS. *Vid.* Mutius.

MUCRÆ, a village of Samnium. *Ital.* 8, v. 565.

MULCĬBER, a ſirname of Vulcan, *(a mulcendo ferrum,)* from his occupation. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 5. *Vid.* Vulcanus.

MULŬCHA, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania. *Plin.* 5, c. 2.

MULVIUS PONS, a bridge on the Flaminian way, about one mile diſtant from Rome. *Mart.* 3, ep. 14.

L. MUMMIUS, a Roman conſul, ſent againſt the Achæans, whom he conquered, B. C. 147. He deſtroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the ſenate, and obtained the ſirname of *Achaicus* from his victories. He did not enrich himſelf with the ſpoils of the enemy, but returned home without any encreaſe of fortune. He was ſo unacquainted with the value of the paintings and works of the moſt celebrated artiſts of

of Greece, which were found in the plunder of Corinth, that he ſaid to thoſe who conveyed them to Rome, that if they loſt them or injured them, they ſhould make others in their ſtead. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 34, c. 7. l. 37, c. 1.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 24.——Publius, a man commended by C. Publicius for the verſatility of his mind, and the propriety of his manners. *Cic. de orat.* 2.——A Latin poet. *Macrobius.* 1. *Satur.* 10.——M. a prætor. *Cic. in Verr.*——Spurius, a brother of Achaicus before mentioned, diſtinguiſhed as an orator, and for his fondneſs for the ſtoic philoſophy. *Cic. ad Brut.* 25. *ad att.* 13, ep. 6.——A lieutenant of Craſſus defeated, &c. *Plut. in Craſſ.*——

MUNATIUS, PLANCUS, a conſul ſent to the rebellious army of Germanicus. He was almoſt killed by the incenſed ſoldiery, who ſuſpected that it was through him that they had not all been pardoned and indemnified by a decree of the ſenate. Calpurnius reſcued him from their fury.——An orator and diſciple of Cicero. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather bore the ſame name. He was with Cæſar in Gaul, and was made conſul with Brutus. He promiſed to favor the republican cauſe for ſome time, but he deſerted again to Cæſar. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favors of Octavius. His ſervices were great in the ſenate; for, through his influence and perſuaſion, that venerable body flattered the conqueror of Antony with the appellation of Auguſtus. He was rewarded with the office of cenſor. *Plut. in Ant.*——Gratus, a Roman knight who conſpired with Piſo againſt Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.—*Suet. in Aug.* 29.——A friend of Horace. 1. *ep.* 3, v. 31.

MUNDA, a ſmall town of Hiſpania Bætica, celebrated for a battle which was fought there on the 17th of March B. C. 45. between Cæſar and the republican forces of Rome, under Labienus and the ſons of Pompey. Cæſar obtained the victory after an obſtinate and bloody battle, and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic. Pompey loſt 30,000 men, and Cæſar only 1,000, and 500 wounded. *Sil. Ital.* 3, v. 400.—*Hirt. bell. Hiſp.* 27.—*Lucan.* 1.

MUNĪTUS, a ſon of Laodice the daughter of Priam by Acamas. He was entruſted to the care of Æthra as ſoon as born. *Parthen.* 16.

MUNŸCHIA (and Æ,) a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium, called after king *Munychus*, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whoſe honor he inſtituted feſtivals called *Munychia*. The temple was held ſo ſacred that whatever criminals fled there for refuge were pardoned. During the feſtivals they offered ſmall cakes which they called *amphiphontes*, απο του αμφιφαειν, *from ſhining all round*, becauſe there were lighted torches hung round when they were carried to the temple, or becauſe they were offered at the full moon, at which time the ſolemnity was obſerved. It was particularly in honor of Diana who is the ſame as the moon, becauſe it was full moon when Themiſtocles conquered the Perſian fleet at Salamis. The port of Munychia was well fortified, and of great conſequence; therefore the Lacedæmonians, when ſovereigns of Greece, always kept a regular garriſon there. *Plut.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 709.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.

MURÆNA, a celebrated Roman left at the head of the armies of the republic in Aſia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with ſucceſs, but ſoon after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. He commanded one of the wings of Sylla's army at the battle againſt Archelaus near Chæronea. He was ably defended in an oration by Cicero, when his character was attacked and cenſured. *Cic. pro Mur.*—*Appian. de Mithrid.*——A man put to death for conſpiring againſt Auguſtus, B. C. 22.

MURCUS, an enemy of the triumvirate of J. Cæſar.——Statius, a man who murdered Piſo in Veſta's temple in Nero's reign. *Tacit. H.* 1, c. 43.

MURGANTIA, a town of Samnium. *Liv.* 25, c. 27.

MURRHĒNUS, a friend of Turnus killed by Æneas, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 529.

MURSA, now *Eſſek*, a town of Hungary, where the Drave falls into the Danube.

MURTIA, or MYRTIA, (*a* μυρτος), a ſirname of Venus, becauſe ſhe preſided over the *myrtle*. This goddeſs was the patron of idleneſs and cowardice. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 32.

MUS, a Roman conſul. *Vid.* Decius.

MUSA ANTONIUS, a freedman and phyſician of Auguſtus. He cured his imperial maſter of a dangerous diſeaſe under which he labored, by recommending to him the uſe of the cold bath. He was greatly rewarded for this celebrated cure. He was honored with a brazen ſtatue by the Roman ſenate, which was placed near that of Æſculapius, and Auguſtus permitted him to wear a golden ring, and to be exempted from all taxes. He was not ſo ſucceſsful in recommending the uſe of the cold bath to Marcellus, as he had been to Auguſtus, and his illuſtrious patient died under his care. The cold bath was for a long time

discontinued, till Charmis of Marseilles introduced it again, and convinced the world of its great benefits. Musa was brother to Euphorbus the physician of king Juba. Two small treatises, *de herbâ Botanicâ*, and *de tuendâ Valetudine*, are supposed to be the productions of his pen.——A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. She attempted to recover her father's kingdom from the Romans, but to no purpose, though Cæsar espoused her cause. *Patere.* 2.—*Suet in Cæs.*

Musæ, certain goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number; Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Some suppose that there were only three muses, Melete, Mneme, and Aœde; others four, Telxiope, Aœde, Arche, Melete. They were, according to others, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, from which circumstance they are called *Pierides*. The name of Pierides might probably be derived from mount Pierus where they were born. They have been severally called *Castalides*, *Aganippedes*, *Lebethrides*, *Aonides*, *Heliconiades*, &c. from the places where they were worshipped, or over which they presided. Apollo, who was the patron and the conductor of the muses, has received the name of *Musagetes*, or leader of the muses. The same surname was also given to Hercules. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c. were sacred to the muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins. They were fond of solitude, and commonly appeared in different attire according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. [*Vid. Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, &c.*] Sometimes they were represented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connexion which exists between the liberal arts and sciences. The muses sometimes appear with wings, because by the assistance of wings they freed themselves from the violence of Pyrenæus. Their contest with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid. Pierides.*] The worship of the muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. No sacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poet ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddesses who presided over verse. There were festivals instituted in their honor in several parts of Greece, especially among the Thespians, every fifth year. The Macedonians observed also a festival in honor of Jupiter and the muses. It had been instituted by king Archelaus, and it was celebrated with stage plays, games, and different exhibitions, which continued nine days according to the number of the muses. *Plut. Erot.*—*Pollux.*—*Æschin. in Tim.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 310.—*Homer. Hymn. Mus.*—*Juv.* 7.—*Diod.* 1.—*Martial.* 4, ep. 14.

Musæus, an ancient Greek poet, supposed to have been son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1410 years before the Christian era. Virgil has paid great honor to his memory by placing him in the Elysian fields attended by a great multitude, and taller by the head than his followers. None of the poet's compositions are extant. The elegant poem of the loves of Leander and Hero was written by a Musæus who flourished in the fourth century, according to the more received opinions. Among the good editions of Musæus two may be selected as the best, that of Rover 8vo. L. Bat. 1727; and that of Schroder, 8vo. Leovard, 1743. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 677.—*Diog.*——A Latin poet whose compositions were very obscene. *Martial.* 12, ep. 96.——A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

Musonius Rufus, a stoic philosopher of Etruria in the reign of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 81.

Mustēla, a man greatly esteemed by Cicero. *Ad Attic.* 12.——A gladiator. *Cic.*

Muthullus, a river of Numidia. *Sallust. Jug.* 48.

Mutia, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola and sister of Metelius Celer. She was Pompey's third wife. Her incontinent behaviour so disgusted her husband that at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her, though she had borne him three children. She afterwards married M. Scaurus. Augustus greatly esteemed her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A wife of Julius Cæsar beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet. in Cæs.* 50.——The mother of Augustus.

Mutia Lex, the same as that which was enacted by Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, A. U. C. 657. *Vid.* Licinia Lex.

Mutiça, or Mutyce, a town of Sicily west of the cape Pachynus. *Cic. in Ver.* 3, c. 43.

Mutilia, a woman intimate with Livia Augusta. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 12.

Mutĭna, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, where M. Antony besieged D. Brutus whom the consuls Pansa and Hirtius delivered. Two battles on the fifteenth of April B. C. 43, were fought, in which Antony was defeated, and at last obliged to retire. Mutina is now called *Modena*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 41. l. 7, v. 872.—*Sil.* 8, v. 592.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 822.—*Cic. Fam.* 10, ep. 14 *Brut.* ep. 5.

Mutīnes, one of Annibal's generals who was honored with the freedom of Rome, on delivering up Agrigentum. *Liv.* 25, c. 41. l. 27, c. 5.

Mutinus. *Vid.* Mutunus.

Mutius, the father-in-law of C. Marius. ——A Roman who ſaved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the purſuits of his enemies in a load of ſtraw. ——A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whoſe means he was raiſed to the office of a tribune. ——C. Scævola, ſirnamed *Cordus*, became famous for his courage and intrepidity. When Porſenna, king of Etruria, had beſieged Rome to reinſtate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from ſo dangerous an enemy. He diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Tuſcan, and as he could fluently ſpeak the language, he gained an eaſy introduction into the camp, and ſoon into the royal tent. Porſenna ſat alone with his ſecretary, when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately ruſhed upon the ſecretary, and ſtabbed him to the heart, miſtaking him for his royal maſter. This occaſioned a noiſe; and Mutius, unable to eſcape, was ſeized and brought before the king. He gave no anſwer to the enquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals and ſternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himſelf had conſpired againſt his life, and entered his camp in diſguiſe, determined either to deſtroy him, or periſh in the attempt. This extraordinary confeſſion aſtoniſhed Porſenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the ſirname of *Scævola*, becauſe he had loſt the uſe of his right hand by burning it in the preſence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. in Par.* —*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Liv.* 2, c. 12.——Q. Scævola, a Roman conſul. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Marſian war. He is highly commended by Cicero, whom he inſtructed in the ſtudy of civil law. *Cic.*—*Plut.*——Another appointed proconſul of Aſia, which he governed with ſo much popularity, that he was generally propoſed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation. Cicero ſpeaks of him as eloquent, learned, and ingenious, equally eminent as an orator and as a lawyer. He was murdered in the temple of Veſta, during the civil war of Marius and Sylla, 82 years before Chriſt. *Plut.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 48.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 22.

Mutūnus, or Mutīnus, a deity among the Romans, much the ſame as the Priapus of the Greeks. The Roman matrons, and particularly new married women, diſgraced themſelves by the obſcene ceremonies which cuſtom obliged them to obſerve before the ſtatue of this impure deity. *Auguſt. de Civ. D.* 4, c. 9. l. 6, c. 9.—*Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

Mutuscæ, a town of Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

Muzeris, a town of India, now *Vizindruk*. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.

Myagrus or Myodes, a divinity among the Egyptians. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and ſerpents. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 26.

Mȳcălē, a celebrated magician, who boaſted that he could draw down the moon from her orb. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263.—— A city and promontory of Aſia Minor oppoſite Samos, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Perſians on the 22d of September 479 B. C. the ſame day that Mardonius was defeated at Platæa. The Perſians were about 100,000 men, that had juſt returned from the unſucceſsful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They had drawn their ſhips to the ſhore and fortified themſelves, as if determined to ſupport a ſiege. They ſuffered the Greeks to diſembark from their fleet without the leaſt moleſtation, and were ſoon obliged to give way before the cool and reſolute intrepidity of an inferior number of men. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, ſlaughtered ſome thouſands of the enemy, burned their camp, and ſailed back to Samos with an immenſe booty, in which were ſeventy cheſts of money among other very valuable things. *Herodot.*—*Juſtin.* 2. c. 14.—*Diod.* ——A woman's name. *Juv.* 4, v. 141.

Mycalessus, an inland town of Bœotia, where Ceres had a temple. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.

Mȳcēnæ, a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, built by Perſeus, ſon of Danae. It was ſituate on a ſmall river at the eaſt of the Inachus, about 50 ſtadia from Argos, and received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, whoſe monarchs reigned in the following order; Acriſius 1344 B. C. Perſeus, Electryon, Mæſtor and Sthenelus; and Sthenelus alone for eight years; Atreus and Thyeſtes, Agamemnon, Ægyſthus, Oreſtes, Æpytus, who was diſpoſſeſſed 1104 B.C. on the return of the Heraclidæ. The town of Mycenæ was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives B. C. 568; and it was almoſt unknown where it ſtood in the age of the geographer Strabo. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Strab.* 8. —*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3. The word *Mycenæus* is uſed for Agamemnon as he was one of the kings of Mycenæ.

diſcontinued, till Charmis of Marſeilles introduced it again, and convinced the world of its great benefits. Muſa was brother to Euphorbus the phyſician of king Juba. Two ſmall treatiſes, *de herbâ Botanicâ*, and *de tuendâ Valetudine*, are ſuppoſed to be the productions of his pen.——A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. She attempted to recover her father's kingdom from the Romans, but to no purpoſe, though Cæſar eſpouſed her cauſe. *Patere.* 2.—*Suet in Cæſ.*

Musæ, certain goddeſſes who preſided over poetry, muſic, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, and were nine in number; Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Some ſuppoſe that there were only three muſes, Melete, Mneme, and Aœde; others four, Telxiope, Aœde, Arche, Melete. They were, according to others, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, from which circumſtance they are called *Pierides*. The name of Pierides might probably be derived from mount Pierus where they were born. They have been ſeverally called *Caſtalides*, *Aganippedes*, *Lebethrides*, *Aonides*, *Heliconiades*, &c. from the places where they were worſhipped, or over which they preſided. Apollo, who was the patron and the conductor of the muſes, has received the name of *Muſagetes*, or leader of the muſes. The ſame ſirname was alſo given to Hercules. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnaſſus, &c. were ſacred to the muſes. They were generally repreſented as young, beautiful, and modeſt virgins. They were fond of ſolitude, and commonly appeared in different attire according to the arts and ſciences over which they preſided. [*Vid. Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, &c.*] Sometimes they were repreſented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indiſſoluble connexion which exiſts between the liberal arts and ſciences. The muſes ſometimes appear with wings, becauſe by the aſſiſtance of wings they freed themſelves from the violence of Pyrenæus. Their conteſt with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid. Pierides.*] The worſhip of the muſes was univerſally eſtabliſhed, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Theſſaly, and Italy. No ſacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poet ever began a poem without a ſolemn invocation to the goddeſſes who preſided over verſe. There were feſtivals inſtituted in their honor in ſeveral parts of Greece, eſpecially among the Theſpians, every fifth year. The Macedonians obſerved alſo a feſtival in honor of Jupiter and the muſes. It had been inſtituted by king Archelaus, and it was celebrated with ſtage plays, games, and different exhibitions, which continued nine days according to the number of the muſes. *Plut. Erot.—Pollux.—Æſchin. in Tim.—Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 21.—*Heſiod. Theog.—Virg. Æn.—Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 310.—*Homer. Hymn. Muſ.—Juv.* 7.—*Diod.* 1.—*Martial.* 4, ep. 14.

Musæus, an ancient Greek poet, ſuppoſed to have been ſon or diſciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1410 years before the Chriſtian era. Virgil has paid great honor to his memory by placing him in the Elyſian fields attended by a great multitude, and taller by the head than his followers. None of the poet's compoſitions are extant. The elegant poem of the loves of Leander and Hero was written by a Muſæus who floriſhed in the fourth century, according to the more received opinions. Among the good editions of Muſæus two may be ſelected as the beſt, that of Rover 8vo. L. Bat. 1727; and that of Schroder, 8vo. Leovard, 1743. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 677.—*Diog.*——A Latin poet whoſe compoſitions were very obſcene. *Martial.* 12, ep. 96.——A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

Musonius Rufus, a ſtoic philoſopher of Etruria in the reign of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 81.

Mustēla, a man greatly eſteemed by Cicero. *Ad Attic.* 12.——A gladiator. *Cic.*

Muthullus, a river of Numidia. *Salluſt. Jug.* 48.

Mutia, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola and ſiſter of Metelius Celer. She was Pompey's third wife. Her incontinent behaviour ſo diſguſted her huſband that at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her, though ſhe had borne him three children. She afterwards married M. Scaurus. Auguſtus greatly eſteemed her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A wife of Julius Cæſar beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 50.——The mother of Auguſtus.

Mutia Lex, the ſame as that which was enacted by Licinius Craſſus, and Q. Mutius, A. U. C. 657. *Vid.* Licinia Lex.

Mutiça, or Mutyce, a town of Sicily weſt of the cape Pachynus. *Cic. in Ver.* 3, c. 43.

Mutilia, a woman intimate with Livia Auguſta. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 12.

Mutĭna, a Roman colony of Ciſalpine Gaul, where M. Antony beſieged D. Brutus whom the conſuls Panſa and Hirtius delivered. Two battles on the fifteenth of April B. C. 43, were fought, in which Antony was defeated, and at laſt obliged to retire. Mutina is now called *Modena*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 41. l. 7, v. 872.—*Sil.* 8, v. 592.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 822.—*Cic. Fam.* 10, ep. 14 *Brut.* ep. 5.

Mutīnes,

MUTĪNES, one of Annibal's generals who was honored with the freedom of Rome, on delivering up Agrigentum. *Liv.* 25, c. 41. l. 27, c. 5.

MUTINUS. *Vid.* Mutunus.

MUTIUS, the father-in-law of C. Marius. ——A Roman who ſaved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the purſuits of his enemies in a load of ſtraw. ——A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whoſe means he was raiſed to the office of a tribune. ——C. Scævola, ſirnamed *Cordus*, became famous for his courage and intrepidity. When Porſenna, king of Etruria, had beſieged Rome to reinſtate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from ſo dangerous an enemy. He diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Tuſcan, and as he could fluently ſpeak the language, he gained an eaſy introduction into the camp, and ſoon into the royal tent. Porſenna ſat alone with his ſecretary, when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately ruſhed upon the ſecretary, and ſtabbed him to the heart, miſtaking him for his royal maſter. This occaſioned a noiſe; and Mutius, unable to eſcape, was ſeized and brought before the king. He gave no anſwer to the enquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals and ſternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himſelf had conſpired againſt his life, and entered his camp in diſguiſe, determined either to deſtroy him, or periſh in the attempt. This extraordinary confeſſion aſtoniſhed Porſenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the ſirname of *Scævola*, becauſe he had loſt the uſe of his right hand by burning it in the preſence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. in Par.* —*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Liv.* 2, c. 12.——Q. Scævola, a Roman conſul. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Marſian war. He is highly commended by Cicero, whom he inſtructed in the ſtudy of civil law. *Cic.*—*Plut.*——Another appointed proconſul of Aſia, which he governed with ſo much popularity, that he was generally propoſed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation. Cicero ſpeaks of him as eloquent, learned, and ingenious, equally eminent as an orator and as a lawyer. He was murdered in the temple of Veſta, during the civil war of Marius and Sylla, 82 years before Chriſt. *Plut.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 48.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 22.

MUTŪNUS, or MUTĪNUS, a deity among the Romans, much the ſame as the Priapus of the Greeks. The Roman matrons, and particularly new married women, diſgraced themſelves by the obſcene ceremonies which cuſtom obliged them to obſerve before the ſtatue of this impure deity. *Auguſt. de Civ. D.* 4, c. 9. l. 6, c. 9.—*Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

MUTUSCÆ, a town of Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

MUZERIS, a town of India, now *Vizindruk*. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.

MYAGRUS or MYODES, a divinity among the Egyptians. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and ſerpents. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 26.

MŸCĂLE, a celebrated magician, who boaſted that he could draw down the moon from her orb. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263.—— A city and promontory of Aſia Minor oppoſite Samos, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Perſians on the 22d of September 479 B. C. the ſame day that Mardonius was defeated at Platæa. The Perſians were about 100,000 men, that had juſt returned from the unſucceſsful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They had drawn their ſhips to the ſhore and fortified themſelves, as if determined to ſupport a ſiege. They ſuffered the Greeks to diſembark from their fleet without the leaſt moleſtation, and were ſoon obliged to give way before the cool and reſolute intrepidity of an inferior number of men. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, ſlaughtered ſome thouſands of the enemy, burned their camp, and ſailed back to Samos with an immenſe booty, in which were ſeventy cheſts of money among other very valuable things. *Herodot.*—*Juſtin.* 2. c. 14.—*Diod.* ——A woman's name. *Juv.* 4, v. 141.

MYCALESSUS, an inland town of Bœotia, where Ceres had a temple. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.

MŸCĒNÆ, a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, built by Perſeus, ſon of Danae. It was ſituate on a ſmall river at the eaſt of the Inachus, about 50 ſtadia from Argos, and received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, whoſe monarchs reigned in the following order; Acriſius 1344 B. C. Perſeus, Electryon, Mæſtor and Sthenelus; and Sthenelus alone for eight years; Atreus and Thyeſtes, Agamemnon, Ægyſthus, Oreſtes, Ægyſtus, who was diſpoſſeſſed 1104 B.C. on the return of the Heraclidæ. The town of Mycenæ was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives B. C. 568; and it was almoſt unknown where it ſtood in the age of the geographer Strabo. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Strab.* 8. —*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3. The word *Mycenæus* is uſed for Agamemnon as he was one of the kings of Mycenæ.

Mycēnis, (*idis*,) a name applied to Iphigenia as residing at Mycenæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 34.

Mycerīnus, a son of Cheops, king of Egypt. After the death of his father he reigned with great justice and moderation. *Herodot.* 2, c. 129.

Myciberna, a town of the Hellespont. *Diod.* 12.

Mycithus, a servant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium. He was entrusted with the care of the kingdom, and of the children of the deceased prince, and he exercised his power with such fidelity and moderation that he acquired the esteem of all the citizens, and at last restored the kingdom to his master's children when come to years of maturity, and retired to peace and solitude with a small portion. He is called by some Micalus. *Justin.* 4, c. 2.

Mycon, a celebrated painter who with others assisted in making and perfecting the *Poecile* of Athens. *Plin.* 33 & 35.——A youth of Athens changed into a poppy by Ceres.

Mycŏnos, (*or* e,) one of the Cyclades between Delos and Icaria, which received its name from Myconus, an unknown person. It is about three miles at the east of Delos, and is thirty-six miles in circumference. It remained long uninhabited on account of the frequent earthquakes to which it was subject. Some suppose that the giants whom Hercules killed were buried under that island, whence arose the proverb of *every thing is under Mycone*, applied to those who treat of different subjects under one and the same title, as if none of the defeated giants had been buried under no other island or mountain about Mycone. Strabo observes, and his testimony is supported by that of modern travellers, that the inhabitants of Mycone became bald very early, even at the age of 20 or 25, from which circumstance they were called by way of contempt, *the bald heads of Mycone*. Pliny says, that the children of the place were always born without hair. The island was poor, and the inhabitants very avaricious; whence Archilochus reproached a certain Pericles, that he came to a feast like a Myconian, that is, without previous invitation. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 11, c. 37. l. 12, c. 7. l. 14, c. 1.—*Athen.* 1.—*Thucyd.* 3, c. 29.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

Mydon, one of the Trojan chiefs who defended Troy against the Greeks. He was killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Myēnus, a mountain of Ætolia. *Plut. de Flum.*

Myecphŏris, a town in Egypt, in a small island near Bubastis.

Mygdon, a brother of Amycus, killed in a war against Hercules.——A brother of Hecuba. *Vid.* Mygdonus.

Mygdŏnia, a small province of Macedonia near Thrace, between the rivers Axius and Strymon. The inhabitants, called *Mygdones*, migrated into Asia, and settled near Troas, where the country received the name of their antient habitation. Cybele was called *Mygdonia*, from the worship she received in Mygdonia in Phrygia. *Horat.* 2, od. 12, v. 22. l. 3, od. 16, v. 41.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 45.——A small province of Mesopotamia bears also the name of Mygdonia, and was probably peopled by a Macedonian colony. *Flacc.* 3, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 20.—*Horat.* 2, od. 12.

Mygdonus, or Mygdon, a brother of Hecuba, Priam's wife, who reigned in part of Thrace. His son Corœbus was called *Mygdonides* from him. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.—*Homer. Il.* 3.——A small river runing through Mesopotamia.

Mylassa (*orum*), a town of Caria. *Liv.* 38, c. 39.

Myle or Mylas, a small river on the east of Sicily, with a town of the same name. *Liv.* 24, c. 30 & 31.—*Suet. Aug.* 16.——Also a town of Thessaly, now *Malazzo*. *Liv.* 42, c. 54.

Myles, a son of Lelex.

Mylitta, a firname of Venus among the Assyrians, in whose temples all the women were obliged to prostitute themselves to strangers. *Herodot.* 1, c. 131 & 199.—*Strab.* 16.

Myndus, a maritime town of Caria near Halicarnassus. *Cic. Fam.* 3, ep. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 16.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Mynes, a prince of Lyrnessus, who married Briseis. He was killed by Achilles, and his wife became the property of the conqueror. *Homer. Il.* 3.

Myniæ. *Vid.* Minyæ.

Myŏnia, a town of Phocis. *Paus.*

Myonnesus, a town and promontory of Ionia, now *Jalanghi-Liman*. *Liv.* 37, c. 13 & 27.

Myra, (*orum* or æ), a town of Lycia on a high hill, two miles from the sea. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Strab.* 14.

Myriandros, a town of Seleucia in Syria, on the bay of Issus, which is sometimes called *Sinus Myriandricus*. *Liv.* 2, c. 108.

Myrīna, a maritime town of Æolia, called also *Sebastopolis*, and now *Sanderlic*. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 47.—*Liv.* 33, c. 30.—*Strab.* 13.——A queen of the Amazons, &c. *Dion.* 4.——A town of Lemnos, now *Palio Castro*. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A town of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake in Trajan's reign.——The wife of Thoas king

king of Lemnos, by whom she had Hipsipyle.

Myrīnus, a surname of Apollo, from Myrina in Æolia, where he was worshipped. ——A gladiator. *Mart.* 12, c. 29.

Myriœ, a town of Arcadia, called also Megalopolis.

Myrlææ or Apamea, a town of Bithynia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Myrmecĭdes, an artist of Miletus mentioned as making chariots so small that they could be covered by the wing of a fly. He also inscribed an elegiac distich on a grain of Indian sesamum. *Cic.* 4. *Acad.* —*Ælian. V. H.* 1.

Myrmĭdŏnes, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. They received their name from Myrmidon, a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa, who married one of the daughters of Æolus, son of Helen. His son Actor married Ægina, the daughter of the Asopus. He gave his name to his subjects, who dwelt near the river Peneus in Thessaly. According to some, the Myrmidons received their name from their having been originally ants, μυρμηκες. [*Vid. Æacus.*] According to Strabo, they received it from their industry, because they imitated the diligence of the ants, and like them were indefatigable, and were continually employed in cultivating the earth. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 654.—*Strab.*—*Hygin.* fab 52.

Myron, a tyrant of Sicyon.——A man of Priene, who wrote an history of Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 6.——A celebrated statuary of Greece, peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He made a cow so much resembling life, that even bulls were deceived and approached her as if alive, as is frequently mentioned by many epigrams in the Anthologia. He flourished about 442 years before Christ. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, v. 319.—*Paus.*—*Juv.* 8. —*Propert.* 2, el. 41.

Myronianus, an historian. *Diog.*

Myronides, an Athenian general, who conquered the Thebans. *Polyæn.*

Myrrha, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. She became enamoured of her father, and introduced herself into his bed unknown. She had a son by him, called Adonis. When Cinyras was apprized of the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, and Myrrha fled into Arabia, where she was changed into a tree called myrrh. *Hygin.* fab. 58 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 298.—*Plut. in Par.*

Myrsĭlus, a son of Myrsus, the last of the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia. He is also called Candaules. *Vid.* Candaules.

Myrsus, the father of Candaules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A Greek historian in the age of Solon.

Myrtale, a courtezan of Rome, mistress to the poet Horace. 1. od. 33.

Myrtea, a surname of Venus. *Vid.* Murtia.

Myrtĭlus, a son of Mercury and Phaetusa or Cleobule, arm bearer to Œnomaus, king of Pisa. He was so experienced in riding and in the management of horses, that he rendered those of Œnomaus the swiftest in all Greece. His infidelity proved at last fatal to him. Œnomaus had been informed by an oracle, that his daughter Hippodamia's husband should cause his death, and on that account he resolved to marry her only to him who should overcome him in a chariot race. This seemed totally impossible, and to render it more terrible, Œnomaus declared that death would be the consequence of a defeat in the suitors. The charms of Hippodamia were so great that many sacrificed their life in the fruitless endeavour to obtain her hand. Pelops, at last presented himself, undaunted at the fate of those who had gone before him, but before he entered the course he bribed Myrtilus, and assured him that he should share Hippodamia's favors if he returned victorious from the race. Myrtilus, who was enamoured of Hippodamia, gave an old chariot to Œnomaus, which broke in the course and caused his death. Pelops gained the victory, and married Hippodamia; and when Myrtilus had the audacity to claim the reward promised to his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea, where he perished. The body of Myrtilus, according to some, was carried by the waves to the sea shore, where he received an honorable burial, and as he was the son of Mercury, he was made a constellation. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 84 & 224.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollon.* 1.

Myrtis, a Greek woman who distinguished herself by her poetical talents. She flourished about 500 years B. C. and instructed the celebrated Corinna in the several rules of versification. Pindar himself, as some report, was also one of her pupils.

Myrtōum Mare, a part of the Ægean sea, which lies between Eubœa, Attica, and Peloponnesus, as far as cape Malea. It receives this name from *Myrto*, a woman, or from *Myrtos*, a small island opposite to Carystos in Eubœa; or from Myrtilus, the son of Mercury, who was drowned there, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 84.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Myrtuntium, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Epirus between the bay of Ambracia and Leucas.

Myrtūsa, a mountain of Libya. *Callim. in Apoll.*

Mys, (*myos*), an artist famous in working

ing and poliſhing ſilver. He beautifully repreſented the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, on a ſhield in the hands of Minerva's ſtatue made by Phidias. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 28.—*Martial.* 8, ep. 34 & 51. l. 14, ep. 93.—*Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 14.

Myscellus, or Miscellus, a native of Achaia, who founded Crotona in Italy, according to an oracle, which told him to build a city where he found rain with fine weather. The meaning of the oracle long perplexed him till he found a beautiful woman all in tears in Italy, which circumſtance he interpreted in his favor. According to ſome Myſcellus, who was the ſon of Hercules, went out of Argos, without the permiſſion of the magiſtrates, for which he was condemned to death. The judges had put each a black ball as a ſign of condemnation, but Hercules changed them all and made them white, and had his ſon acquitted, upon which Myſcellus left Greece and came to Italy, where he built Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19.—*Strab.* 6 & 8.

Mysia, a country of Aſia minor, generally divided into major and minor. Myſia minor was bounded on the north and weſt by the Propontis and Bithynia, and Phrygia on the ſouthern and eaſtern borders. Myſia major had Æolia on the ſouth, the Ægean on the weſt, and Phrygia on the north and eaſt. Its chief cities were Cyzicum, Lampſacus, &c. The inhabitants were once very warlike, but they greatly degenerated; and the words *Myſorum ultimus* were emphatically uſed to ſignify a perſon of no merit. The antients generally hired them to attend their funétions as mourners, becauſe they were naturally melancholy and inclined to ſhed tears. They were once governed by monarchs. They are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the Myſians of Europe, a nation which inhabited that part of Thrace which was ſituate between mount Hæmus and the Danube. *Strab.*—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Cic. in Verr. Flacc.* 27.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Appian. in Mithrid.*——A feſtival in honor of Ceres, ſirnamed Myſia from Myſias, an Argive, who raiſed her a temple near Pallene in Achaia. Some derive the word απο του μυσιαν, *to cloy* or *ſatisfy*, becauſe Ceres was the firſt who ſatisfied the wants of men by giving them corn. The feſtival continued during ſeven days, &c.

Mystes, a ſon of the poet Valgius, whoſe early death was ſo lamented by the father that Horace wrote an ode to allay the grief of his friend. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.

Myson, a native of Sparta, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. When Anacharſis conſulted the oracle of Apollo, to know which was the wiſeſt man in Greece, he received for anſwer, he who is now ploughing his fields. This was Myſon. *Diog. in Vit.*

Mythecus, a ſophiſt of Syracuſe. He ſtudied cookery, and when he thought himſelf ſufficiently ſkilled in dreſſing meat, he went to Sparta, where he gained much practice, eſpecially among the younger citizens. He was ſoon after expelled the city by the magiſtrates, who obſerved that the aid of Mythecus was unneceſſary, as hunger was the beſt ſeaſoning.

Mytilene. *Vid.* Mitylene.

Myus, *(Myuntis)*, a town of Ionia on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony. It is one of the 12 capital cities of Ionia, ſituate at the diſtance of about 30 ſtadia from the mouth of the Mæander. Artaxerxes, king of Perſia, gave it to Themiſtocles to maintain him in meat. Magneſia was to ſupport him in bread, and Lampſacus in wine. *C. Nep. in Themiſ.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142. *Diod.* 11.

Nabazanes, an officer of Darius 3d. at the battle of Iſſus. He conſpired with Beſſus to murder his royal maſter, either to obtain the favor of Alexander, or to ſeize the kingdom. He was pardoned by Alexander. *Curt.* 3, &c.—*Diod.* 17.

Năbăthæa, a country of Arabia, of which the capital was called Petra. The word is often applied to any of the eaſtern countries of the world by the poets, and ſeems to be derived from Nabath the ſon of Iſmael. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 61. l. 5, v. 163.—*Strab.* 16.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 63.—*Juv.* 11, v. 126.

Năbis, a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæmon, who in all acts of cruelty and oppreſſion ſurpaſſed a Phalaris or a Dionyſius. His houſe was filled with flatterers and with ſpies, who were continually employed in watching the words and the actions of his ſubjects. When he had exerciſed every art in plundering the citizens of Sparta, he made a ſtatue, which in reſemblance was like his wife, and was cloathed in the moſt magnificent apparel, and whenever any one refuſed to deliver up his riches, the tyrant led him to the ſtatue, which immediately, by means of ſecret ſprings, ſeized him in its

its arms, and tormented him in the moſt exciciating manner with bearded points and prickles, hid under the cloaths. To render his tyranny more popular, Nabis made an alliance with Flaminius, the Roman general, and purſued with the moſt inveterate enmity the war which he had undertaken againſt the Achæans. He beſieged Gythium, and defeated Philopœmen in a naval battle. His triumph was ſhort, the general of the Achæans ſoon repaired his loſſes, and Nabis was defeated in an engagement, and treacherouſly murdered as he attempted to ſave his life by flight, B. C. 192, after an uſurpation of 14 years. *Polyb.* 13.—*Juſtin.* 30 & 31.—*Plut. in Phil.*—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 8.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.——A prieſt of Jupiter Ammon, killed in the ſecond Punic war, as he fought againſt the Romans. *Sil.* 15, v. 672.

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylon, after the diviſion of the Aſſyrian monarchy. From him the *Nabonaſſarean epoch* received its name, agreeing with the year of the world 3237, or 746, B. C.

NACRI CAMPI, a place of Gallia Togata near Mutina. *Liv.* 41, c. 18.

NADAGARA. *Vid.* Nargara.

NÆNIA, the goddeſs of funerals at Rome, whoſe temple was without the gates of the city. The ſongs which were ſung at funerals were alſo called *nænia*. They were generally filled with the praiſes of the deceaſed, but ſometimes they were ſo unmeaning and improper, that the word became proverbial to ſignify nonſenſe. *Varro.*—*Plaut. Aſin.* 41, c. 1, v. 63.

CN. NÆVIUS, a Latin poet in the firſt Punic war. He was originally in the Roman armies, but afterwards he applied himſelf to ſtudy, and wrote comedies, beſides a poetical account of the firſt Punic war in which he had ſerved. His ſatirical diſpoſition diſpleaſed the conſul Metellus, who drove him from Rome. He paſſed the reſt of his life in Utica, where he died, about 203 years before the Chriſtian era. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 1. *de Senect.*—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 53.——A tribune of the people at Rome, who accuſed Scipio Africanus of extortion.——An augur in the reign of Tarquin. To convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, he cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Tarquin rewarded his merit by erecting him a ſtatue in the *comitium* which was ſtill in being in the age of Auguſtus. The razor and flint were buried near it under an altar, and it was uſual among the Romans to make witneſſes in civil cauſes ſwear near it. This miraculous event of cutting a flint with a razor, though believed by ſome writers, is treated as fabulous and improbable by Cicero, who, himſelf, had been an augur. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 36.—*Cic. de divin.* 1.

NÆVŎLUS, an infamous pimp in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 9, v. 1.

NAHARVALI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Germ.* 43.

NĀĬĂDES or NAIDES, certain inferior deities who preſided over rivers, ſprings, wells, and fountains. The Naiades generally inhabited the country, and reſorted to the woods or meadows near the ſtream over which they preſided, whence the name (ναειν *to flow.*) They are repreſented as young and beautiful virgins, often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a ſtream of water. Ægle was the faireſt of the Naiades, according to Virgil. They were held in great veneration among the ancients, and often ſacrifices of goats and lambs, were offered to them with libations of wine, honey, and oil. Sometimes they received only offerings of milk, fruit, and flowers. *Vid.* Nymphæ. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328.—*Homer. Od.* 13.

NAIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus by Magnes. *Apollod.* 1. c. 9.——A nymph, mother by Bucolion of Ægeſus and Pedaſus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A nymph in an iſland of the Red ſea, who by her incantations turned to fiſhes all thoſe who approached her reſidence after ſhe had admitted them to her embraces. She was herſelf changed into a fiſh by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 49, &c.——The word is uſed for water by Tibull. 3, 7.

NAISSUS or NÆSSUS, now *Niſſa*, a town of Mœſia, the birth-place of Conſtantine, aſcribed by ſome to Illyricum or Thrace.

NANTUATES, a people of Gaul near the Alps. *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, c. 1.

NAPATA, a town of Æthiopia.

NAPÆÆ, certain divinities among the ancients who preſided over the hills and woods of the country. Some ſuppoſe that they were tutelary deities of the fountains and the Naiades of the ſea. Their name is derived from ναπη, *a grove. Virg. G.* 4, v. 535.

NAPHĬLUS, a river of Peloponneſus falling into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8.

NAR, now *Nera*, a river of Umbria, whoſe waters, famous for their ſulphureous properties, paſs through the lake Velinus, and iſſuing from thence with great rapidity fall into the Tiber. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 4.

NARBO MARTIUS, now *Narbonne*, a town of Gaul founded by the conſul Marcius, A. U. C. 634. It became the capital of

of a large province of Gaul, which obtained the name of Gallia *Narbonenſis*. *Paterc.* 1, c. 15. l. 2, c. 8.—*Plin.* 3.

Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four great diviſions of ancient Gaul, was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgicum, and the Mediterranean, and contained the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, and Savoy.

Narcæus, a ſon of Bacchus and Phyſcoa. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 15.

Narcissus, a beautiful youth, ſon of Cephiſus and the nymph Liriope, born at Theſpis in Bœotia. He ſaw his image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitleſs attempts to approach this beautiful object ſo provoked him that he grew deſperate and killed himſelf. His blood was changed into a flower, which ſtill bears his name. The nymphs raiſed a funeral pile to burn his body, according to Ovid, but they found nothing but a beautiful flower. Pauſanias ſays, that Narciſſus had a ſiſter as beautiful as himſelf, of whom he became deeply enamoured. He often hunted in the woods in her company, but his pleaſure was ſoon interrupted by her death, and ſtill to keep afreſh her memory, he frequented the groves, where he had often attended her, or repoſed himſelf on the brim of a fountain, where the ſight of his own reflected image ſtill awakened tender ſentiments. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 21.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 346, &c.—*Philoſtrat.* 1.——A freedman and ſecretary of Claudius, who abuſed his truſt and the infirmities of his imperial maſter, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himſelf. Meſſalina, the emperor's wife, endeavoured to remove him, but Narciſſus ſacrificed her to his avarice and reſentment. Agrippina, who ſucceeded in the place of Meſſalina, was more ſucceſsful. Narciſſus was baniſhed by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himſelf, A. D. 54. Nero greatly regretted his loſs, as he had found him ſubſervient to his moſt criminal and extravagant pleaſures. *Tacit.*—*Sueton.* ——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.——A wretch who ſtrangled the emperor Commodus.

Nargara, a town of Africa, where Hannibal and Scipio came to a parley. *Liv.* 30, c. 29.

Narisci, a nation of Germany, in the upper Palatinate. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

Narnia or Narna, a town of Umbria, waſhed by the river Nar, from which it received its name. *Liv.* 10, c. 9.

Naro, now *Narenta*, a river of Dalmatia falling into the Adriatic, and having the town of *Narona*, now called *Narenza*, on its banks, a little above the mouth.

Narses, a king of Perſia, A. D. 294, defeated by Maximianus Galerius, after a reign of ſeven years.——An eunuch in the court of Juſtinian, who was deemed worthy to ſucceed Belliſarius, &c.——A Perſian general, &c.

Narthēcis, a ſmall iſland near Samos.

Narycia, or um, or Naryx, a town of Magna Græcia, built by a colony of Locrians after the fall of Troy. The place in Greece from which they came bore the ſame name, and was the country of Ajax Oileus. The word *Narycian* is more univerſally underſtood, as applying to the Italian colony, near which pines and other trees grew in abundance. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 438. *Æn.* 3, v. 399.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 705.

Nasămōnes, a ſavage people of Libya near the Syrtes, who generally lived upon plunder. *Curt.* 4. c. 7.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 439.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 165.—*Sil. It.* 2, v. 116. l. 11. v. 180.

Nascio or Natio, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the birth of children. She had a temple at Ardea. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 18.

Nasīca, the ſirname of one of the Scipio's. Naſica was the firſt who invented the meaſuring of time by water, B. C. 159, about 134 years after the introduction of ſun-dials at Rome. *Vid.* Scipio.——An avaricious fellow who married his daughter to Coranus, a man as mean as himſelf, that he might not only not repay the money he had borrowed, but moreover become his creditor's heir. Coranus, underſtanding his meaning, purpoſely alienated his property from him and his daughter, and expoſed him to ridicule. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 64, &c.

Nasidiēnus, a Roman knight, whoſe luxury, arrogance, and oſtentation exhibited at an entertainment he gave to Mecænas, were ridiculed by Horace, 2, *Sat.* 8.

L. Nasidius, a man ſent by Pompey to aſſiſt the people of Maſſilia. After the battle of Pharſalia, he followed the intereſt of Pompey's children, and afterwards revolted to Antony. *Appian.*

Naso, one of the murderers of J. Cæſar. ——One of Ovid's names. *Vid.* Ovidius.

Nassus or Nasus, a town of Acarnania, near the mouth of the Achelous. *Liv.* 26, c. 24.——Alſo a part of the town of Syracuſe.

Nasua, a general of the Suevi, when Cæſar was in Gaul.

Natālis Antonius, a Roman knight who

who conſpired againſt Nero with Piſo, He was pardoned for diſcovering the conſpiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

NATTA, a man whoſe manner of living was ſo mean that his name became almoſt proverbial at Rome. *Horat.* 1, od. 6, v. 124.

NATISO, now *Natiſone*, a river riſing in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic eaſt of Aquileia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

NAVA, now *Nape*, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at Bingen, below Mentz. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 70.

NAUBOLUS, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.——A Phocean, father of Iphitus. The ſons of Iphitus were called *Naubolides* from their grandfather.——A ſon of Lernus, one of the Argonauts.

NAUCLES, a general of the mercenary troops of Lacedæmon againſt Thebes, &c.

NAUCRĂTES, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemiſia to write a panegyric upon Mauſolus.——Another poet. *Athen.* 9.——An orator who endeavoured to alienate the cities of Lycia from the intereſt of Brutus.

NAUCRĂTIS, a city of Egypt on the left ſide of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It was celebrated for its commerce, and no ſhip was permitted to land at any other place, but was obliged to ſail directly to the city, there to depoſit its cargo. It gave birth to Athenæus. The inhabitants were called *Naucratitæ* or *Naucratiotæ*. *Herodot.* 2, c. 97, & 179.—*Plin.* 5, c. 9.

NAVIUS ACTIUS, a famous augur. *Vid.* Nævius.

NAULŎCHUS, a maritime town of Sicily near Pelorum.——A town of Thrace on the Euxine ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A promontory of the iſland of Imbros.——A town of the Locri. *Plin.* 4, c. 3.

NAUPACTUS or NAUPACTUM, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus, now called *Lepanto*. The word is derived from ναυς & πηγνυμι, becauſe it was there that the Heraclidæ *built* the firſt *ſhip*, which carried them to Peloponneſus. It firſt belonged to the Locri Ozolæ, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, who gave it to the Meſſenians, who had been driven from Peloponneſus by the Lacedæmonians. It became the property of the Lacedæmonians, after the battle of Ægoſpotamos, and it was reſtored to the Locri. Philip of Macedonia afterwards took it and gave it to the Ætolians, from which circumſtance, it has generally been called one of the chief cities of their country. *Strab.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 25.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2. v. 43.

NAUPLIA, a maritime city of Peloponneſus, the naval ſtation of the Argives. The fountain Canathos was in its neighbourhood. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 38.—*Strab.* 8.

NAUPLIĂDES, a patronymic of Palamedes ſon of Nauplius. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 39.

NAUPLIUS, a ſon of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to the celebrated Palamedes, who was ſo unjuſtly ſacrificed to the artifice and reſentment of Ulyſſes by the Greeks during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes highly irritated Nauplius, and to revenge the injuſtice of the Grecian princes, he attempted to debauch their wives and ruin their character. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius ſaw them with pleaſure diſtreſſed in a ſtorm on the coaſts of Eubœa, and to make their diſaſter ſtill more univerſal, he lighted fires on ſuch places as were ſurrounded with the moſt dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be ſhipwrecked upon the coaſt. This ſucceeded, but Nauplius was ſo diſappointed when he ſaw Ulyſſes and Diomedes eſcape from the general calamity, that he threw himſelf into the ſea. According to ſome mythologiſts there were two perſons of this name, a native of Argos, who went to Colchis with Jaſon. He was ſon of Neptune and Amymone. The other was king of Eubœa, and lived during the Trojan war. He was, according to ſome, ſon of Clytonas, one of the deſcendants of Nauplius the Argonaut. The Argonaut was remarkable for his knowledge of ſea affairs, and of aſtronomy. He built the town of Nauplia and ſold Auge, daughter of Aleus, to king Teuthras, to withdraw her from her father's reſentment. *Orph. Argon.* —*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Flacc.* 1 & 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 35.—*Hygin.* fab. 116.

NAUPORTUS, a town of *Pannonia* on a river of the ſame name, now called *Ober* or *Upper Laybach*. *Vell. Pat.* 2, c. 110. —*Plin.* 3, c. 18.—*Tacit. A.* 1, c. 20.

NAURA, a country of Scythia in Aſia. *Curt.* 8.——Of India within the Ganges. *Arrian.*

NAUSĬCAA, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans. She met Ulyſſes ſhipwrecked on her father's coaſts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he experienced from the king. *Homer. Od.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 126.

NAUSĬCLES, an Athenian ſent to aſſiſt the Phocians with 5000 foot, &c.

NAUSĪMĔNES, an Athenian whoſe wife loſt her voice from the alarm ſhe received in ſeeing her ſon guilty of inceſt.

NAUSITHOE, one of the Nereides.

NAUSITHOUS, a king of the Phæaceans, father to Alcinous. He was ſon of Neptune

tune and Peribœa. Heſiod makes him ſon of Ulyſſes and Calypſo.—The pilot of the veſſel which carried Theſeus into Crete.

NAUSTATHMUS, a port of Phocæa in Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 31.——Alſo a port of Cyrenaica, now *Bondaria*. *Strab.* 17.

NAUTES, a Trojan ſoothſayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 704. He was the progenitor of the Nautii at Rome, a family to whom the Palladium of Troy was afterwards entruſted. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 794.

NAXOS, now *Naxia*, a celebrated iſland in the Ægean ſea, the largeſt and moſt fertile of all the Cyclades, about 105 miles in circumference, and 30 broad. It was formerly called *Strongyle*, *Dia*, *Dionyſias*, and *Callipolis*, and received the name of Naxos from Naxus, who was at the head of a Carian colony, which ſettled in the iſland. Naxos abounds with all ſorts of fruits, and its wines are ſtill in the ſame repute as formerly. The Naxians were antiently governed by kings, but they afterwards exchanged this form of government for a republic, and enjoyed their liberty, till the age of Piſiſtratus, who appointed a tyrant over them. They were reduced by the Perſians, but in the expedition of Darius and Xerxes againſt Greece, they revolted and fought on the ſide of the Greeks. During the Peloponneſian war, they ſupported the intereſt of Athens. Bacchus was the chief deity of the iſland. The capital was alſo called Naxos; and near it, on the 20th of Sept. B. C. 377, the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias. *Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.*—*Diod.* 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 636.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.—*Pindar.*——An antient town on the eaſtern ſide of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Chriſtian era. There was alſo another town at the diſtance of five miles from Naxos, which bore the ſame name, and was often called by contradiſtinction *Taurominium*. *Plin.* 3.—*Diod.* 13.——A town of Crete, noted for hones. *Plin.* 36, c. 7.——A Carian who gave his name to the greateſt of the Cyclades.

NAZIANZUS, a town of Cappadocia, where St. Gregory was born, and hence he is called *Nazianzenus*.

NEA or *Nova inſula*, a ſmall iſland between Lemnos and the Helleſpont, which roſe out of the ſea during an earthquake. *Plin.* 2, *c.* 87.

NEÆRA, a nymph, mother of Phaetuſa and Lampetia by the Sun. *Homer. Od.* 12.——A woman mentioned in Virgil's *Ecl.* 3.——A miſtreſs of the poet Tibullus.——A favorite of Horace.——A daughter of Pereus, who married Aleus, by whom ſhe had Cepheus, Lycurgus, and Auge, who was raviſhed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——The wife of Autolycus. *Pauſ.*——A daughter of Niobe and Amphion.——The wife of the Strymon. *Apollod.*

NEÆTHUS, now *Neto*, a river of Magna Græcia near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 51.

NEALCES, a friend of Turnus in his war againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 753.

NEALICES, a painter, amongſt whoſe capital pieces are mentioned a painting of Venus, a ſea-fight between the Perſians and Egyptians, and an aſs drinking on the ſhore, with a crocodile preparing to attack it.

NEANDROS, (or IA,) a town of Troas. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

NEANTHES, an orator and hiſtorian of Cyzicum, who floriſhed 257 years B. C.

NEAPŎLIS, a city of Campania, antiently called Parthenope, and now known by the name of Naples, riſing like an amphitheatre at the back of a beautiful bay 30 miles in circumference. As the capital of that part of Italy, it is now inhabited by upwards of 350,000 ſouls, who exhibit the oppoſite marks of extravagant magnificence, and extreme poverty. Auguſtus called it Neapolis. *Suet. in Aug.* 98.——A town of Africa.——A city of Thrace.——A town of Egypt.—Of Paleſtine.—Of Ionia.——Alſo a part of Syracuſe. *Liv.* 25, c. 24.—*Cic. in Ver.* 5.

NEARCHUS, an officer of Alexander in his Indian expedition. He was ordered to ſail upon the Indian ocean with Oneſicritus and to examine it. He wrote an account of this voyage and of the king's life; but his veracity has been called in queſtion by Arrian. After the king's death he was appointed over Lycia and Pamphylia. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.—*Polyæn.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.—*Strab.* 2, &c.——A beautiful youth, &c. *Horat.* 3. od. 20.——An old man mentioned by Cicero *de Senect.*

NEBO, a high mountain near Paleſtine, beyond Jordan, from the top of which Moſes was permitted to view the promiſed land.

NEBRISSA, a town of Spain, now *Lebrixa*.

NEBRŌDES, a mountain of Sicily, where the Himera riſes. *Sil.* 14, v. 237.

NEBROPHŎNOS, a ſon of Jaſon and Hypſipyle. *Apollod.*——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

NECHOS, a king of Egypt, who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red ſeas, B. C. 610. No leſs than 12,000 men periſhed in the attempt.

tempt. It was diſcovered in his reign that Africa was circumnavigable. *Herodot.* 2, c. 158. l. 4, c. 42.

NECROPŎLIS, one of the ſuburbs of Alexandria.

NECTANĒBUS & NECTANABIS, a king of Egypt, who defended his country againſt the Perſians, and was ſucceeded by Tachos, B. C. 363. His grandſon, of the ſame name, made an alliance with Ageſilaus king of Sparta, and with his aſſiſtance he quelled a rebellion of his ſubjects. Sometime after he was joined by the Sidonians, Phœnicians, and inhabitants of Cyprus, who had revolted from the king of Perſia. This powerful confederacy was ſoon attacked by Darius the king of Perſia, who marched at the head of his troops. Nectanebus, to defend his frontiers againſt ſo dangerous an enemy, levied 20,000 mercenary ſoldiers in Greece, the ſame number in Libya, and 60,000 were furniſhed in Egypt. This numerous body was not equal to the Perſian forces; and Nectanebus, defeated in a battle, gave up all hopes of reſiſtance and fled into Æthiopia, B. C. 350, where he found a ſafe aſylum. His kingdom of Egypt became from that time tributary to the king of Perſia. *Plut. Ageſ.*—*Diod* 16, &c. —*Polyæn.* 2.—*C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

NECYSIA, a ſolemnity obſerved by the Greeks in memory of the dead.

NEIS, the wife of Endymion. *Apollod*

NELEUS, a ſon of Neptune and Tyro. He was brother to Pelias, with whom he was expoſed by his mother, who wiſhed to conceal her infirmities from her father. They were preſerved and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Neleus ſeized the kingdom of Iolchos, which belonged to Æſon the lawful ſon of Tyro by the deceaſed monarch. After they had reigned for ſome time conjointly, Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus came to Aphareus, king of Meſſenia, who treated him with kindneſs, and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and twelve ſons, who were all, except Neſtor, killed by Hercules, together with their father. Neleus promiſed his daughter in marriage only to him who brought him the bulls of Iphiclus. Bias was the ſucceſsful lover. *Vid.* Melampus. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 418.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 6. —A river of Eubœa.

NELO, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.

NEMÆA, a town of Argolis between Cleonæ and Phlius with a wood, where Hercules, in the 16th year of his age, killed the celebrated Nemæan lion. This animal, born of the hundred-headed Typhon, infeſted the neighbourhood of Nemæa, and kept the inhabitants under continual alarms. It was the firſt labor of Hercules to deſtroy it; and the hero, when he found that his arrows and his club were uſeleſs againſt an animal whoſe ſkin was hard and impenetrable, ſeized him in his arms and ſqueezed him to death. The conqueror cloathed himſelf in the ſkin, and games were inſtituted to commemorate ſo great an event. The Nemæan games were originally inſtituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a ſerpent, [*Vid. Archemorus.*] and Hercules ſometime after renewed them. They were one of the four great and ſolemn games, which were obſerved in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ, generally preſided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horſe races, chariot races, boxing, wreſtling, and conteſts of every kind, both gymnical and equeſtrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olive, afterwards of green parſley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurſe laid down on a ſprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or, according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the 1ſt and 3d year of every Olympiad, on the 12th day of the Corinthian month *Panemos*, which correſponds to our Auguſt. They ſerved as an era to the Argives, and to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. It was always uſual for an orator to pronounce a funeral oration in memory of the death of Archemorus, and thoſe who diſtributed the prizes were always dreſſed in mourning. *Liv.* 27, c. 30 & 31. l. 34. c. 41.—*Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 97. ep. 9, v. 61. —*Pauſ. in Corinth.*—*Clem. Alexand.*— —*Athen.*—*Polyæn.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 30 & 273.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A river of Peloponneſus falling into the bay of Corinth. *Liv.* 33, c. 15.

NEMAUSUS, a town of Gaul, in Languedoc, now *Niſmes*.

NEMESIĀNUS, a Latin poet, of no very brilliant talents, in the third century, whoſe poems on hunting and bird catching were publiſhed by Burman, inter ſcriptores rei venaticæ, 4to, L. Bat. 1728.

NĔMĔSIS, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddeſs of vengeance always prepared to puniſh impiety, and at the ſame time liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by ſome mythologiſts, and is repreſented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the firſt who made her ſtatues with wings, to ſhow with what celerity ſhe is prepared to puniſh

puniſh the crimes of the wicked both by ſea and land, as the helm and the wheel in her hands intimate. Her power did not only exiſt in this life, but ſhe was alſo employed after death to find out the moſt effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemeſis was particularly worſhipped at Rhamnus in Attica, where ſhe had a celebrated ſtatue 10 cubits long, made of Parian marble by Phidias, or according to others, by one of his pupils. The Romans were alſo particularly attentive to the adoration of a deity whom they ſolemnly invoked, and to whom they offered ſacrifices before they declared war againſt their enemies, to ſhow the world that their wars were undertaken upon the moſt juſt grounds. Her ſtatue at Rome was in the capitol. Some ſuppoſe that Nemeſis was the perſon whom Jupiter deceived in the form of a ſwan, and that Leda was entruſted with the care of the children which ſprang from the two eggs. Others obſerve that Leda obtained the name of Nemeſis after death. According to Pauſanias, there were more than one Nemeſis. The goddeſs Nemeſis was ſirnamed *Rhamnuſia*, becauſe worſhipped at Rhamnus, and *Adraſtia* from the temple which Adraſtus king of Argos erected to her when he went againſt Thebes to revenge the indignities which his ſon-in-law Polynices had ſuffered in being unjuſtly driven from his kingdom by Eteocles. The Greeks celebrated a feſtival called *Nemeſia*, in memory of deceaſed perſons, as the goddeſs Nemeſis was ſuppoſed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all inſult. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33.—*Apollod.* 3. c. 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——A miſtreſs of Tibullus, 2, el. 3, v. 55.

NEMESIUS, a Greek writer whoſe elegant and uſeful treatiſe *de Naturâ Hominis*, was edited in 12mo. Ant. apud Plant. 1565, and in 8mo. Oxon, 1671.

NEMETACUM, a town of Gaul, now *Arras*.

NEMETES, a nation of Germany, now forming the inhabitants of Spire, which was afterwards called *Noviomagus*. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

NEMORALIA, feſtivals obſerved in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who preſided over the country and the foreſts, on which account that part of Italy was ſometimes denominated *Nemorenſis ager*.

NEMOSSUS, (or UM,) the capital of the Arverni in Gaul, now *Clermont*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 419.—*Strab.* 4.

NEOBŪLE, a daughter of Lycambes, betrothed to the poet Archilochus. [*Vid. Lycambes.*] A beautiful woman to whom Horace addreſſed 3, od. 12.

NEOCÆSARIA, a town of Pontus.

NEOCHABIS, a king of Egypt.

NEŎCLES, an Athenian philoſopher, father, or according to Cicero, brother to the philoſopher Epicurus. *Cic.* 1, *de Nat. D.* c. 21.—*Diog.*——The father of Themiſtocles. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them.*

NEOGĔNES, a man who made himſelf abſolute, &c. *Diod.* 15.

NEOMORIS, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1.

NEON, a town of Phocis.—There was alſo another of the ſame name in the ſame country on the top of Parnaſſus. It was afterwards called *Tithorea*. *Plut. in Syll.*—*Pauſ. Phoc.*—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.——One of the commanders of the ten thouſand Greeks who aſſiſted Cyrus againſt Artaxerxes.

NEONTĪCHOS, a town of Æolia near the Hermus. *Herodot.*—*Plin.*

NEŌPTŎLĔMUS, a king of Epirus, ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, called *Pyrrhus*, from the *yellow* color of his hair. He was carefully educated under the eye of his mother, and gave early proofs of his valor. After the death of Achilles, Calchas declared in the aſſembly of the Greeks that Troy could not be taken without the aſſiſtance of the ſon of the deceaſed hero. Immediately upon this Ulyſſes and Phœnix were commiſſioned to bring Pyrrhus to the war. He returned with them with pleaſure, and received the name of Neoptolemus, (*new ſoldier*,) becauſe he had come late to the field. On his arrival before Troy he paid a viſit to the tomb of his father, and wept over his aſhes. He afterwards, according to ſome authors, accompanied Ulyſſes to Lemnos, to engage Philoctetes to come to the Trojan war. He greatly ſignalized himſelf during the remaining time of the ſiege, and he was the firſt who entered the wooden horſe. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulyſſes and Neſtor alone could claim a ſuperiority over him in eloquence, wiſdom, and addreſs. His cruelty however was as great as that of his father. Not ſatisfied with breaking down the gates of Priam's palace, he exerciſed the greateſt barbarity upon the remains of his family, and without any regard to the ſanctity of the place where Priam had taken refuge, he ſlaughtered him without mercy; or, according to others, dragged him by the hair, to the tomb of his father, where he ſacrificed him, and where he cut off his head, and carried it in exultation through the ſtreets of Troy, fixed on the point of a ſpear. He alſo ſacrificed Aſtyanax to his fury, and immolated Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles according to thoſe who deny that that ſacrifice was voluntary. When Troy was taken,

taken, the captives were divided among the conquerors, and Pyrrhus had for his ſhare Andromache the widow of Hector, and Helenus the ſon of Priam. With theſe he departed for Greece, and he probably eſcaped from deſtruction by giving credit to the words of Helenus, who foretold him that if he ſailed with the reſt of the Greeks, his voyage would be attended with fatal conſequences, and perhaps with death. This obliged him to take a different courſe from the reſt of the Greeks, and he travelled over the greateſt part of Thrace, where he had a ſevere encounter with queen Harpalyce. [*Vid. Harpalyce.*] The place of his retirement after the Trojan war is not known. Some maintain that he went to Theſſaly, where his grandfather ſtill reigned; but this is confuted by others, who obſerve, perhaps with more reaſon, that he went to Epirus, where he laid the foundations of a new kingdom, becauſe his grandfather Peleus had been deprived of his ſceptre by Acaſtus the ſon of Pelias. Neoptolemus lived with Andromache after his arrival in Greece, but it is unknown whether he treated her as a lawful wife, or a concubine. He had a ſon by this unfortunate princeſs called Moloſſus, and two others, if we rely on the authority of Pauſanias. Beſides Andromache he married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, as alſo Lanaſſa the daughter of Cleodæus, one of the deſcendants of Hercules. The cauſe of his death is variouſly related. Menelaus, before the Trojan war, had promiſed his daughter Hermione to Oreſtes, but the ſervices he experienced from the valor and the courage of Neoptolemus during the ſiege of Troy, induced him to reward his merit by making him his ſon-in-law. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but Hermione became jealous of Andromache, and becauſe ſhe had no children, ſhe reſolved to deſtroy her Trojan rival who ſeemed to ſteal away the affections of their common huſband. In the abſence of Neoptolemus at Delphi, Hermione attempted to murder Andromache, but ſhe was prevented by the interference of Peleus, or according to others, of the populace. When ſhe ſaw her ſchemes defeated, ſhe determined to lay violent hands upon herſelf to avoid the reſentment of Neoptolemus. The ſudden arrival of Oreſtes changed her reſolutions, and ſhe conſented to elope with her lover to Sparta. Oreſtes at the ſame time, to revenge and to puniſh his rival, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated in the temple of Delphi, and he was murdered at the foot of the altar by Machareus the prieſt, or by the hand of Oreſtes himſelf, according to Virgil, Paterculus, and Hyginus. Some ſay that he was murdered by the Delphians, who had been bribed by the preſents of Oreſtes. It is unknown why Neoptolemus went to Delphi. Some ſupport that he wiſhed to conſult the oracle to know how he might have children by the barren Hermione; others ſay, that he went thither to offer the ſpoils which he had obtained during the Trojan war, to appeaſe the reſentment of Apollo whom he had provoked by calling him the cauſe of the death of Achilles. The plunder of the rich temple of Delphi, if we believe others, was the object of the journey of Neoptolemus, and it cannot but be obſerved, that he ſuffered the ſame death and the ſame barbarities which he had inflicted in the temple of Minerva upon the aged Priam and his wretched family. From this circumſtance the ancients have made uſe of the proverb of *Neoptolemic revenge* when a perſon had ſuffered the ſame ſavage treatment which others had received from his hand. The Delphians celebrated a feſtival with great pomp and ſolemnity in memory of Neoptolemus, who had been ſlain in his attempt to plunder their temple, becauſe, as they ſaid, Apollo, the patron of the place, had been in ſome manner acceſſary to the death of Achilles. *Patere.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 334, 455, &c. *Heroid.* 8.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pind. Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. Androm. & Oreſt. &c.*—*Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Juſtin.* 17, c. 3.—*Dictys Cret.* 4, 5, & 6.—*Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.*—*Sophocl. Philoct.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 102.—*Philoſtr. Her.* 19, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.——A king of the Moloſſi, father of Olympias the mother of Alexander. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 3.——Another, king of Epirus.——An uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus who aſſiſted the Tarentines. He was made king of Epirus by the Epirots who had revolted from their lawful ſovereign, and was put to death when he attempted to poiſon his nephew, &c. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A tragic poet of Athens greatly favored by Philip king of Macedonia. When Cleopatra, the monarch's daughter, was married to Alexander of Epirus, he wrote ſome verſes which proved to be prophetic of the tragical death of Philip. *Diod.* 16.——A relation of Alexander. He was the firſt who climbed the walls of Gaza when that city was taken by Alexander. After the king's death he received Armenia as his province, and made war againſt Eumenes. He was ſupported by Craterus, but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cauſe. Craterus was killed and himſelf mortally wounded by Eumenes, B. C. 321. *C. Nep. in Eumen.* ——One of the officers of Mithridates the

Great, beaten by Lucullus in a naval battle. *Plut. in Luc.*——A tragic writer.

Neoris, a large country of Aſia, near Gedroſia, almoſt deſtitute of waters. The inhabitants were called *Neoritæ*, and it was uſual among them to ſuſpend their dead bodies on the boughs of trees. *Diod.* 17.

Nepe, a conſtellation of the heavens, the ſame as Scorpio.——An inland town of Etruria, called alſo *Nepete*, whoſe inhabitants are called *Nepeſini*. *Ital.* 8, v. 490. —*Liv.* 5, c. 19. l. 26, c. 34.

Nephalia, feſtivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemoſyne the mother of the Muſes.

Nĕphĕle, the firſt wife of Athamas king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle. She was repudiated on pretence of being ſubject to fits of inſanity, and Athamas married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had ſeveral children. Ino became jealous of Nephele, becauſe her children would ſucceed to their father's throne before her's, by right of ſeniority, and ſhe reſolved to deſtroy them. Nephele was apprized of her wicked intentions, and ſhe removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram ſprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whoſe back they eſcaped to Colchis. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds. Some call her *Nebula*, which word is the latin tranſlation of *Nephele*. The fleece of the ram, which ſaved the life of Nephele's children, is often called the *Nephelian fleece*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 195.—*Flacc.* 11, v. 56.——A mountain of Theſſaly, once the reſidence of the Centaurs.

Nephelis, a cape of Cilicia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.

Nepherītes, a king of Egypt, who aſſiſted the Spartans againſt Perſia, when Ageſilaus was in Aſia. He ſent them a fleet of 100 ſhips, which were intercepted by Conon, as they were ſailing towards Rhodes, &c. *Diod.* 14.

Nephus, a ſon of Hercules.

Nepia, a daughter of Jaſus, who married Olympus king of Myſia, whence the plains of Myſia are ſometimes called *Nepiæ campi*.

Corn. Nepos, a celebrated hiſtorian in the reign of Auguſtus. He was born at Hoſtīlia, and like the reſt of his learned contemporaries, he ſhared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus, and recommended himſelf to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of ſentiment and a lively diſpoſition. According to ſome writers he compoſed three books of chronicles, as alſo a biographical account of all the moſt celebrated kings, generals, and authors of antiquity. Of all his valuable compoſitions, nothing remains but his lives of the illuſtrious Greek and Roman generals, which have often been attributed to Æmylius Probus, who publiſhed them in his own name in the age of Theodoſius, to conciliate the favor and the friendſhip of that emperor. The language of Cornelius has always been admired, and, as a writer of the Auguſtan age, he is intitled to many commendations for the delicacy of his expreſſions, the elegance of his ſtile, and the clearneſs and preciſion of his narrations. Some ſupport that he tranſlated Dares Phrygius from the Greek original; but the inelegance of the diction, and its many incorrect expreſſions, plainly prove that it is the production, not of a writer of the Auguſtan age, but the ſpurious compoſition of a more modern pen. Cornelius ſpeaks of his account of the Greek hiſtorians *in Dion.* c. 3. Among the many good editions of Cornelius Nepos, two may be ſelected as the beſt, that of Verheyk, 8vo. L. Bat. 1773, and that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1761.——Julius, an Emperor of the Weſt, &c.

Nepotiānus Flavius Popilius, a ſon of Eutropia, the ſiſter of the emperor Conſtantine. He proclaimed himſelf emperor after the death of his couſin Conſtans, and rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty and oppreſſion. He was murdered by Anicetus, after one month's reign, and his family were involved in his ruin.

Nepthys, wife of Typhon, became enamoured of Oſiris, her brother-in-law, and introduced herſelf to his bed. She had a ſon called Anubis by him. *Plut. de Iſid.*

Neptūni fanum, a place near Cenchreæ. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——Another in the iſland of Calauria.——Another near Mantinea.

Neptūnia, a town and colony of Magna Græcia.

Neptūnium, a promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the gulph.

Neptūnius, an epithet applied to Sext. Pompey, becauſe he believed himſelf to be god of the ſea, or deſcended from him, on account of his ſuperiority in ſhips, &c. *Horat. Epod.* 9.—*Dion.* 48.

Neptūnus, a god, ſon of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto and Juno. He was devoured by his father the day of his birth, and again reſtored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a certain potion. Pauſanias ſays, that his mother concealed him in a ſheepfold in Arcadia, and that ſhe impoſed upon her huſband, telling

telling him that ſhe had brought a colt into the world, which was inſtantly devoured by Saturn. Neptune ſhared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the ſea. This, however, did not ſeem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed, therefore he conſpired to dethrone him with the reſt of the gods. The conſpiracy was diſcovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] A reconciliation was ſoon after made, and Neptune was re-inſtituted to all his rights and privileges. Neptune diſputed with Minerva the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, but he was defeated, and the olive which the goddeſs ſuddenly raiſed from the earth was deemed more ſerviceable for the good of mankind than the horſe which Neptune had produced by ſtriking the ground with his trident, as that animal is the emblem of war and ſlaughter. This deciſion did not pleaſe Neptune, he renewed the combat by diſputing for Trœzene, but Jupiter ſettled their diſputes by permitting them to be conjointly worſhipped there, and by giving the name of Polias, or the *protectreſs of the city*, to Minerva, and that of king of Trœzene to the god of the ſea. He alſo diſputed his right for the iſthmus of Corinth with Apollo; and Briareus the Cyclops, who was mutually choſen umpire, gave the iſthmus to Neptune, and the promontory to Apollo. Neptune, as being god of the ſea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean, rivers, and fountains, were ſubjected to him, but he alſo could cauſe earthquakes at his pleaſure, and raiſe iſlands from the bottom of the ſea with a blow of his trident. The worſhip of Neptune was eſtabliſhed in almoſt every part of the earth, and the Libyans in particular venerated him above all other nations, and looked upon him as the firſt and greateſt of the gods. The Greeks and the Romans were alſo attached to his worſhip, and they celebrated their Iſthmian games and Conſualia with the greateſt ſolemnity. He was generally repreſented ſitting in a chariot made of a ſhell, and drawn by ſea horſes or dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horſes, and holds his trident in his hand, and ſtands up as his chariot flies over the ſurface of the ſea. Homer repreſents him as iſſuing from the ſea, and in three ſteps croſſing the whole horizon. The mountains and the foreſts, ſays the poet, trembled as he walked; the whales, and all the fiſhes of the ſea, appear round him, and even the ſea herſelf ſeems to feel the preſence of her god. The antients generally ſacrificed a bull and a horſe on his altars, and the Roman ſoothſayers always offered to him the gall of the victims, which in taſte reſembles the bitterneſs of the ſea water. The amours of Neptune are numerous. He obtained, by means of a dolphin, the favors of Amphitrite, who had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, and he placed among the conſtellations the fiſh which had perſuaded the goddeſs to become his wife. He alſo married Venilia and Salacia, which are only the names of Amphitrite, according to ſome authors, who obſerve that the former word is derived from *venire*, alluding to the continual motion of the ſea. Salacia is derived from *ſalum*, which ſignifies the ſea, and is applicable to Amphitrite. Neptune became a horſe to enjoy the company of Ceres. [*Vid. Arion.*] To deceive Theophane, he changed himſelf into a ram. [*Vid. Theophane.*] He aſſumed the form of the river Enipeus, to gain the confidence of Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus, by whom he had Pelias and Neleus. He was alſo father of Phorcus and Polyphemus by Thoeſſa; of Lycus, Nycteus, and Euphemus, by Celeno; of Chryſes by Chryſogenia; of Anæus by Aſtypalea; of Bœotus and Hellen by Antiope; of Leuconoe by Themiſto; of Agenor and Bellerophon by Eurynome the daughter of Nyſus; of Antas by Alcyone the daughter of Atlas; of Abas by Arethuſa; of Actor and Dictys by Agemede the daughter of Augias; of Megareus by Œnope daughter of Epopeus; of Cycnus by Harpalyce; of Taras, Otus, Ephialtes, Dorus, Aleſus, &c. The word *Neptunus* is often uſed metaphorically by the poets, to ſignify *ſea water*. In the Conſualia of the Romans, horſes were led through the ſtreets finely equipped and crowned with garlands, as the god, in whoſe honor the feſtivals were inſtituted, had produced the horſe, an animal ſo beneficial for the uſe of mankind. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 7, &c.—*Varro. de. L. L.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 26. l. 2, c. 25.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 12, &c. l. 2, 3, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 117, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 50. l. 4, c. 188.—*Macrob. Saturn.* 1, c. 17.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18.—*Plut. in Them.*—*Hygin.* fab. 157.—*Eurip. in Phœniſſ.*—*Flacc.*—*Apolon. Rhod.*

NĔRĔĪDES, nymphs of the ſea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologiſts, whoſe names are as follows: Sao, Amphitrite, Proto, Galatæa, Thoe, Eucrate, Eudora, Galena, Glauce, Thetis, Spio, Cymothoe, Melita, Thalia, Agave, Eulimene, Erato, Paſithea, Doto, Eunice, Neſea, Dynamene, Pheruſa, Protomelia, Actea, Panope, Doris, Cymatolege, Hippothoe, Cymo, Lione, Hippenoe, Cymodoce,

Neſo, Eupompe, Pronoe, Themiſto, Glauconome, Halimede, Pontoporia, Evagora, Liagora, Polynome, Laomadia, Lyſianaſſa, Autonoe, Menippe, Evarne, Pſamathe, Nemertes. In thoſe which Homer mentions, to the number of 30, we find the following names different from thoſe ſpoken of by Heſiod; Halia, Limmoria, Iera, Amphitroe, Dexamene, Amphinome, Callianira, Apſeudes, Callanaſſa, Clymene, Janira, Naſſa, Mera, Orithya, Amathea. Apollodorus, who mentions 45, mentions the following names different from the others: Glaucothoe, Protomeduſa, Pione, Pleſaura, Calypſo, Cranto, Neomeris, Dejanira, Polynoe, Melia, Dione, Iſea, Dero, Eumolpe, Ione, Ceto. Hyginus, and others, differ from the preceding authors in the following names: Drymo, Xantho, Ligea, Phyllodoce, Cydippe, Lycorias, Cleio, Beroe, Ephira, Opis, Aſia, Deopea, Arethuſa, Crenis, Eurydice, and Leucothoe. The Nereides were implored as the reſt of the deities, they had altars chiefly on the coaſts of the ſea, where the piety of mankind made offerings of milk, oil, and honey, and often of the fleſh of goats. When they were on the ſea ſhore they generally reſided in grottos and caves, which were adorned with ſhells, and ſhaded by the branches of vines. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the ſea, and to be ſubſervient to the will of Neptune. They were particularly fond of alcyons, and as they had the power of ruffling or calming the waters, they were always addreſſed by ſailors, who implored their protection, that they might grant them a favorable voyage and a proſperous return. They are repreſented as young and handſome virgins, ſitting on dolphins and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or ſometimes garlands of flowers, &c. *Orpheus Hymn.* 23.—*Catull. de Rapt. Pel.*—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 361, &c.—*Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 2, l. 3. *Sylv.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, & 9.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.*—*Hygin.* &c.

NEREIUS, a name given to Achilles, as ſon of Thetis, who was one of the Nereides. *Horat.* ep. 17, v. 8.

NEREUS, a deity of the ſea, ſon of Oceanus and Terra. He married Doris, by whom he had 50 daughters, called the Nereides. [*Vid. Nereides.*] Nereus was generally repreſented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and hair of an azure color. The chief place of his reſidence was in the Ægean ſea, where he was ſurrounded by his daughters, who often danced in choruſſes round him. He had the gift of prophecy, and informed thoſe that conſulted him with the different fates that attended them. He acquainted Paris with the conſequences of his elopement with Helen; and it was by his directions that Hercules obtained the golden apples of the Heſperides, but the ſea-god often evaded the importunities of inquirers by aſſuming different ſhapes, and totally eſcaping from their graſp. The word *Nereus* is often taken for the ſea itſelf. Nereus is ſometimes called the moſt antient of all the gods. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Hygin.*—*Homer. Il.* 18.—*Apollod.*—*Orpheus. Argon.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 13.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*

NERĬPHUS, a deſart iſland near the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

NERĬTOS, a mountain in the iſland of Ithaca, as alſo a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, according to Mela. The word Neritos is often applied to the whole iſland of Ithaca, and Ulyſſes, the king of it, is called *Neritius dux*, and his ſhip *Neritia navis*. The people of Saguntum, as deſcended from a Neritian colony, are called *Neritia proles*. *Sil. It.* 2, v. 317.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.—*Plin.* 4. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 712. *Rem. A.* 263.

NERITUM, a town of Calabria, now called *Nardo*.

NERIUS, a ſilverſmith in the age of Horace, 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 69.—— An uſurer in Nero's age, who was ſo eager to get money, that he married as often as he could, and as ſoon deſtroyed his wives by poiſon, to poſſeſs himſelf of their eſtates. *Perſ.* 2, v. 14.

NERO, Claudius Domitius Cæſar, a celebrated Roman emperor, ſon of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he ſucceeded to him on the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greateſt kindneſs and condeſcenſion, by affability, complaiſance, and popularity. The object of his adminiſtration ſeemed to be the good of his people; and when he was deſired to ſign his name to a liſt of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wiſh to heaven I could not write.* He was an enemy to flattery, and when the ſenate had liberally commended the wiſdom of his government, Nero deſired them to keep their praiſes till he deſerved them. Theſe promiſing virtues were ſoon diſcovered to be artificial, and Nero diſplayed the propenſities of his nature. He delivered himſelf from the ſway of his mother, and at laſt ordered her to be aſſaſſinated. This unnatural act of barbarity might aſtoniſh ſome of the Romans, but Nero had his devoted adherents, and when he declared that he had taken away his mother's life to ſave himſelf from ruin, the ſenate applauded his meaſures, and the people ſignified their approbation. Many of his courtiers ſhared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero

ſacrificed to his fury or caprice all ſuch as obſtructed his pleaſure, or diverted his inclination. In the night he generally ſallied out from his palace, to viſit the meaneſt taverns, and all the ſcenes of debauchery which Rome contained. In this nocturnal riot he was fond of inſulting the people in the ſtreets, and his attempts to offer violence to the wife of a Roman ſenator, nearly coſt him his life. He alſo turned actor, and publicly appeared on the Roman ſtage in the meaneſt characters. In his attempts to excel in muſic, and to conquer the diſadvantages of a hoarſe rough voice, he moderated his meals, and often paſſed the day without eating. The celebrity of the Olympian games attracted his notice. He paſſed into Greece, and preſented himſelf as a candidate for the public honor. He was defeated in wreſtling, but the flattery of the ſpectators adjudged him the victory, and Nero returned to Rome with all the pomp and ſplendor of an eaſtern conqueror drawn in the chariot of Auguſtus, and attended by a band of muſicians, actors, and ſtage dancers from every part of the empire. Theſe private and public amuſements of the emperor were indeed innocent, his character was injured but not the lives of the people. But his conduct ſoon became more abominable; he diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a woman, and was publicly married to one of his eunuchs. This violence to nature and decency was ſoon exchanged for another; Nero reſumed his ſex, and celebrated his nuptials with one of his meaneſt catamites, and it was on this occaſion that one of the Romans obſerved that the world would have been happy, if Nero's father had had ſuch a wife. But now his cruelty was diſplayed in a more ſuperlative degree, and he ſacrificed to his wantonneſs his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers, Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The Chriſtians alſo did not eſcape his barbarity. He had heard of the burning of Troy, and as he wiſhed to renew that diſmal ſcene, he cauſed Rome to be ſet on fire in different places. The conflagration became ſoon univerſal, and during nine ſucceſſive days the fire was unextinguiſhed. All was deſolation, nothing was heard but the lamentations of mothers whoſe children had periſhed in the flames, the groans of the dying, and the continual fall of palaces and buildings. Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general conſternation. He placed himſelf on the top of a high tower, and he ſang on his lyre the deſtruction of Troy, a dreadful ſcene which his barbarity had realized before his eyes. He attempted to avert the public odium from his head, by a feigned commiſeration of the miſeries of his ſubjects. He began to repair the ſtreets and the public buildings at his own expence. He built himſelf a celebrated palace, which he called his golden houſe. It was profuſely adorned with gold, with precious ſtones, and with whatever was rare and exquiſite. It contained ſpacious fields, artificial lakes, woods, gardens, orchards, and whatever could exhibit beauty and grandeur. The entrance of this edifice could admit a large coloſſus of the emperor 120 feet high, the galleries were each a mile long, and the whole was covered with gold. The roofs of the dining halls repreſented the firmament, in motion as well as in figure, and continually turned round night and day, ſhowering down all ſorts of perfumes and ſweet waters. When this grand edifice, which, according to Pliny, extended all round the city, was finiſhed, Nero ſaid, that now he could lodge like a man. His profuſion was not leſs remarkable in all his other actions. When he went a fiſhing, his nets were made with gold and ſilk. He never appeared twice in the ſame garment, and when he undertook a voyage, there were thouſands of ſervants to take care of his wardrobe. This continuation of debauchery and extravagance, at laſt, rouſed the reſentment of the people. Many conſpiracies were formed againſt the emperor, but they were generally diſcovered, and ſuch as were acceſſary ſuffered the greateſt puniſhments. The moſt dangerous conſpiracy againſt Nero's life was that of Piſo, from which he was delivered by the confeſſion of a ſlave. The conſpiracy of Galba, proved more ſucceſsful, and the conſpirator, when he was informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himſelf emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his cauſe, he was acknowledged by all the Roman empire, and the ſenate condemned the tyrant that ſat on the throne to be dragged naked through the ſtreets of Rome, and whipped to death, and afterwards to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock like the meaneſt malefactor. This, however, was not done, and Nero, by a voluntary death, prevented the execution of the ſentence. He killed himſelf, A. D. 68, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 13 years and eight months. Rome was filled with acclamation at the intelligence, and the citizens, more ſtrongly to indicate their joy, wore caps, ſuch as were generally uſed by ſlaves, who had received their freedom. Their vengeance was not only exerciſed againſt the ſtatues of the deceaſed tyrant, but his friends were the object of the public reſentment, and many were cruſhed to pieces in ſuch a violent manner, that one of the ſenators, amid the univerſal joy, ſaid that he was afraid they ſhould ſoon have cauſe to wiſh for Nero. The tyrant, as he

expired, begged that his head might not be cut off from his body, and expoſed to the inſolence of an enraged populace, but that the whole might be burned on the funeral pile. His requeſt was granted by one of Galba's freedmen, and his obſequies were performed with the uſual ceremonies. Though his death ſeemed to be the ſource of univerſal gladneſs, yet many of his favorites lamented his fall, and were grieved to ſee that their pleaſures and amuſements were ſtopped by the death of the patron of debauchery and extravagance. Even the king of Parthia ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to condole with the Romans, and to beg that they would honor and revere the memory of Nero. His ſtatues were alſo crowned with garlands of flowers, and many believed that he was not dead, but that he would ſoon make his appearance, and take a due vengeance upon his enemies. It will be ſufficient to obſerve, in finiſhing the character of this tyrannical emperor, that the name of *Nero* is even now uſed emphatically to expreſs a barbarous and unfeeling oppreſſor. Pliny calls him the common enemy and the fury of mankind, and in this he has been followed by all writers who exhibit Nero as a pattern of the moſt execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonneſs. *Plut. in Galb.*—*Suet. in vitâ.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 8. &c.—*Dio.* 64.—*Aurel. Victor.*—*Tacit. Ann.*——Claudius, a Roman General ſent into Spain to ſucceed the two Scipios. He ſuffered himſelf to be impoſed upon by Aſdrubal, and was ſoon after ſucceeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made conſul, and intercepted Aſdrubal, who was paſſing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 56,000 of the Carthaginians were left in the field of battle, and great numbers taken priſoners, 207 B.C. Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, was alſo killed, and his head cut off and thrown into his brother's camp by the conquerors. *Appian. in Han.*—*Oroſ.* 4.—*Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.——Another, who oppoſed Cicero when he wiſhed to puniſh with death ſuch as were acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy.——A ſon of Germanicus, who was ruined by Sejanus, and baniſhed from Rome by Tiberius. He died in the place of his exile. His death was voluntary, according to ſome. *Sueton. in Tiber.*——Domitian was called *Nero*, becauſe his cruelties ſurpaſſed thoſe of his predeceſſors, and alſo *Calvus*, from the baldneſs of his head *Juv.* 4.——The Neros were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with 28 conſulſhips, five dictatorſhips, ſix triumphs, ſeven cenſorſhips, and two ovations. They aſſumed the ſirname of Nero, which, in the language of the Sabines, ſignifies *ſtrong* and *warlike*.

NERŌNIA, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates, who had been reſtored to his kingdom by Nero, whoſe favors he acknowledged by calling the capital of his dominions after the name of his benefactor.

NERONIĀNÆ THERMÆ, baths at Rome, made by the emperor Nero.

NERTOBRIGIA, a town of Spain.

NERVA COCCEIUS, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A.D. 96. He rendered himſelf popular by his mildneſs, his generoſity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He ſuffered no ſtatues to be raiſed to his honor, and he applied to the uſe of the government all the gold and ſilver ſtatues which flattery had erected to his predeceſſor. In his civil character he was the patron of good manners, of ſobriety, and temperance. He forbad the mutilation of male children, and gave no countenance to the law which permitted the marriage of an uncle with his niece. He made a ſolemn declaration that no ſenator ſhould ſuffer death during his reign; and this he obſerved with ſuch ſanctity that, when two members of the ſenate had conſpired againſt his life, he was ſatisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. He alſo conducted them to the public ſpectacles, and ſeated himſelf between them, and, when a ſword was offered to him, according to the uſual cuſtoms, he deſired the conſpirators to try it upon his body. Such goodneſs of heart, ſuch confidence in the ſelf-conviction of the human mind, and ſuch reliance upon the conſequence of his lenity and indulgence, conciliated the affection of all his ſubjects. Yet, as envy and danger are the conſtant companions of greatneſs, the prætorian guards at laſt mutinied, and Nerva nearly yielded to their fury. He uncovered his aged neck in the preſence of the incenſed ſoldiery, and bade them wreak their vengeance upon him, provided they ſpared the life of thoſe to whom he was indebted for the empire, and whom his honor commanded him to defend. His ſeeming ſubmiſſion was unavailing, and he was at laſt obliged to ſurrender, to the fury of his ſoldiers, ſome of his friends and ſupporters. The infirmities of his age, and his natural timidity, at laſt obliged him to provide himſelf againſt any future mutiny or tumult, by chuſing a worthy ſucceſſor. He had many friends and relations, but he did not conſider the aggrandizement of his family, and he choſe for his ſon and ſucceſſor, Trajan, a man of whoſe virtues and greatneſs

of mind he was fully convinced. This voluntary choice was approved by the acclamations of the people, and the wiſdom and prudence which marked the reign of Trajan ſhowed how diſcerning was the judgment, and how affectionate were the intentions, of Nerva, for the good of Rome. He died on the 27th of July, A. D. 98, in his 72d year, and his ſucceſſor ſhowed his reſpect for his merit and for his character by raiſing him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the firſt Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. *Plin. paneg.* —*Dion.* 69.——M. Cocceius, a conſul in the reign of Tiberius. He ſtarved himſelf, becauſe he would not be concerned in the extravagance of the emperor.——A celebrated lawyer, conſul with the emperor Veſpaſian. He was father to the emperor of that name.

Nervii, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who continually upbraided the neighbouring nations for ſubmitting to the power of the Romans. They attacked J. Cæſar, and were totally defeated. Their country forms the modern province of Hainault. *Lucan.* 1, v. 428.—*Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, c. 15.

Nerulum, an inland town of Lucania, now *Lagonegro*. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

Nerium, or Artabrum, a promontory of Spain, now cape Finiſterre. *Strab.* 3.

Nesactum, a town of Iſtria at the mouth of the Arſia, now *Caſtel Nuovo*.

Nesæa, one of the Nereides. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 338.

Nesimăchus, the father of Hippomedon, a native of Argos.

Nesis, (*is*, or *idis*), now *Niſita*, an iſland on the coaſt of Campania, famous for aſparagus. *Plin.* 19, c. 8.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 90.—*Cic. ad Att.* 16, ep. 1 & 2.—*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1, v. 148.

Nessus, a celebrated centaur, ſon of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had entruſted to his care, with orders to carry her acroſs the river Evenus. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Hercules ſaw the diſtreſs of his wife from the oppoſite ſhore of the river, and immediately he let fly one of his poiſoned arrows, which ſtruck the centaur to the heart. Neſſus, as he expired, gave the tunic he then wore to Dejanira, aſſuring her that, from the poiſoned blood which had flowed from his wounds, it had received the power of calling a huſband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received it with pleaſure, and this mournful preſent cauſed the death of Hercules. [*Vid.* Hercules.] *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Ep.* 9. —*Senec. in Herc. fur.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 28.—*Diod.* 4.——A river. *Vid.* Neſtus.

Nestŏcles, a famous ſtatuary of Greece, rival to Phidias. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Nestor, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias, and grandſon to Neptune. He had eleven brothers, who were all killed, with his father, by Hercules. His tender age detained him at home, and was the cauſe of his preſervation. The conqueror ſpared his life, and placed him on the throne of Pylos. He married Eurydice, the daughter of Clymenes, or, according to others, Anaxibia, the daughter of Atreus. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field of battle, and was preſent at the nuptials of Pirithous, when a bloody battle was fought between the Lapithæ and Centaurs. As king of Pylos and Meſſenia he led his ſubjects to the Trojan war, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the reſt of the Grecian chiefs, by eloquence, addreſs, wiſdom, juſtice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. Homer diſplays his character as the moſt perfect of all his heroes; and Agamemnon exclaims, that, if he had ten generals like Neſtor, he ſhould ſoon ſee the walls of Troy reduced to aſhes. After the Trojan war, Neſtor retired to Greece, where he enjoyed, in the boſom of his family, the peace and tranquillity which were due to his wiſdom and to his old age. The manner and the time of his death are unknown; the ancients are all agreed that he lived three generations of men, which length of time ſome ſuppoſe to be 300 years, though, more probably, only 90, allowing 30 years for each generation. From that circumſtance, therefore, it was uſual among the Greeks and the Latins, when they wiſhed a long and happy life to their friends, to wiſh them to ſee the years of Neſtor. He had two daughters, Piſidice and Polycaſte; and ſeven ſons, Perſeus, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, Piſiſtratus, Antilochus, and Traſimedes. Neſtor was one of the Argonauts, according to *Valerius Flaccus* 1, v. 380, &c —*Dictys Cret.* 1, c. 13. &c.—*Homer. Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 3 & 11.—*Hygin.* fab. 10 & 273.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 26. l. 4, c. 3 & 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 169, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 15.——A poet of Lycaonia in the age of the emperor Severus. He was father to Piſander, who, under the emperor Alexander, wrote ſome fabulous ſtories.——One of the body guards of Alexander. *Polyæn.*

Nestorius, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, who floriſhed A. D. 431. He was condemned and degraded from his epiſcopal dignity for his heretical opinions, &c.

Nestus, or Nessus, now *Neſto*, a ſmall river of Thrace, riſing in mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean Sea above the iſland of Thaſos. It was for ſome time the boundary of Macedonia on the eaſt, in the more extenſive power of that kingdom.

NETUM, a town of Sicily, now called *Noto*. *Sil.* 14, v. 269.—*Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 26. l. 5, c. 51.

NEURI, a people of Sarmatia. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

NICÆA, a widow of Alexander, who married Demetrius.——A daughter of Antipater, who married Perdiccas.——A city of India, built by Alexander on the very ſpot where he had obtained a victory over king Porus.——A town of Achaia near Thermopylæ, on the bay of Malia.——A town of Illyricum.——Another in Corſica.——Another in Thrace.——In Bœotia.——A town of Bithynia, (now *Nice* or *Iſ-nik*), built by Antigonus, the ſon of Philip, king of Macedonia. It was originally called *Antigonia*, and afterwards *Nicæa* by Lyſimachus, who gave it the name of his wife, who was daughter of Antipater.——A town of Liguria, built by the people of Maſſilia, in commemoration of a victory.

NICAGŎRAS, a ſophiſt of Athens in the reign of the emperor Philip. He wrote the lives of illuſtrious men, and was reckoned one of the greateſt and moſt learned men of his age.

NICANDER, a king a Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He reigned 39 years, and died B. C. 770.——A writer of Chalcedon.——A Greek grammarian, poet, and phyſician, of Colophon, 137 B. C. His writings were held in eſtimation, but his judgment cannot be highly commended, ſince, without any knowledge of agriculture, he ventured to compoſe a book on that intricate ſubject. Two of his poems, entitled *Theriaca*, on hunting, and *Alexipharmaca*, on antidotes againſt poiſon, are ſtill extant; the beſt editions of which are thoſe of Gorræus, 4to. Paris, 1557; and Salvinus, 8vo. Florent. 1764. *Cic.* 1, *de Orat.* c. 16.

NICĀNOR, a man who conſpired againſt the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 6.——A ſon of Parmenio, who died in Hyrcania, &c.——A ſirname of Demetrius. [*Vid. Demetrius* 2d.]——An unſkilful pilot of Antigonus. *Polyæn.*——A ſervant of Atticus. *Cic.* 5, ep. 3.——A Samian, who wrote a treatiſe on rivers.——A governor of Media, conquered by Seleucus. He had been governor over the Athenians under Caſſander, by whoſe orders he was put to death——A general of the emperor Titus, wounded at the ſiege of Jeruſalem.——A man of Stagira, by whom Alexander the Great ſent a letter to recall the Grecian exiles. *Diod.* 18.——A governor of Munychia, who ſeized the Piræus, and was at laſt put to death by Caſſander, becauſe he wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute over Attica. *Diod.* 18.——A brother of Caſſander, deſtroyed by Olympias. *Id.* 19.——A general of Antiochus, king of Syria. He made war againſt the Jews, and ſhowed himſelf uncommonly cruel.

NICARCHUS, a Corinthian philoſopher in the age of Periander. *Plut.*——An Arcadian chief, who deſerted to the Perſians at the return of the ten thouſand Greeks.

NICARTHĪDES, a man ſet over Perſepolis by Alexander.

NICĀTOR, a ſirname of Seleucus, king of Syria, from his having been unconquered.

NICE, a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.*

NICEPHORIUM, a town of Meſopotamia, on the Euphrates, where Venus had a temple. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.—*Tacit. An.* 6, c. 41.

NICEPHŎRIUS, now *Khabour*, a river which flowed by the walls of Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 4.

NICEPHŎRUS CÆSAR, a Byzantine hiſtorian, whoſe works were edited, fol. Paris, 1661.——Gregoras, another, edited fol. Paris, 1702.——A Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, whoſe works were edited by Ducæus, 2 vols. Paris, 1630.

NICER, now the *Necker*, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at the modern town of Manheim. *Auſon. Moſ.* 423.

NICĒRĀTUS, a poet who wrote a poem in praiſe of Lyſander.——The father of Nicias.

NICETAS, one of the Byzantine hiſtorians, whoſe works were edited fol. Paris. 1647.

NICETERIA, a feſtival at Athens, in memory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune, in their diſpute about giving a name to the capital of the country.

NICIA, a city. [*Vid.* Nicæa.]——A river falling into the Po at Brixellum. It is now called *Lenza*, and ſeparates the duchy of Modena from Parma.

NICIAS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He early conciliated the good will of the people by his liberality, and he eſtabliſhed his military character by taking the iſland of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war againſt Sicily, Nicias was appointed, with Alcibiades and Lamachus, to conduct the expedition, which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cauſe of calamities to the Athenian power. In Sicily he behaved with great firmneſs, but he often blamed the quick and inconſiderate meaſures of his colleagues. The ſucceſs of the Athenians remained long doubtful. Alcibiades was recalled by his enemies to take his trial, and Nicias was left at the head of affairs. Syracuſe was ſurrounded by

by a wall, and, though the operations were carried on ſlowly, yet the city would have ſurrendered, had not the ſudden appearance of Gylippus, the Corinthian ally of the Sicilians, cheered up the courage of the beſieged at the critical moment. Gylippus propoſed terms of accommodation to the Athenians, which were refuſed; ſome battles were fought in which the Sicilians obtained the advantage, and Nicias at laſt, tired of his ill ſucceſs, and grown deſponding, demanded of the Athenians a reinforcement or a ſucceſſor. Demoſthenes, upon this, was ſent with a powerful fleet, but the advice of Nicias was deſpiſed, and the admiral, by his cagerneſs to come to a deciſive engagement, ruined his fleet and the intereſt of Athens. The fear of his enemies at home prevented Nicias from leaving Sicily; and when, at laſt, a continued ſeries of ill ſucceſs obliged him to comply, he found himſelf ſurrounded on every ſide by the enemy, without hope of eſcaping. He gave himſelf up to the conquerors with all his army, but the aſſurances of ſafety which he had received ſoon proved vain and falſe, and he was no ſooner in the hands of the enemy than he was ſhamefully put to death with Demoſthenes. His troops were ſent to quarries, where the plague and hard labor diminiſhed their numbers and aggravated their misfortunes. Some ſuppoſe that the death of Nicias was not violent. He periſhed about 413 years before Chriſt, and the Athenians lamented in him a great and valiant but unfortunate general. *Plut. in vitâ.—C. Nep. in Alcib.—Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 15.——A grammarian of Rome, intimate with Cicero. *Cic. in epiſt.*——A man of Nicæa, who wrote an hiſtory of philoſophers.——A phyſician of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to the Romans of poiſoning his maſter for a ſum of money. The Roman general diſdained his offers, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. He is oftener called Cineas.——A painter of Athens, in the age of Alexander. He was chiefly happy in his pictures of women. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 31.

NICIPPE, a daughter of Pelops, who married Sthenelus.——A daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

NICIPPUS, a tyrant of Cos, one of whoſe ſheep brought forth a lion, which was conſidered as portending his future greatneſs, and his elevation to the ſovereignty. *Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 29.

NICO, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conſpired againſt the life of Annibal. *Liv.* 30.——A celebrated architect and geometrician. He was father to the celebrated Galen, the prince of phyſicians.——One of the ſlaves of Craterus.——The name of an aſs which Auguſtus met before the battle of Actium, a circumſtance which he conſidered as a favorable omen.——The name of an elephant remarkable for his fidelity to king Pyrrhus.

NICOCHĂRES, a Greek comic poet in the age of Ariſtophanes.

NICŎCLES, a familiar friend of Phocion, condemned to death. *Plut.*——A king of Salamis, celebrated for his conteſt with a king of Phœnicia, to prove which of the two was moſt effeminate.——A king of Paphos, who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He revolted from his friend to the king of Perſia, upon which Ptolemy ordered one of his ſervants to put him to death, to ſtrike terror into the other dependant princes. The ſervant, unwilling to murder the monarch, adviſed him to kill himſelf. Nicocles obeyed, and all his family followed his example, 310 years before the Chriſtian era.——An ancient Greek poet, who called phyſicians a happy race of men, becauſe light publiſhed their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.——A king of Cyprus, who ſucceeded Evagoras on the throne, 374 years before Chriſt. It was with him that the philoſopher Iſocrates correſponded.——A tyrant of Sicyon, depoſed by means of Aratus, the Achæan. *Plut. in Orat.*

NICOCRĂTES, a tyrant of Cyrene.——An author at Athens.——A king of Salamis, in Cyprus, who made himſelf known by the valuable collection of books which he had. *Athen.* 1.

NICOCREON, a tyrant of Salamis, in the age of Alexander the Great. He ordered the philoſopher Anaxarchus to be pounded to pieces in a mortar.

NICODĒMUS, an Athenian appointed by Conon over the fleet which was going to the aſſiſtance of Artaxerxes. *Diod.* 14.——A tyrant of Italy, &c.——An ambaſſador ſent to Pompey by Ariſtobulus.

NICODŌRUS, a wreſtler of Mantinea, who ſtudied philoſophy in his old age. *Ælian. V. H.* 2.——An Athenian archon.

NICODRŎMUS, a ſon of Hercules and Nice. *Apollod.*——An Athenian who invaded Ægina, &c.

NICOLĀUS, a philoſopher.——A celebrated Syracuſan, who endeavoured, in a pathetic ſpeech, to diſſuade his countrymen from offering violence to the Athenian priſoners who had been taken with Nicias their general. His eloquence was unavailing.——An officer of Ptolemy againſt Antigonus.——A peripatetic philoſopher and hiſtorian in the Auguſtan age.

NICOMĂCHA, a daughter of Themiſtocles.

NICOMĂCHUS, the father of the philoſopher Ariſtotle.——One of Alexander's friends,

friends, who discovered the conspiracy of Dymus. *Curt.* 6.——An excellent painter.——A Pythagorean philosopher.——A Lacedæmonian general, conquered by Timotheus.——A writer in the fifth century, &c.

NICOMĒDES 1st. a king of Bithynia, about 278 years before the Christian era. It was by his exertions that this part of Asia became a monarchy. He behaved with great cruelty to his brothers, and built a town which he called by his own name, *Nicomedia*. *Justin.*—*Pausan.* &c.——The 2d, was ironically surnamed *Philopater*, because he drove his father Prusias from the kingdom of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated, B. C. 149. He reigned 59 years. Mithridates laid claim to his kingdom, but all their disputes were decided by the Romans, who deprived Nicomedes of the province of Paphlagonia, and his ambitious rival of Cappadocia. He gained the affections of his subjects by a courteous behaviour, and by a mild and peaceful government. *Justin.*——The 3d, son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his brother Socrates, and afterwards by the ambitious Mithridates. The Romans re-established him on his throne, and encouraged him to make reprisals upon the king of Pontus. He followed their advice, and he was, at last, expelled another time from his dominions, till Sylla came into Asia, who restored him to his former power and affluence. *Strab.*—*Appian.*——The 4th of that name, was son and successor of Nicomedes 3d. He passed his life in an easy and tranquil manner, and enjoyed the peace which his alliance with the Romans had procured him. He died B. C. 75, without issue, and left his kingdom, with all his possessions, to the Roman people. *Strab.* 12.—*Appian. Mithrid.*—*Justin.* 38, c. 2, &c.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.——A celebrated geometrician in the age of the philosopher Eratosthenes. He made himself known by his useful machines, &c.——An engineer in the army of Mithridates.——One of the preceptors of the emperor M. Antoninus.

NICOMĒDIA, (now *Is-nikmid*,) a town of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes 1st. It was the capital of the country, and it has been compared, for its beauty and greatness, to Rome, Antioch, or Alexandria. It became celebrated for being, for some time, the residence of the emperor Constantine, and most of his imperial successors. Some suppose that it was originally called *Astacus* and *Olbia*, though it was generally believed that they were all different cities. *Ammian.* 17.—*Paus. Eliac.*—*Plin.* 5, &c.—*Strab.* 12, &c.

NICON, a pirate of Phære, in Peloponnesus, &c. *Polyæn.*——A native of Tarentum. *Vid.* Nico.

NICONIA, a town of Pontus.

NICŎPHRON, a comic poet of Athens some time after the age of Aristophanes.

NICOPŎLIS, a city of Lower Egypt.——A town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great in memory of a victory which he had there obtained over the forces of Mithridates.——Another, in Thrace, built on the banks of the Nestus by Trajan, in memory of a victory which he obtained there over the Barbarians.——A town of Epirus, built by Augustus after the battle of Actium.——Another, near Jerusalem, founded by the emperor Vespasian.——Another, in Mœsia.——Another, in Dacia, built by Trajan to perpetuate the memory of a celebrated battle.——Another, near the bay of Issus, built by Alexander.

NICOSTRĀTA, a courtezan who left all her possessions to Sylla.——The same as Carmente, mother of Evander.

NICOSTRĀTUS, a man of Argos of great strength. He was fond of imitating Hercules by cloathing himself in a lion's skin. *Diod.* 16.——One of Alexander's soldiers. He conspired against the king's life, with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8.——A painter who expressed great admiration at the sight of Helen's picture by Zeuxis. *Ælian.* 14, c. 47.——A dramatic actor of Ionia.——A comic poet of Argos.——An orator of Macedonia, in the reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.——A son of Menelaus and Helen.——A general of the Achæans, who defeated the Macedonians.

NICOTELEA, a celebrated woman of Messenia, who said that she became pregnant of Aristomenes by a serpent. *Paus.* 4, c. 14.

NICOTĔLES, a Corinthian drunkard, &c. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

NIGER, a friend of M. Antony, sent to him by Octavia.——A surname of Clitus, whom Alexander killed in a fit of drunkenness.——C. Pescennius Justus, a celebrated governor in Syria, well known by his valor in the Roman armies, while yet a private man. At the death of Pertinax, he was declared emperor of Rome, and his claims to that elevated situation were supported by a sound understanding, prudence of mind, moderation, courage, and virtue. He proposed to imitate the actions of the venerable Antoninus, of Trajan, of Titus, and M. Aurelius. He was remarkable for his fondness for ancient discipline, and never suffered his soldiers to drink wine, but obliged them to quench their thirst with water and vinegar. He forbad the use of silver or gold utensils in his camp, and the bakers and cooks were driven away and

and the ſoldiers ordered to live, during the expedition they undertook, merely upon biſcuits. In his puniſhments, Niger was inexorable: he condemned ten of his ſoldiers to be beheaded in the preſence of the army, becauſe they had ſtolen and eaten a fowl. The ſentence was heard with groans: the army interfered: and, when Niger conſented to diminiſh the puniſhment for fear of kindling rebellion, he yet ordered the criminals to make each a reſtoration of ten fowls to the perſon whoſe property they had ſtolen; they were, beſides, ordered not to light a fire the reſt of the campaign, but to live upon cold aliments, and to drink nothing but water. Such great qualifications in a general ſeemed to promiſe the reſtoration of ancient diſcipline in the Roman armies, but the death of Niger fruſtrated every hope of reform. Severus, who had alſo been inveſted with the imperial purple, marched againſt him; ſome battles were fought, and Niger was, at laſt, defeated, A. D. 194. His head was cut off, and fixed to a long ſpear, and carried in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. He reigned about one year. *Herodian.* 3.—*Eutrop.*

NIGER, or NIGRIS, (*itis*), a river of Africa, which riſes in Æthiopia, and falls by three mouths into the Atlantic, little known to the antients, and not yet ſatisfactorily explored by the moderns. *Plin.* 5, c. 1 & 8.

P. NIGIDIUS FIGŬLUS, a celebrated philoſopher and aſtrologer at Rome, one of the moſt learned men of his age. He was intimate with Cicero, and gave him his moſt unbiaſſed opinions concerning the conſpirators who had leagued to deſtroy Rome with Catiline. He was made prætor, and honored with a ſeat in the ſenate. In the civil wars he followed the intereſt of Pompey, for which he was baniſhed by the conqueror. He died in the place of his baniſhment, 47 years before Chriſt. *Cic. ad fam.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 639.

NIGRITÆ, a people of Africa, who dwell on the banks of the Niger. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1.

NILEUS, a ſon of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Aſia, where he built Epheſus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Clazomenæ, &c. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2, &c.——A philoſopher who had in his poſſeſſion all the writings of Ariſtotle. *Athen.* 1.

NILUS, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt and falls into the Mediterranean ſea. The Nile, anciently called *Ægyptus*, is one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world. Its ſources were unknown to the antients, and the moderns are equally ignorant of their ſituation, whence an impoſſibility is generally meant by the proverb of *Nili caput quærere.* It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and when it comes to the town of Cercaſorum, it then divides itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams, and falls into the Mediterranean by ſeven mouths. The moſt eaſtern canal is called the Peluſian, and the moſt weſtern is called the Canopic mouth. The other canals are the Sebennytican, that of Sais, the Mendeſian, Bolbitinic, and Bucolic. They have all been formed by nature, except the two laſt, which have been dug by the labors of men. The iſland which the Nile forms by its diviſion into ſeveral ſtreams is called *Delta*, from its reſemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. The Nile yearly overflows the country, and it is to thoſe regular inundations that the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. It begins to riſe in the month of May for 100 ſucceſſive days, and then decreaſes gradually the ſame number of days. If it does not riſe as high as 16 cubits, a famine is generally expected, but if it exceeds this by many cubits, it is of the moſt dangerous conſequences; houſes are overturned, the cattle are drowned, and a great number of inſects are produced from the mud, which deſtroy the fruits of the earth. The river, therefore, proves a bleſſing or a calamity to Egypt, and the proſperity of the nation depends ſo much upon it, that the tributes of the inhabitants were in ancient times, and are ſtill under the preſent government, proportioned to the riſe of the waters. The cauſes of the overflowings of the Nile, which remained unknown to the ancients, though ſearched with the greateſt application, are owing to the heavy rains which regularly fall in Æthiopia, in the months of April and May, and which ruſh down like torrents upon the country, and lay it all under water. Theſe cauſes, as ſome people ſuppoſe, were well known to Homer, as he ſeems to ſhew it, by ſaying, that the Nile flowed down from heaven. The inhabitants of Egypt, near the banks of the river, were called *Niliaci, Niligenæ*, &c. and large canals were alſo from this river denominated *Nili* or *Euripi. Cic. Leg.* 2, c. 1. *ad Q. fr.* 3, ep. 9. *ad Att.* 11, ep. 12.—*Strab.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 187. l. 15, v. 753.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 9.—*Seneca. quæſt. Nat.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, 2, &c. *Claudian. ep. de Nilo.—Virg. G.* 4. v. 288. *Æn.* 6, v. 800. l. 9, v. 31.—*Diod.* 1, &c. —*Herodot.* 2.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 712.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 32.—*Plin.* 5, c. 10.——One of the Greek fathers who floriſhed A. D.

A. D. 440. His works were edited at Rome, fol. 2 vols. 1668 & 1678.

NINNIUS, a tribune who oppoſed Clodius the enemy of Cicero.

NINIAS. *Vid.* Ninyas.

NINUS, a ſon of Belus who built a city to which he gave his own name, and founded the Aſſyrian monarchy of which he was the firſt ſovereign, B. C. 2059. He was very warlike, and extended his conqueſts from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. He became enamoured of Semiramis the wife of one of his officers, and he married her after her huſband had deſtroyed himſelf through fear of his powerful rival. Ninus reigned 52 years, and at his death he left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a ſon. The hiſtory of Ninus is very obſcure and even fabulous according to the opinion of ſome. Cteſias is the principal hiſtorian from whom it is derived, but little reliance is to be placed upon him, when Ariſtotle deems him unworthy to be believed. Ninus after death received divine honors, and became the Jupiter of the Aſſyrians and the Hercules of the Chaldeans. *Cteſias.*—*Diod.* 2.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 2.——A celebrated city, now *Nino*, the capital of Aſſyria, built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus, and called *Nineveh* in Scripture. It was, according to the relation of Diodorus Siculus, fifteen miles long, nine broad, and forty-eight in circumſtance. It was ſurrounded by large walls 100 feet high, on the top of which three chariots could paſs together abreaſt, and was defended by 1500 towers each 200 feet high. Ninus was taken by the united armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolaſſar king of Babylon, B. C. 606. *Strab.* 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 185, &c.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 33.—*Lucian.*

NINYAS, a ſon of Ninus and Semiramis king of Aſſyria, who ſucceeded his mother who had voluntarily abdicated the crown. Some ſuppoſe that Semiramis was put to death by her own ſon, becauſe ſhe had encouraged him to commit inceſt. The reign of Ninyas is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. The prince left the care of the government to his favorites and miniſters, and gave himſelf up to pleaſure, riot, and debauchery, and never appeared in public. His ſucceſſors imitated the example of his voluptuouſneſs, and therefore their name or hiſtory are little known till the age of Sardanapalus. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 2.—*Diod.* 1, &c.

NIOBE, a daughter of Tantalus king of Lydia by Euryanaſſa or Dione. She married Amphion the ſon of Jaſus, by whom ſhe had ten ſons and ten daughters according to Heſiod, or two ſons and three daughters according to Herodotus. Homer and Propertius ſay, that ſhe had ſix daughters and as many ſons; and Ovid, Apollodorus, &c. according to the more received opinion, ſupport that ſhe had ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters. The ſons were Sipylus, Minytus, Tantalus, Agenor, Phædimus, Damaſichthon, and Ilmenus; and thoſe of the daughters, Cleodoxa, Ethodæa or Thera, Aſtyoche, Phthia, Pelopia or Chloris, Aſticratea, and Ogygia. The number of her children encreaſed her pride, and ſhe had the imprudence not only to prefer herſelf to Latona who had only two children, but ſhe even inſulted her, and ridiculed the worſhip which was paid to her, obſerving, that ſhe had a better claim to altars and ſacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This inſolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to puniſh the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the ſons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, were equally deſtroyed by Diana; and Niobe, ſtruck at the ſuddenneſs of her misfortunes, was changed into a ſtone. The carcaſes of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied in the plains for nine ſucceſſive days, becauſe Jupiter changed into ſtones all ſuch as attempted to inter them. On the tenth day they were honored with a funeral by the gods. *Homer. Il.* 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* fab. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 9.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 6.—*Propert.* 2, el. 6.——A daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponneſus, by Laodice. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Argus, who gave his name to Argia or Argolis, a country of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 1. l. 3, c. 8.

NIPHÆUS, a man killed by horſes, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 570.

NIPHATES, a mountain of Aſia, which divides Armenia from Aſſyria, and from which the Tigris takes its riſe. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 30.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15.——A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 245.

NIPHE, one of Diana's companions. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 245.

NIREUS, a king of Naxos, ſon of Charops and Aglaia, celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, od. 20.

NISA, a town of Greece. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A country woman. *Virg. Ecl.* 8.——A place. *Vid.* Nyſa.——A celebrated plain of Media, near the Caſpian ſea, famous for its horſes.

NISÆA, a naval ſtation on the coaſts of Megaris. *Strab.* 9.——A town of Parthia, called alſo Niſa.

NISEIA. *Vid.* Niſus.

NISÆE, a ſea nymph. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 826.

NISĬBIS, a town of Meſopotamia built by a colony of Macedonians on the Tigris, and celebrated as being a barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Perſian empire during the reign of the Roman emperors. It was ſometimes called *Antiochia Mygdonica*. *Joſeph.* 20, c. 2.—*Strab.* 11.—*Ammian.* 25, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13.

NISUS, a ſon of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and ſignalized himſelf by his valor againſt the Rutulians. He was united in the cloſeſt friendſhip with Euryalus, a young Trojan, and with him he entered, in the dead of night, the enemy's camp. As they were returning victorious, after much bloodſhed, they were perceived by the Rutulians; who attacked Euryalus. Niſus in endeavouring to reſcue his friend from the enemy's darts, periſhed himſelf with him, and their heads were cut off and fixed on a ſpear, and carried in triumph to the camp. Their death was greatly lamented by all the Trojans, and their great friendſhip, like that of a Pylades and an Oreſtes, or of a Theſeus and Pirithous, is become proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 176, &c.——A king of Dulichium, remarkable for his probity and virtue. *Homer. Od.* 18.——A king of Megara, ſon of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. The peace of the brothers was interrupted by the hoſtilities of Minos, who wiſhed to avenge the death of his ſon Androgeus, who had been murdered by the Athenians. Megara was beſieged, and Attica laid waſte. The fate of Niſus depended totally upon a yellow lock, which, as long as it continued on his head, according to the words of an oracle, promiſed him life and ſucceſs to his affairs. His daughter Scylla (often called *Niſeia Virgo*) ſaw from the walls of Megara the royal beſieger, and ſhe became deſperately enamoured of him. To obtain a more immediate interview with this object of her paſſion, ſhe ſtole away the fatal hair from her father's head as he was aſleep; the town was immediately taken, but Minos diſregarded the ſervices of Scylla, and ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea. The gods changed her into a lark, and Niſus aſſumed the nature of the hawk, at the very moment that he gave himſelf death, not to fall into the enemy's hands. Theſe two birds have continually been at variance with each other, and Scylla, by her apprehenſions at the ſight of her father, ſeems to ſuffer the puniſhment which her perfidy deſerved. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 6, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 404, &c.

NISYROS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, at the weſt of Rhodes with a town of the ſame name. It was originally joined to the iſland of Cos, according to Pliny, and it bore the name of *Porphyris*. Neptune, who was ſuppoſed to have ſeparated them with a blow of his trident, and to have then overwhelmed the giant Polybotes, was worſhipped there, and called *Niſyreus*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.

NITĒTIS, a daughter of Apries, king of Egypt, married by his ſucceſſor Amaſis to Cyrus. *Polyæn.* 8.

NITIOBRIGES, a people of Gaul, ſuppoſed to be *Agenois*, in Guienne. *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, c. 7.

NITŌCRIS, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge acroſs the Euphrates, in the middle of that city, and dug a number of reſervoirs for the ſuperfluous waters of that river. She ordered herſelf to be buried over one of the gates of the city, and placed an inſcription on her tomb, which ſignified that her ſucceſſors would find great treaſures within, if ever they were in need of money, but that their labors would be but ill repaid if ever they ventured to open it without neceſſity. Cyrus opened it through curioſity, and was ſtruck to find within theſe words, *If thy avarice had not been inſatiable thou never wouldſt have violated the monuments of the dead. Herodot.* 1, c. 185.——A queen of Egypt who built a third pyramid.

NITRIA, a country of Egypt with two towns of the ſame name, above Memphis.

NIVARIA, an iſland at the weſt of Africa, ſuppoſed to be *Teneriff*, one of the Canaries. *Plin.* 6, c. 32.

NOAS, a river of Thrace falling into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

NOCMON, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

NOCTILŪCA, a ſirname of Diana. She had a temple at Rome, on mount Palatine. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Horat.* 4, od. 6.

NOLA, an ancient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the firſt Punic war. It was founded by a Tuſcan, or according to others by an Eubœan colony. It is ſaid that Virgil had introduced the name of Nola in his Georgics, but that, when he was refuſed a glaſs of water by the inhabitants as he paſſed through the city, he totally blotted it out of his poem, and ſubſtituted the word *ora*, in the 225th line

line of the 2d book of his Georgics. Nola was beſieged by Annibal, and bravely defended by Marcellus. Auguſtus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. Bells were firſt invented there in the beginning of the fifth century, from which reaſon they have been called *Nolæ* or *Campanæ*, in Latin. The inventor was St. Paulinus the biſhop of the place, who died A. D. 431, though many imagine that bells were known long before, and only introduced into churches by that prelate. Before his time, congregations were called to the church by the noiſe of wooden rattles *(ſaxa ligna)*. *Paterc.* 1, c. 7.—*Suet. in Aug.* —*Sil.* 12, v. 161.—*A. Gellius*, 7, c. 20. —*Liv.* 23, c. 14 & 39. l. 24, c. 13.

Nomădes, a name given to all thoſe uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed the place of their reſidence, to go in queſt of freſh paſture, for the numerous cattle which they tended. There were Nomades in Scythia, India, Arabia, and Africa. Thoſe of Africa were afterwards called *Numidians*, by a ſmall change of the letters which compoſed their name. *Ital.* 1, v. 215.—*Plin.* 5, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 15. l. 4, c. 187.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 343.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 43.

Nomæ, a town of Sicily. *Diod.* 11.—*Sil.* 14, v. 266.

Nomentānus, an epithet applied to L. Caſſius as a native of Nomentum. He is mentioned by Horace as a mixture of luxury and diſſipation. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 1. v. 102, & *alibi.*

Nomentum, a town of the Sabines in Italy, now called *Lamentana.* The dictator Q. Servilius Priſcus, gave the Veientes and Fidenates battle there A. U. C. 312, and totally defeated them. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 905.—*Liv.* 1, c. 38. l. 4, c. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773.

Nomii, mountains of Arcadia. *Pauſ.*

Nomius, a ſirname given to Apollo, becauſe he fed (νεμω, *paſco*) the flocks of king Admetus in Theſſaly. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Nōnācris, a town of Arcadia, which received its name from a wife of Lycaon. There was a mountain of the ſame name in the neighbourhood. Evander is ſometimes called *Nonacrius heros*, as being an Arcadian by birth, and Atalanta *Nonacria*, as being a native of the place. *Curt.* 10, c. 10.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 97. *Met.* 8, fab. 10.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 17, &c.

Nonius, a Roman ſoldier impriſoned for paying reſpect to Galba's ſtatues, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 56.——A Roman who exhorted his countrymen after the fatal battle of Pharſalia, and the flight of Pompey, by obſerving that eight ſtandards *(aquilæ)* ſtill remained in the camp, to which Cicero anſwered, *recte, ſi nobis cum graculis bellum eſſet.*

Nonnius Marcellus, a grammarian whoſe treatiſe *de variâ ſignificatione verborum* was edited by Mercer, 8vo. Paris 1614.

Nonnus, a Greek writer of the 5th century, who wrote an account of the embaſſy he had undertaken to Æthiopia, among the Saracens, and other eaſtern nations. He is alſo known by his *Dionyſiaca*, a wonderful collection of heathen mythology and erudition, edited 4to. Antwerp, 1569. His *paraphraſe* on John was edited by Heinſius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1627.

Nopia or Cnopia, a town of Bœotia, where Amphiaraus had a temple.

Nora, now *Nour*, a place of Phrygia, where Eumenes retired for ſome time, &c. *C. Nepos.*——A town. *Vid.* Norax.

Norax, a ſon of Mercury and Eurythæa, who led a colony of Iberians into Sardinia, where he founded a town, to which he gave the name of Nora. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.

Norba, a town of the Volſci. *Liv.* 2, c. 34.——Cæſaria, a town of Spain on the Tagus.

C. Norbānus, a young and ambitious Roman who oppoſed Sylla, and joined his intereſt to that of young Marius. In his conſulſhip he marched againſt Sylla, by whom he was defeated, &c. *Plut.*——A friend and general of Auguſtus employed in Macedonia againſt the republicans. He was defeated by Brutus, &c.

Norĭcum, a country of ancient Illyricum, which now forms a part of modern *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*. It extended between the Danube, and part of the Alps and Vindelicia. Its ſavage inhabitants, who were once governed by kings, made many incurſions upon the Romans, and were at laſt conquered under Tiberius, and the country became a dependent province. In the reign of Dioclefian Noricum was divided into two parts, *Ripenſe* and *Mediterranean.* The iron that was drawn from Noricum was eſteemed excellent, and thence *Noricus enſis* was uſed to expreſs the goodneſs of a ſword. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 34, c. 14.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16, v. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 712.

Northippus, a Greek tragic poet.

Nortia, a name given to the goddeſs of Fortune among the Etrurians. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.

Nothus, a ſon of Deucalion.——A ſirname of Darius, king of Perſia, from his illegitimacy.

Nonus, a Greek phyſician, whoſe book

de omnium morborum curatione was edited in 12mo. Argent. 1568.

NOTIUM, a town of Æolia near the Cayſter. It was peopled by the inhabitants of Colophon, who left their ancient habitations becauſe Notium was more conveniently ſituated in being on the ſea ſhore. *Liv.* 37, c. 26, 38, 39.

NOTUS, the ſouth wind, called alſo Auſter.

NOVÆ (*tabernæ*) the new ſhops built in the forum at Rome, and adorned with the ſhields of the Cimbri. *Cic. Orat.* 2, c. 66. ——The *Veteres tabernæ* were adorned with thoſe of the Samnites. *Liv.* 9, c. 40.

NOVARIA, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, now *Novara* in Milan. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 70.

NOVĀTUS, a man who ſeverely attacked the character of Auguſtus, under a fictitious name. The emperor diſcovered him and only fined him a ſmall ſum of money.

NOVESIUM, a town of the Ubii, on the weſt of the Rhine, now called *Nuys*, near Cologne. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c 26, &c.

NOVIODŪNUM, a town of the Ædui in Gaul, taken by J. Cæſar. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the Ligeris, and now called *Noyon*, or as others ſuppoſe, *Nevers*. *Cæſar. bell. G.* 2, c. 12.

NOVIOMAGUS or NEOMAGUS, a town of Gaul, now *Nizeux* in Normandy.—— Another called alſo *Nemetes*, now *Spire*. ——Another in Batavia, now *Nimeguen*, on the ſouth ſide of the Waal.

NOVIUM, a town of Spain, now *Noya*.

NOVIUS PRISCUS, a man baniſhed from Rome by Nero, on ſuſpicion that he was acceſſary to Piſo's conſpiracy. *Tacit. An.* 15, c. 71.——A man who attempted to aſſaſſinate the emperor Claudius.——Two brothers obſcurely born, diſtinguiſhed in the age of Horace for their officiouſneſs. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6.

NOVUM COMUM, a town of Inſubria on the lake Larinus, of which the inhabitants were called *Novocomenſes*. *Cic. ad Div.* 13, c. 35.

NOX, one of the moſt antient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. From her union with her brother Erebus, ſhe gave birth to the Day and the Light. She was alſo the mother of the Parcæ, Heſperides, Dreams, of Diſcord, Death, Momus, Fraud, &c. She is called by ſome of the poets the mother of all things, of gods as well as of men, and therefore ſhe was worſhipped with great ſolemnity by the ancients. She had a famous ſtatue in Diana's temple at Epheſus. It was uſual to offer her a black ſheep, as ſhe was the mother of the furies. The cock was alſo offered to her, as that bird proclaims the approach of day, during the darkneſs of the night. She is repreſented as mounted on a chariot and covered with a veil beſpangled with ſtars. The conſtellations generally went before her as her conſtant meſſengers. Sometimes ſhe is ſeen holding two children under her arms, one of which is black, repreſenting death or rather night, and the other white repreſenting ſleep, or day. Some of the moderns have deſcribed her as a woman veiled in mourning, and crowned with poppies, and carried on a chariot drawn by owls and bats. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 950.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 455. —*Pauſ.* 10, c. 38.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

NUCERIA, a town of Campania taken by Annibal. It became a Roman colony under Auguſtus, and was called *Nuceria Conſtantia*, or *Alfaterna*. It now bears the name of *Nocera*, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. *Lucan.* 2, v. 472.—*Liv.* 9, c. 41, l. 27, c. 3.——A town of Umbria, at the foot of the Apennines. *Strab.*—*Plin.*

NUITHONES, a people of Germany poſſeſſing the country now called Mecklenburg and Pomerania. *Tacit. G.* 40.

NUMA MARCIUS, a man made governor of Rome by Tullus Hoſtilius. He was ſon-in-law of Numa Pompilius, and father to Ancus Martius. *Tacit. A.* 6, c. 11.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

NUMA POMPILIUS, a celebrated philoſopher, born at Cures, a village of the Sabines, on the day that Romulus laid the foundation of Rome. He married Tatia the daughter of Tatius the king of the Sabines, and at her death he retired into the country to devote himſelf more freely to literary purſuits. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their new king, and two ſenators were ſent to acquaint him with the deciſions of the ſenate and of the people. Numa refuſed their offers, and it was not but at the repeated ſolicitations and prayers of his friends, that he was prevailed upon to accept the royalty. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he diſmiſſed the 300 body guards which his predeceſſor had kept around his perſon, obſerving that he did not diſtruſt a people who had compelled him to reign over them. He was not, like Romulus, fond of war, and military expeditions, but he applied himſelf to tame the ferocity of his ſubjects, to inculcate in their minds a reverence for the deity, and to quell their diſſenſions by dividing all the citizens into different claſſes. He eſtabliſhed different orders of prieſts, and taught the Romans not to worſhip the deity by images; and from his example no graven or painted ſtatues appeared in the temples or ſanctuaries of Rome for upwards of 160 years. He encouraged the report which was ſpread of his paying regular viſits to the

the nymph Egeria, and made uſe of her name to give ſanction to the laws and inſtitutions which he had introduced. He eſtabliſhed the college of the veſtals, and told the Romans that the ſafety of the empire depended upon the preſervation of the ſacred *ancyle* or *ſhield* which, as was generally believed, had dropped down from heaven. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained ſhut, as a mark of peace and tranquillity at Rome. Numa died after a reign of 43 years, in which he had given every poſſible encouragement to the uſeful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, B. C. 672. Not only the Romans, but alſo the neighbouring nations, were eager to pay their laſt offices to a monarch whom they revered for his abilities, moderation, and humanity. He forbad his body to be burnt according to the cuſtom of the Romans, but he ordered it to be buried near mount Janiculum, with many of the books which he had written. Theſe books were accidentally found by one of the Romans about 400 years after his death, and as they contained nothing new or intereſting, but merely the reaſons why he had made innovations in the form of worſhip and in the religion of the Romans, they were burnt by order of the ſenate. He left behind one daughter called Pompilia, who married Numa Marcius, and became the mother of Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome. Some ſay that he had alſo four ſons, but this opinion is ill founded. *Plut. in vitâ.* —*Varro.*—*Liv.* 1.—*Plin* 13 & 14, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 9.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 2 & 17.—*Val. Max.* 1, c 2. —*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2, c. 59.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, &c. ——One of the Rutulian chiefs killed in the night by Niſus and Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 454.

NUMĀNA, a town of Picenum in Italy, of which the people were called *Numanates. Mela.* 2, c. 4.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain near the ſources of the river Durius, celebrated for the long war which it maintained againſt the Romans. The inhabitants obtained ſome advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finiſh the war, and to ſee the deſtruction of Numantia. He began the ſiege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely oppoſed by the beſieged who were no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valor, and the courage of the Numantines was ſoon changed into deſpair and fury. Their proviſions began to fail, and they fed upon the fleſh of their horſes, and afterwards of that of their dead companions, and at laſt were neceſſitated to draw lots to kill and devour one another. The melancholy ſituation of their affairs obliged ſome to ſurrender to the Roman general. Scipio demanded them to deliver themſelves up on the morrow; they refuſed, and when a longer time had been granted to their petitions, they retired and ſet fire to their houſes, and all deſtroyed themſelves, B. C. 133, ſo that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. Some hiſtorians however deny that, and ſupport that a number of Numantines delivered themſelves into Scipio's hands, and that 50 of them were drawn in triumph at Rome, and the reſt ſold as ſlaves. The fall of Numantia was more glorious than that of Carthage or Corinth, though inferior to them. The conqueror obtained the ſirname of *Numantinus. Flor.* 2, c. 18.—*Appian. Iber.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 3.—*Cic.* 1. *off.*—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut.*—*Horat.* 2, od. 12, v. 1.

NUMANTĪNA, a woman accuſed under Tiberius of making her huſband inſane by enchantments, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 22.

NUMĀNUS REMŬLUS, a Rutulian who accuſed the Trojans of effeminacy. He had married the younger ſiſter of Turnus, and was killed by Aſcanius during the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 592, &c.

NUMĒNES, a follower of the doctrines of Plato and Pythagoras, born at Apamea in Syria. He floriſhed in the reign of M. Antoninus.

NUMENIA, or NEOMENIA, a feſtival obſerved by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month, in honor of all the gods, but eſpecially of Apollo, or the ſun, who is juſtly deemed the author of light, and of whatever diſtinction is made in the months, ſeaſons, days, and nights. It was obſerved with games and public entertainments which were provided at the expence of rich citizens, and which were always frequented by the poor. Solemn prayers were offered at Athens during the ſolemnity for the proſperity of the republic. The demigods as well as the heroes of the antients were honored and invoked in the feſtival.

NUMENIUS, a philoſopher who ſuppoſed that Chaos from which the world was created was animated by an evil and maleficent ſoul. He lived in the ſecond century.

NUMENTĀNA VIA, a road at Rome which led to mount Sacer through the gate Viminalis. *Liv.* 3, c. 52.

NUMERIĀNUS, M. Aurelius, a ſon of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father into the eaſt with the title of Cæſar, and at his death he ſucceeded him with his brother Carinus, B. C. 282. His reign was ſhort. Eight months after his father's death, he was murdered in his litter by his father-in-law Arri-

Anius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition. The murderer, who hoped to aſcend the vacant throne, continued to follow the litter as if the emperor was alive, till he found a proper opportunity to declare his ſentiments. The ſtench of the body however ſoon diſcovered his perfidy, and he was ſacrificed to the fury of the ſoldiers. Numerianus has been admired for his learning as well as his moderation. He was naturally an eloquent ſpeaker, and in poetry he was inferior to no writer of his age.——A friend of the emperor Severus.

NUMERIUS, a man who favored the eſcape of Marius to Africa, &c.——A friend of Pompey taken by J. Cæſar's adherents. &c. *Plin.*

NUMICIA VIA, one of the great Roman roads which led from the capital to the town of Brunduſium.

NŬMĪCUS, a ſmall river of Latium near Lavinium, where the dead body of Æneas was found, and where Anna, Dido's ſiſter, drowned herſelf. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 150, &c.—*Sil.* 1, v. 359.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 358, &c. *Faſt.* 3, v. 643.——A friend of Horace, to whom he addreſſed 1 ep. 6.

NUMĬDA, a ſirname given by Horace 1 *od.* 36, to one of the generals of Auguſtus, from his conqueſts in Numidia. Some ſuppoſe that it is Pomponius, others, Plotius.

NŬMĬDIA, an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdom of *Algiers* and *Bildulgerid*. It was bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, ſouth by Gætulia, weſt by Mauritania, and eaſt by a part of Libya, which was called Africa Propria. The inhabitants were called *Nomades*, and afterwards *Numidæ*. It was the kingdom of Maſiniſſa, who was the occaſion of the third Punic war, on account of the offence he had received from the Carthaginians. Jugurtha reigned there, as alſo Juba the father and ſon. It was conquered, and became a Roman province, of which Salluſt was the firſt governor. The Numidians were excellent warriors, and in their expeditions they always endeavoured to engage with the enemy in the night time. They rode without ſaddles or bridles, whence they have been called *infræni*. They had their wives in common as the reſt of the barbarian nations of antiquity. *Sallaſt. in Jug.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.—*Strab.* 2 & 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 754.

NUMIDIUS QUADRATUS, a governor of Syria under Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

NUMISTRO, a town of the Brutii in Italy. *Liv.* 45, c. 17.

NŬMĬTOR, a ſon of Procas, king of Alba, who inherited his father's kingdom with his brother Amulius, and began to reign conjointly with him. Amulius was too avaricious to bear a Colleague on the throne; he expelled his brother, and that he might more ſafely ſecure himſelf, he put to death his ſon Lauſus, and conſecrated his daughter Ilia to the ſervice of the goddeſs Veſta, which demanded perpetual celibacy. Theſe great precautions were rendered abortive. Ilia became pregnant, and though the two children whom ſhe brought forth were expoſed in the river by order of the tyrant, their life was preſerved, and Numitor was reſtored to his throne by his grandſons, and the tyrannical uſurper was put to death. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 55, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 768.——A ſon of Phorcus who fought with Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 342.——A rich and diſſolute Roman in the age of Juvenal 7, v. 74.

NUMITŌRIUS, a Roman who defended Virginia, to whom Appius wiſhed to offer violence. He was made military tribune. ——Q. Pullus, a general of Fregellæ, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 2, c. 34.

NUMONIUS. *Vid.* Vala.

NUNCOREUS, a ſon of Seſoſtris king of Egypt, who made an obeliſk, ſome ages after brought to Rome, and placed in the Vatican. *Plin.* 36, c. 11.——He is called Pheron by Herodotus.

NUNDĪNA, a goddeſs whom the Romans invoked when they named their children. This happened the ninth day after their birth, whence the name of the goddeſs, *Nona dies. Macrob. Sat.* 1, c. 16.

NUNDĪNÆ. *Vid.* Feriæ.

NURSÆ, a town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 744.

NURSCIA, a goddeſs who patronized the Etrurians. *Juv.* 10, v. 74.

NURSIA, now *Norza*, a town of Picenum whoſe inhabitants are called *Nurſini*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 716.—*Martial.* 13, *ep.* 20.—*Liv.* 28, c. 45.

NUTRIA, a town of Illyricum. *Polyb.* 2.

NYCTEIS, a daughter of Nyctеus, who was mother of Labdacus.——A patronymic of Antiope the daughter of Nyctеus, mother of Amphion and Zethus by Jupiter, who had aſſumed the ſhape of a ſatyr to enjoy her company. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 110.

NYCTELIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, becauſe his orgies were celebrated in the night. (*νυξ nox τελεω perficio.*) The words *latex Nyctelius* thence ſignify wine. *Seneca in Œdip.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

NYCTEUS, a ſon of Hyrieus and Clonia. ——A ſon of Chthonius.——A ſon of Neptune by Celene, daughter of Atlas, king of Leſbos, or of Thebes according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crete called Polyxo or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope. The firſt of theſe diſgraced herſelf

by her criminal amours, with her father, into whoſe bed ſhe introduced herſelf by means of her nurſe. When the father knew the inceſt he had committed, he attempted to ſtab his daughter, who was immediately changed by Minerva into an owl. Nycteus made war againſt Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, and died of a wound which he had received in an engagement, leaving his kingdom to his brother Lycus, whom he intreated to continue the war, and puniſh Antiope for her immodeſt conduct. [*Vid.* Antiope.] *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 157 & 204.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 590, &c. l. 6, v. 110, &c.

NYCTIMĔNE, a daughter of Nycteus. *Vid.* Nycteus.

NYCTĬMUS, a ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. He died without iſſue, and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the ſon of Calliſto. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.

NYMBÆUM, a lake of Peloponneſus in Laconia. *Id.* 3, v. 23.

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two claſſes, nymphs of the land and nymphs of the ſea. Of the nymphs of the earth, ſome preſided over woods, and were called *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*, others preſided over mountains, and were called *Oreades*, ſome preſided over hills and dales, and were called *Napææ*, &c. Of the ſea nymphs, ſome were called *Oceanides*, *Nereides*, *Naiades*, *Potamides*, &c. Theſe preſided not only over the ſea, but alſo rivers, fountains, ſtreams, and lakes. The nymphs fixed their reſidence not only in the ſea, but alſo on mountains, rocks, in woods or caverns, and their grottoes were beautified by evergreens and delightful and romantic ſcenes. The nymphs were immortal according to the opinion of ſome mythologiſts; others ſuppoſed that, like men, they were ſubject to mortality, though their life was of long duration. They lived for ſeveral thouſand years according to Heſiod, or as Plutarch ſeems obſcurely to intimate, they lived about 9720 years. The number of the nymphs is not preciſely known. There were above 3000, according to Heſiod, whoſe power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were worſhipped by the ancients, though not with ſo much ſolemnity as the ſuperior deities. They had no temples raiſed to their honor, and the only offerings they received were milk, honey, oil, and ſometimes the ſacrifice of a goat. They were generally repreſented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle, and ſometimes they held a vaſe, from which they ſeemed to pour water. Sometimes they had graſs, leaves, and ſhells inſtead of vaſes. It was deemed unfortunate to ſee them naked, and ſuch ſight was generally attended by a delirium, to which Propertius ſeems to allude in this verſe, wherein he ſpeaks of the innocence and ſimplicity of the primitive ages of the world,

Nec fuerat nudas pœna videre Deas.

The nymphs were generally diſtinguiſhed by an epithet which denoted the place of their reſidence; thus the nymphs of Sicily were called *Sicelides*; thoſe of Corycus, *Corycides*, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 320. l. 5, v. 412. l. 9, 651, &c. *Faſt.* 3, v. 769.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.—*Plut. de Orac. def.*—*Orpheus. Arg.*—*Heſiod. Theogn.*—*Propert.* 3, el. 12.—*Homer. Od.* 14.

NYMPHÆUM, a port of Macedonia. *Cæſ. bell. civ.*——A promontory of Epirus on the Ionian ſea.——A place near the walls of Apollonia, ſacred to the nymphs, where Apollo had alſo an oracle. The place was alſo celebrated for the continual flames of fire which ſeemed to riſe at a diſtance from the plains. It was there that a ſleeping ſatyr was once caught and brought to Sylla as he returned from the Mithridatic war. This monſter had the ſame features as the poets aſcribe to the ſatyr. He was interrogated by Sylla, and by his interpreters, but his articulations were unintelligible, and the Roman ſpurned from him a creature which ſeemed to partake of the nature of a beaſt more than that of a man. *Plut. in Sylla.*—*Dio.* 41.—*Plin.* 5.—*Strab.* 7.—*Liv.* 42, c. 36 & 49.——A city of Taurica Cherſoneſus.——The building at Rome where the nymphs were worſhipped bore alſo this name, being adorned with their ſtatues and with fountains and water-falls which afforded an agreeable and refreſhing coolneſs.

NYMPHÆUS, a man who went into Caria at the head of a colony of Melians, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

NYMPHIDIUS, a favorite of Nero, who ſaid that he was deſcended from Caligula. He was raiſed to the conſular dignity, and ſoon after diſputed the empire with Galba. He was ſlain by the ſoldiers, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15.

NYMPHIS, a native of Heraclea, who wrote an hiſtory of Alexander's life and actions, divided into 24 books. *Ælian. 7, de Anim.*

NYMPHODŌRUS, a writer of Amphipolis.——A Syracuſan who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily.

NYMPHOLEPTES, or Nymphomanes, *poſſeſſed by the nymphs.* This name was given to the inhabitants of mount Cithæron, who believed that they were inſpired by the nymphs. *Plut. in Ariſt.*

NYMPHON, a native of Colophon, &c. *Cic. ad fra.* 1.

NYPSIUS, a general of Dionyſius the tyrant who took Syracuſe, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. *Diod.* 16.

NYSA or NYSSA, a town of Æthiopia, at the ſouth of Egypt, or according to others, of Arabia. This city, with another of the ſame name in India, was ſacred to the god Bacchus, who was educated there by the nymphs of the place, and who received the name of Dionyſius, which ſeems to be compounded of Διος & Νυσα, the name of his father, and that of the place of his education. The god made this place the ſeat of his empire and the capital of the conquered nations of the eaſt. *Diog.* 3 & 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 13, &c.—*Ital.* 7, v. 198.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 805.—According to ſome geographers there were no leſs than ten places of the name of Nyſa. One of theſe was on the coaſt of Eubœa, famous for its vines, which grew in ſuch an uncommon manner that if a twig was planted in the ground in the morning, it immediately produced grapes, which were full ripe in the evening.——A city of Thrace.——Another ſeated on the top of mount Parnaſſus, and ſacred to Bacchus. *Juv.* 7, v. 63.

NYSÆUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, becauſe he was worſhipped at Nyſa.——A ſon of Dionyſius of Syracuſe. *C. Nep. in Diod.*

NYSAS, a river of Africa, riſing in Æthiopia.

NYSIÆ PORTÆ, a ſmall iſland of Africa.

NYSIĂDES, a name given to the nymphs of Nyſa, to whoſe care Jupiter intruſted the education of his ſon Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 314, &c.

NYSĪROS, an iſland. *Vid.* Niſyros.

NYSSA, a ſiſter of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

OARUS, a river of Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Mœotis. *Herodot.* 4.

OARSES, the original name of Artaxerxes Memnon.

OĂSIS, a town about the middle of Libya, at the diſtance of ſeven days journey from Thebes in Egypt, where the Perſian army ſent by Cambyſes to plunder Jupiter Ammon's temple was loſt in the ſands. There were two other cities of that name very little known. Oaſis became a place of baniſhment under the lower empire. *Strab.* 17.—*Zoſim.* 5, c. 97.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 26.

OAXES, a river of Crete which received its name from Oaxus the ſon of Apollo. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, v. 66.

OAXUS, a town of Crete, where Etearchus reigned, who founded Cyrene.——A ſon of Apollo and the nymph Anchiale.

OBRINGA, now *Ahr*, a river of Germany falling into the Rhine above Rimmagen.

OBULTRONIUS, a quæſtor put to death by Galba's orders, &c. *Tacit.*

OCALEA or OCALIA, a town of Bœotia, *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, ſon of Lynceus and Hypermneſtra, by whom ſhe had Acriſius and Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

OCEIA, a woman who preſided over the ſacred rites of Veſta for 57 years with the greateſt ſanctity. She died in the reign of Tiberius, and the daughter of Domitius ſucceeded her. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 86.

OCEĂNĬDES & OCEANĪTĬDES, ſea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddeſs Tethys. They were 3000 according to Apollodorus, who mentions the names of ſeven of them; Aſia, Styx, Electra, Doris, Eurynome, Amphitrite, and Metis. Heſiod ſpeaks of the eldeſt of them and reckons 41, Pitho, Admete, Prynno, Ianthe, Rhodia, Hippo, Callirhoe, Urania, Clymene, Idyia, Paſithoe, Clythia, Zeuxo, Galuxaure, Plexaure, Perſeis, Pluto, Thoe, Polydora, Melobosis, Dione, Cerceis, Xanthe, Acaſta, Ianira, Teleſtho, Europa, Meneſtho, Petrea, Eudora, Calypſo, Tyche, Ocyroe, Criſia, Amphiro, with thoſe mentioned by Apollodorus, except Amphitrite. Hyginus mentions 16 whoſe names are almoſt all different from thoſe of Apollodorus and Heſiod, which difference proceeds from the mutilation of the original text. The Oceanides, as the reſt of the inferior deities, were honored with libations and ſacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were entreated to protect ſailors from ſtorms and dangerous tempeſts. The Argonauts, before they proceeded to their expedition, made an offering of flour, honey, and oil, on the ſea ſhore, to all the deities of the ſea, and ſacrificed bulls to them, and entreated their protection. When the ſacrifice was made on the ſea ſhore the blood of the victim was received in a veſſel, but when it was in open ſea,

the blood was permitted to run down into the waters. When the ſea was calm the ſailors generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds and rough, a black bull was deemed the moſt acceptable victim. *Homer. Od.* 3.—*Horat.* —*Apollon. Arg.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1.

Oceănus, a powerful deity of the ſea, ſon of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the moſt principal rivers ſuch as the Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c. with a number of daughters who are called from him Oceanides. [*Vid. Oceanides.*] According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and on that account he received frequent viſits from the reſt of the deities. He is generally repreſented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and ſitting upon the waves of the ſea. He often holds a pike in his hand, while ſhips under ſail appear at a diſtance, or a ſea monſter ſtands near him. Oceanus preſided over every part of the ſea, and even the rivers were ſubjected to his power. The ancients were ſuperſtitious in their worſhip to Oceanus, and revered with great ſolemnity a deity to whoſe care they entruſted themſelves when going on any voyage. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 81, &c. —*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.—*Homer. Il.*

Ocellus, an ancient philoſopher of Lucania. *Vid.* Lucanus.

Ocēlum, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Ocha, a mountain of Eubœa, and the name of Eubœa itſelf.——A ſiſter of Ochus buried alive by his orders.

Ochesius, a general of Ætolia in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Ochus, a ſirname given to Artaxerxes the 3d king of Perſia. *Vid.* Artaxerxes. ——A man of Cyzicus, who was killed by the Argonauts. *Flac.* 3.——A prince of Perſia, who refuſed to viſit his native country for fear of giving all the women each a piece of gold. *Plut.*——A river of India, or of Bactriana. *Plin.* 6 & 31.——A king of Perſia. He exchanged this name for that of Darius. *Vid.* Darius Nothus.

Ocnus, a ſon of the Tiber and of Manto, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. He built a town which he called Mantua after his mother's name. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as Bianor. *Virg. Ecl.* 9. *Æn.* 10, v. 198.——A man remarkable for his induſtry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profuſion, ſhe always conſumed and laviſhed away whatever the labors of her huſband had earned. He is repreſented as twiſting a cord, which an aſs ſtanding by eats up as ſoon as he makes it, whence the proverb of *the cord of Ocnus* often applied to labor which meets no return, and which is totally loſt. *Propert.* 4, el. 3, v. 21.—*Plin.* 35, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 29.

Ocricŭlum, now *Otricoli*, a town of Umbria near Rome. *Cic. pro Mil.*—*Liv.* 19, c. 41.

Ocridion, a king of Rhodes who was reckoned in the number of the gods after death. *Plut. in Græc. quæſt.*

Ocrīsia, the wife of Corniculus, was one of the attendants of Tanaquil the wife of Tarquinius Priſcus. As ſhe was throwing into the flames, as offerings, ſome of the meats that was ſerved on the table of Tarquin, ſhe ſuddenly ſaw in the fire what Ovid calls *obſcœni forma virilis.* She informed the queen of it, and when by her orders ſhe had approached near it, ſhe conceived a ſon who was called Servius Tullius, and who being educated in the king's family, afterwards ſucceeded to the vacant throne. Some ſuppoſe that Vulcan had aſſumed that form which was preſented to the eyes of Ocriſia, and that the god was the father of the ſixth king of Rome. *Plut. de fort. Rom.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 27.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 627.

Octacillius, a ſlave who was manumitted, and who afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome. He had Pompey the Great in the number of his pupils. *Sueton. in Rhet.* —*Martial.* 10, ep. 79.

Octāvia, a Roman lady ſiſter to the emperor Auguſtus and celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death M. Antony. Her marriage with Antony was a political ſtep to reconcile her brother and her huſband. Antony proved for ſome time attentive to her, but he ſoon after deſpiſed her for Cleopatra, and when ſhe attempted to withdraw him from this unlawful amour by going to meet him at Athens, ſhe was ſecretly rebuked and totally baniſhed from his preſence. This affront was highly reſented by Auguſtus, and though Octavia endeavoured to pacify him by palliating her huſband's behaviour, he reſolved to revenge her cauſe by arms. After the battle of Actium and the death of Antony, Octavia, forgetful of the injuries ſhe had received, took into her houſe all the children of her huſband and treated them with maternal tenderneſs. Marcellus her ſon by her firſt huſband was married to a niece of Auguſtus, and publicly intended as a ſucceſſor to his uncle. His ſudden death plunged all his family into the greateſt grief. Virgil, whom Auguſtus patronized, undertook upon himſelf to pay a melancholy tribute to the memory of a young man whom Rome regarded as her future father

father and patron. He was desired to repeat his composition in the presence of Augustus and of his sister. Octavia burst into tears as soon as the poet began; but when he mentioned *Tu Marcellus eris*, she swooned away. This tender and pathetic encomium upon the merit and the virtues of young Marcellus was liberally rewarded by Octavia, and Virgil received 10,000 sesterces for every one of the verses. Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor. The elder married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she had Cn. Domitius the father of the emperor Nero by Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. Antonia Minor, who was as virtuous and as beautiful as her mother, married Drusus the son of Tiberius, by whom she had Germanicus, and Claudius who reigned before Nero. The death of Marcellus continually preyed upon the mind of Octavia, who died of melancholy about 10 years before the Christian era. Her brother paid great regard to her memory by pronouncing himself, her funeral oration. The Roman people also showed their respect for her virtues by their wish to pay her divine honors. *Suet. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Anton.* &c.——A daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was betrothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues of Agrippina, she was married to the emperor Nero in the 16th year of her age. She was soon after divorced on pretence of barrenness, and the emperor married Poppæa, who exercised her enmity upon Octavia by causing her to be banished into Campania. She was afterwards recalled at the instance of the people, and Poppæa, who was resolved on her ruin, caused her again to be banished to an island, where she was ordered to kill herself by opening her veins. Her head was cut off and carried to Poppæa. *Suet. in Claud.* 27. *in Ner.* 7 & 35.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12.

Octāviānus, or Octāvius Cæsar, the nephew of Cæsar the dictator. After the battle of Actium and the final destruction of the Roman republic the servile senate bestowed upon him the title and surname of *Augustus*, as expressive of his greatness and dignity. *Vid.* Augustus.

Octāvius, a Roman officer who brought Perseus, king of Macedonia, a prisoner to the consul. He was sent by his countrymen to be guardian to Ptolemy Eupator, the young king of Egypt, where he behaved with the greatest arrogance. He was assassinated by Lysias, who was before regent of Egypt. The murderer was sent to Rome.——A man who opposed Metellus in the reduction of Crete, by means of Pompey. He was obliged to retire from the island.——A man who banished Cinna from Rome and became remarkable for his probity and fondness of discipline. He was seized and put to death by order of his successful rivals Marius and Cinna.——A Roman who boasted of being in the number of Cæsar's murderers. His assertions were false, yet he was punished as if he had been accessary to the conspiracy.——A lieutenant of Crassus in Parthia. He accompanied his general to the tent of the Parthian conqueror, and was killed by the enemy as he attempted to hinder them from carrying away Crassus.——A governor of Cilicia. He died in his province, and Lucullus made applications to succeed him, &c.——A tribune of the people at Rome, whom Tib. Gracchus his colleague deposed.——A commander of the forces of Antony against Augustus.——An officer who killed himself, &c.——A tribune of the people, who debauched a woman of Pontus from her husband. She proved unfaithful to him, upon which he murdered her. He was condemned under Nero. *Tacit. Ann. & Hist.*—*Plut. in vitis.*—*Flor.*—*Liv.* &c.——A poet in the Augustan age intimate with Horace. He also distinguished himself as an historian. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 10, v. 82.

Octodurus, a village in the modern country of Switzerland, now called *Martigny*. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, c. 1.

Octogesa, a town of Spain, a little above the mouth of the Iberus, now called *Mequinensa*. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, c. 61.

Octolophum, a place of Greece. *Liv.* 31.

Ocўălus, one of the Phæacians with Alcinous. *Homer. Od.*

Ocypĕte, one of the Harpies, who infected whatever she touched. The name signifies *swift flying*. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Thaumas.——A daughter of Danaus.

Ocўroe, a daughter of Chiron, who had the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare. *Vid.* Melanippe. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 638, &c.——A woman carried away by Apollo, as she was going to a festival at Miletus.

Odenātus, a celebrated prince of Palmyra. He early inured himself to bear fatigues, and by hunting leopards and wild beasts, he accustomed himself to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans, and when Aurelian had been taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, Odenatus warmly interested himself in his cause, and solicited his release by writing a letter to the conqueror and sending him presents. The king of Persia was offended at the liberty of Odenatus, he tore the letter, and ordered the presents which were offered to be thrown into a river. To punish Odenatus, who had the

impudence, as he obſerved, to pay homage to ſo great a monarch as himſelf, he ordered him to appear before him, on pain of being devoted to inſtant deſtruction, with all his family, if he dared to refuſe. Odenatus diſdained the ſummons of Sapor, and oppoſed force to force. He obtained ſome advantages over the troops of the Perſian monarch, and took his wife priſoner with a great and rich booty. Theſe ſervices were ſeen with gratitude by the Romans; and Gallienus, the then reigning emperor, named Odenatus as his colleague on the throne, and gave the title of Auguſtus to his children, and to his wife the celebrated Zenobia. Odenatus, inveſted with new power, reſolved to ſignalize himſelf more conſpicuouſly by conquering the northern barbarians, but his exultation was ſhort, and he periſhed by the dagger of one of his relations, whom he had ſlightly offended in a domeſtic entertainment. He died at Emeſſa, about the 267th year of the Chriſtian era. Zenobia ſucceeded to all his titles and honors.

Odessus, a ſea port town at the weſt of the Euxine ſea in Lower Mœſia, below the mouths of the Danube. *Ovid.* 1. *Triſt.* 9, v. 37.

Odeum, a muſical theatre at Athens. *Vitruv.* 5, c. 9.

Odīnus, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who floriſhed about 70 years before the Chriſtian era, in the northern parts of antient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a prieſt, a ſoldier, a poet, a monarch, and a conqueror. He impoſed upon the credulity of his ſuperſtitious countrymen, and made them believe that he could raiſe the dead to life, and that he was acquainted with futurity. When he had extended his power, and encreaſed his fame by conqueſt, and by perſuaſion, he reſolved to die in a different manner from other men. He aſſembled his friends, and with the ſharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, and as he expired he declared he was going into Scythia, where he ſhould become one of the immortal gods. He further added, that he would prepare bliſs and felicity for ſuch of his countrymen as lived a virtuous life, who fought with intrepidity, and who died like heroes in the field of battle. Theſe injunctions had the deſired effect, his countrymen ſuperſtitiouſly believed him, and always recommended themſelves to his protection whenever they engaged in a battle, and they entreated him to receive the ſouls of ſuch as had fallen in war.

Odītes, a ſon of Ixion, killed by Mopſus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 457.——A prince killed at the nuptials of Andromeda. *Id. ib.* 5, v. 97.

Odoācer, a king of the Heruli, who deſtroyed the weſtern empire of Rome, and called himſelf king of Italy, A. D. 476.

Odomanti, a people of Thrace, on the eaſtern banks of the Strymon. *Liv.* 45, c. 4.

Odŏnes, a people of Thrace.

Odrўsæ, an antient people of Thrace, between Abdera and the river Iſter. The epithet of *Odryſius* is often applied to a Thracian. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 490. l. 13, v. 554.—*Stat. Ach.* 1, v. 184.—*Liv.* 39, c. 53.

Odyssea, one of Homer's epic poems, in which he deſcribes in 24 books the adventures of Ulyſſes on his return from the Trojan war, with other material circumſtances. The whole of the action comprehends no more than 55 days. It is not ſo eſteemed as the Iliad of that poet. *Vid.* Homerus.

Odyssēum, a promontory of Sicily, at the weſt of Pachynus.

Œa, a city of Africa, now Tripoli. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.—*Sil. Ital.* 3, v. 257.—Alſo a place in Ægina. *Herodot.* 5, c. 83.

Œagrus or Œager, the father of Orpheus by Calliope. He was king of Thrace, and from him mount Hæmus, and alſo the Hebrus, one of the rivers of the country, has received the appellation of *Œagrius*, tho' Servius, in his commentaries, diſputes the explanation of Diodorus, by aſſerting that the Œeagrius is a river of Thrace, whoſe waters ſupply the ſtreams of the Hebrus. *Ovid. in Ib.* 484.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 524.—*Ital.* 5, v. 463.—*Diod.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Œanthe, & Œanthia, a town of Achaia, where Venus had a temple. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 38.

Œax, a ſon of Nauplius and Clymene. He was brother to Palamedes. *Hygin.* fab. 117.

Œbălia, the antient name of Laconia, which it received from king Œbalus, and thence *Œbalides puer* is applied to Hyacinthus as a native of the country, and *Œbalius ſanguis* is uſed to denominate his blood. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10. The ſame name is given to Tarentum, becauſe built by a Lacedæmonian colony, whoſe anceſtors were governed by Œbalus. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 125.—*Sil.* 12, v. 451.

Œbălus, a ſon of Argalus or Cynortas, who was king of Laconia. He married Gorgophone the daughter of Perſeus, by whom he had Hippocoon, Tyndarus, &c. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Telon and the nymph Sebethis, who reigned in the neighbourhood of Neapolis in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Œbares, a ſatrap of Cyrus, againſt the Medes. *Polyæn.* 7.——A groom of Darius'

rius ſon of Hyſtaſpes. He was the cauſe that his maſter obtained the kingdom of Perſia, by his artifice in making his horſe neigh firſt. *Vid.* Darius 1ſt. *Herodot.* 3, c. 85. —*Juſtin.* 1, c. 10.

ŒCHĂLIA, a country of Peloponneſus in Laconia, with a ſmall town of the ſame name. This town was deſtroyed by Hercules, while Eurytus was king over it, from which circumſtance it is often called *Eurytopolis.*——A ſmall town of Eubœa, where, according to ſome, Eurytus reigned, and not in Peloponneſus. *Strab.* 8, 9 & 10. —*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 291.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 9, v. 136.

ŒCLĪDES, a patronymic of Amphiaraus ſon of Œcleus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 7.

ŒCLEUS. *Vid.* Oicleus.

ŒCUMENIUS, wrote in the middle of the 10th century a paraphraſe of ſome of the books of the New Teſtament in Greek, edited in 2 vols. fol. Paris 1631.

ŒDIPŎDIA, a fountain of Thebes in Bœotia.

ŒDĬPUS, a ſon of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocaſta. As being deſcended from Venus by his father's ſide, Œdipus was born to be expoſed to all the dangers and the calamities which Juno could inflict upon the poſterity of the goddeſs of beauty. Laius the father of Œdipus, was informed by the oracle, as ſoon as he married Jocaſta, that he muſt periſh by the hands of his ſon. Such dreadful intelligence awakened his fears, and to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle, he reſolved never to approach Jocaſta; but his ſolemn reſolutions were violated in a fit of intoxication. The queen became pregnant, and Laius ſtill intent to ſtop the evil, ordered his wife to deſtroy her child as ſoon as it came into the world. The mother had not the courage to obey, yet, ſhe gave the child as ſoon as born to one of her domeſtics, with orders to expoſe him on the mountains. The ſervant was moved with pity, but to obey the command of Jocaſta, he bored the feet of the child, and ſuſpended him with a twig by the heels to a tree on mount Cithæron, where he was ſoon found by one of the ſhepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. The ſhepherd carried him home, and Peribœa, the wife of Polybus, who had no children, educated him as her own child, with maternal tenderneſs. The accompliſhments of the infant, who was named Œdipus, on account of the ſwelling of his feet (οἰδάω *tumeo*, πόδες *pedes*,) ſoon became the admiration of the age. His companions envied his ſtrength and his addreſs, and one of them, to mortify his riſing ambition, told him he was an illegitimate child. This raiſed his doubts; he aſked Peribœa, who, out of tenderneſs, told him that his ſuſpicions were ill-founded. Not ſatisfied with this, he went to conſult the oracle of Delphi, and was there told not to return home, for if he did, he muſt neceſſarily be the murderer of his father, and the huſband of his mother. This anſwer of the oracle terrified him; he knew no home but the houſe of Polybus, therefore he reſolved not to return to Corinth, where ſuch calamities apparently attended him. He travelled towards Phocis, and in his journey, met in a narrow road Laius on a chariot with his arm-bearer. Laius haughtily ordered Œdipus to make way for him. Œdipus refuſed, and a conteſt enſued, in which Laius and his arm-bearer were both killed. As Œdipus was ignorant of the quality, and of the rank of the men whom he had juſt killed, he continued his journey, and was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphynx. This terrible monſter, whom Juno had ſent to lay waſte the country, (*Vid. Sphynx,*) reſorted in the neighbourhood of Thebes, and devoured all thoſe who attempted to explain without ſucceſs the enigmas which he propoſed. The calamity was now become an object of public concern, and as the ſucceſsful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the ſphynx, Creon, who, at the death of Laius, had aſcended the throne of Thebes, promiſed his crown and Jocaſta to him, who ſucceeded in the attempt. The enigma propoſed was this: What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three? This was left for Œdipus to explain; he came to the monſter and ſaid, that man, in the morning of life, walks upon his hands and his feet; when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs; and in the evening, he ſupports his old age with the aſſiſtance of a ſtaff. The monſter, mortified at the true explanation, daſhed his head againſt a rock and periſhed. Œdipus aſcended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocaſta, by whom he had two ſons Polynices and Eteocles, and two daughters, Iſmena and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were viſited with a plague; and the oracle declared that it ſhould ceaſe, only when the murderer of king Laius was baniſhed from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, and the circumſtances that attended it never known, this anſwer of the oracle was of the greateſt concern to the Thebans; but Œdipus, the friend of his people, reſolved to overcome every difficulty by the moſt exact enquiries. His reſearches were ſucceſsful, and he was ſoon proved to be the murderer of his father. The melancholy diſcovery was rendered the more alarming, when Œdipus conſidered, that he had not only murdered his father, but that he had committed inceſt with his mother. In the

exceſs of his grief he put out his eyes, as unworthy to ſee the light, and baniſhed himſelf from Thebes, or, as ſome ſay, was baniſhed by his own ſons. He retired towards Attica, led by his daughter Antigone, and came near Colonos, where there was a grove ſacred to the Furies. He remembered that he was doomed by the oracle to die in ſuch a place, and to become the ſource of proſperity to the country in which his bones were buried. A meſſenger upon this was ſent to Theſeus, king of the country, to inform him of the reſolution of Œdipus. When Theſeus arrived, Œdipus acquainted him, with a prophetic voice, that the gods had called him to die in the place where he ſtood; and to ſhow the truth of this he walked, himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of a guide, to the ſpot where he muſt expire. Immediately the earth opened and Œdipus diſappeared. Some ſuppoſe that Œdipus had not children by Jocaſta, and that the mother murdered herſelf as ſoon as ſhe knew the inceſt which had been committed. His tomb was near the Areopagus, in the age of Pauſanias. Some of the antient poets repreſent him in hell, as ſuffering the puniſhment which crimes like his ſeemed to deſerve. According to ſome, the four children which he had were by Euriganea, the daughter of Periphas, whom he married after the death of Jocaſta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66, &c.—*Eurip. in Phœniſſ.* &c.—*Sophocl. OEdip. Tyr. & Col. Antig.* &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 9. c. 5, &c.—*Stat. Theb.*—*Senec. in OEdip.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 2.—*Diod.* 4.—*Athen.* 6 & 10.

ŒME, a daughter of Danaus, by Crino. *Apollod.*

ŒNANTHES, a favorite of young Ptolemy king of Egypt.

ŒNE, a ſmall town of Argolis. The people are called *Œneadæ*.

ŒNEA, a river of Aſſyria. *Ammian.*

ŒNEUS, a king of Calydon in Ætolia, ſon of Parthaon or Portheus, and Euryte. He married Althæa the daughter of Theſtius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge, and Dejanira. After Althæa's death, he married Peribœa the daughter of Hipponous, by whom he had Tydeus. In a general ſacrifice, which Œneus made to all the gods upon reaping the rich produce of his fields, he forgot Diana, and the goddeſs to revenge this unpardonable neglect, incited his neighbours to take up arms againſt him, and beſides ſhe ſent a wild boar to lay waſte the country of Calydonia. The animal was at laſt killed by Meleager and the neighbouring princes of Greece, in a celebrated chace, known by the name of the chace of the Calydonian boar. Sometime after, Meleager died, and Œneus was driven from his kingdom by the ſons of his brother Agrius. Diomedes, however, his grandſon, ſoon reſtored him to his throne; but the continual misfortunes to which he was expoſed, rendered him melancholy. He exiled himſelf from Calydon, and left his crown to his ſon-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis, which from him received the name of *Œneæ*. It is reported that Œneus received a viſit from Bacchus, and that he ſuffered the god to enjoy the favors of Althæa, and to become the father of Dejanira, for which Bacchus permitted that the wine of which he was the patron, ſhould be called among the Greeks by the name of Œneus (οἶνος). *Hygin.* fab. 129.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 2. c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 510.

ŒNIADÆ, a town of Acarnania. *Liv.* 26, c. 24. l. 38, c. 11.

ŒNĪDES, a patronymic of Meleager, ſon of Œneus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 10.

ŒNOE, a nymph who married Sicinus, the ſon of Thoas king of Lemnos. From her the iſland of Sicinus has been called Œnoe.——Two villages of Attica were alſo called Œnoe. *Herodot.* 5, c. 74.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.——A city of Argolis.——A town of Elis in the Peloponneſus. *Strab.*—*Apolled.* 1, c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.

ŒNŎMAUS, a ſon of Mars by Sterope the daughter of Atlas. He was king of Piſa in Elis, and father of Hippodamia by Evarete, daughter of Acriſius, or Eurythoa, the daughter of Danaus. He was informed by the oracle that he ſhould periſh by the hands of his ſon-in-law, therefore as he could ſkilfully drive a chariot, he determined to marry his daughter only to him who could out-run him, on condition that all who entered the liſt ſhould agree to lay down their life if conquered. Many had already periſhed, when Pelops ſon of Tantalus, propoſed himſelf. He previouſly bribed Myrtilus the charioteer of Œnomaus, by promiſing him the enjoyment of the favors of Hippodamia, if he proved victorious. Myrtilus gave his maſter an old chariot, whoſe axle-tree broke on the courſe, which was from Piſa to the Corinthian iſthmus, and Œnomaus was killed. Pelops married Hippodamia, and became king of Piſa. As he expired, Œnomaus entreated Pelops to revenge the perfidy of Myrtilus, which was executed. Thoſe that had been defeated when Pelops entered the liſts, were Marmax, Alcathous, Euryalus, Eurymachus, Capetus, Laſius, Acrias, Chalcodon, Lycurgus, Tricolonus, Prias, Ariſtomachus, Æolius, Eurythrus, and Chronius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17. l. 6, c. 11, &c.—*Appollon. Rhod.*

Rhod. 1.—*Propert.* 1. el. 2, v. 20.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 367. *Art. Am.* 2, v. 8. *Heroid.*

ŒNON, a part of Locris on the bay of Corinth.

ŒNŌNA, an antient name of the iſland Ægina. It is alſo called *Œnopia. Herodot.* 8, c. 46.——Two villages of Attica are alſo called Œnona, or rather Œnoe.—A town of Troas, the birth place of the nymph Œnone. *Strab.* 13.

ŒNŌNE, a nymph of mount Ida, daughter of the river Cebrenus in Phrygia. As ſhe had received the gift of prophecy, ſhe foretold to Paris, whom ſhe married before he was diſcovered to be the ſon of Priam, that his voyage into Greece would be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences, and the total ruin of his country, and that he ſhould have recourſe to her medicinal knowledge at the hour of death. All theſe predictions were fulfilled; and Paris, when he had received the fatal wound, ordered his body to be carried to Œnone, in hopes of being cured by her aſſiſtance. He expired as he came into her preſence, and Œnone was ſo ſtruck at the ſight of his dead body, that ſhe bathed it with her tears, and ſtabbed herſelf to the heart. She was mother of Corythus by Paris, and this ſon periſhed by the hand of his father, when he attempted, at the inſtigation of Œnone, to perſuade him to withdraw his affection from Helen. *Dictyſ. Cret.*—*Ovid. de Rem. Amor.* v. 457. *Heroid.* 5.—*Lucan.* 9.

ŒNŎPIA, one of the antient names of the iſland Ægina. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 473.

ŒNOPĬDES, a mathematician of Chios. *Diod.* 1.

ŒNŎPION, a ſon of Ariadne by Theſeus, or, according to others, by Bacchus. He married Helice, by whom he had a daughter called Hero, or Merope, of whom the giant Orion became enamoured. The father, unwilling to give his daughter to ſuch a lover, and afraid of provoking him by an open refuſal, evaded his applications, and at laſt put out his eyes when he was intoxicated. Some ſuppoſe that this violence was offered to Orion after he had diſhonored Merope. Œnopion received the iſland of Chios from Rhadamanthus, who had conquered moſt of the iſlands of the Ægean ſea, and his tomb was ſtill ſeen there in the age of Pauſanias. Some ſuppoſe, and with more probability, that he reigned not at Chios, but at Ægina, which from him was called Œnopia. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Diod. Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Apollod. Rhod.* 3.

ŒNŌTRI, the inhabitants of Œnotria.

ŒNŌTRIA, a part of Italy which was afterwards called *Lucania*. It received this name from Œnotrus the ſon of Lycaon, who ſettled there with a colony of Arcadians. The Œnotrians afterwards ſpread themſelves into Umbria and as far as Latium, and the country of the Sabines, according to ſome writers. The name of Œnotria is ſometimes applied to Italy. That part of Italy where Œnotrus ſettled, was before inhabited by the Auſones. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 536, l. 7, v. 85.—*Ital.* 8, v. 220.

ŒNOTRĬDES, two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Lucania, where ſome of the Romans were baniſhed by the emperors. They were called Iſcia and Pontia.

ŒNŌTRUS, a ſon of Lycaon of Arcadia. He paſſed into Magna Græcia with a colony, and gave the name of Œnotria to that part of the country where he ſettled. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.

ŒNŪSÆ, ſmall iſlands near Chios. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Thucyd.* 8.——Others on the coaſt of the Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia. *Mela.* 2, c. 17.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

ŒONUS, a ſon of Licymnius, killed at Sparta, where he accompanied Hercules.——A ſmall river of Laconia. *Liv.* 34, c. 28.

ŒROE, an iſland of Bœotia, formed by the Aſopus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 50.

ŒTA, now *Banina*, a celebrated mountain between Theſſaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himſelf. Its height has given occaſion to the poets to feign that the ſun, moon, and ſtars roſe behind it. Mount Œta, properly ſpeaking, is a long chain of mountains which runs from the ſtreights of Thermopylæ and the gulph of Malia, in a weſtern direction, to mount Pindus, and from thence to the bay of Ambracia. The ſtreights or paſſes of mount Œta are called the ſtreights of Thermopylæ from the hot baths and mineral waters which are in the neighbourhood. Theſe paſſes are not more than 25 feet in breadth. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Catull.* 66, v. 54.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 20, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 2, v. 216. l. 9, v. 204, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.—*Plin.* 25, c. 5.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Lucan.* 3, &c.——A ſmall town at the foot of mount Œta near Thermopylæ.

ŒTYLUS or ŒTYLUM, a town of Laconia, which received its name from Œtylus, one of the heroes of Argus. Serapis had a temple there. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

OFELLUS, a man whom, though unpoliſhed, Horace repreſents as a character exemplary for wiſdom, œconomy, and moderation. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2, v. 2.

OFI, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

OGDOLĂPIS, a navigable river flowing from the Alps. *Strab.* 6.

OGDŌRUS, a king of Egypt.

OGLOSA, an iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, caſt

eaſt of Corſica, famous for wine, and now called *Monte Chriſto*. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

Ogmius, a name of Hercules among the Gauls.

Ogoa, a deity of Caria, under whoſe temple, as was ſuppoſed, the ſea paſſed.

Ogulnia lex, by Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 453. It encreaſed the number of pontifices and augurs from four to nine. The addition was made to both orders from plebeian families.——A Roman lady as poor as ſhe was laſcivious. *Juv.* 6, v. 351.

Ogȳges, a celebrated monarch, the moſt antient of thoſe that reigned in Greece. He was ſon of Terra, or, as ſome ſuppoſe, of Neptune, and married Thebe the daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, which, from him, is ſometimes called *Ogygia*, and his power was alſo extended over Attica. It is ſuppoſed that he was of Egyptian or Phœnician extraction; but his origin, as well as the age in which he lived, and the duration of his reign, are ſo obſcure and unknown, that the epithet of *Ogygian* is often applied to every thing of dark antiquity. In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge, which ſo inundated the territories of Attica, that they remained waſte for near 200 years. This, though it is very uncertain, is ſuppoſed to have happened about 1764 years before the chriſtian era, previous to the deluge of Deucalion. According to ſome writers, it was owing to the overflowing of one of the rivers of the country. The reign of Ogyges was alſo marked by an uncommon appearance in the heavens, and as it is reported, the planet Venus changed her color, diameter, figure, and her courſe. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18, &c.

Ogȳgia, a name of one of the gates of Thebes in Bœotia. *Lucan.* 1, v. 675.—— One of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion, changed into ſtones. *Apollod.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 8.——An antient name of Bœotia, from Ogyges who reigned there. ——The iſland of Calypſo, oppoſite the promontory of Lacinium in Magna Græcia, where Ulyſſes was ſhipwrecked. The ſituation, and even the exiſtence of Calypſo's iſland, is diſputed by ſome writers. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.—*Homer Od.* 1, &c.

Ogȳris, an iſland in the Indian ocean.

Oicleus, a ſon of Antiphates and Zeuxippe, who married Hypermneſtra, daughter of Theſtius, by whom he had Iphianira, Polybœa, and Amphiaraus. He was killed by Laomedon when defending the ſhips of Herculęs. *Homer. Od.* 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.

Oīleus, a king of the Locrians. His father's name was Odoedocus, and his mother's Agrianome. He married Eriope by whom he had Ajax, called *Oileus* from his father, to diſcriminate him from Ajax the ſon of Telamon. He had alſo another ſon called Medon, by a courtezan called Rhene. Oileus was one of the Argonauts. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 45.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 14 & 18.—*Homer. Il.* 13 & 15.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

Olane, one of the mouths of the Po.—— A mountain of Armenia.

Olanus, a town of Leſbos.

Olastræ, a people of India. *Lucan.* 3, v. 249.—*Plin.* 6, c. 20.

Olba, or Olbus, a town of Cilicia.

Olbia, a town of Sarmatia at the confluence of the Hypanis and the Boryſthenes, about 15 miles from the ſea according to Pliny. It was afterwards called *Boryſthenes* and *Miletopolis*, becauſe peopled by a Mileſian colony, and is now ſuppoſed to be *Oczakow*. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A town of Bithynia. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——A town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.——The capital of Sardinia. *Claudian.*

Olbius, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Olbus, one of Æeta's auxiliaries. *Val. Fl.* 6, v. 639.

Olchinium, or Olcinium, now *Dulcigno*, a town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Oleades, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 5.

Oleăros, or Olĭros, one of the Cyclades, about 16 miles in circumference, ſeparated from Paros by a ſtreight of ſeven miles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 126.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.—*Strab.* 10.

Oleatrum, a town of Spain, near Saguntum. *Strab.*

Olen, a Greek poet of Lycia, who floriſhed ſome time before the age of Orpheus, and compoſed many hymns, ſome of which were regularly ſung at Delphi on ſolemn occaſions. Some ſuppoſe that he was the firſt who eſtabliſhed the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he firſt delivered oracles. *Herodot.* 4, c. 35.

Olenius, a Lemnian, killed by his wife. *Val. Fl.* 2, v. 164.

Olĕnus, a ſon of Vulcan who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman, who preferred herſelf to the goddeſſes. She and her huſband were changed into ſtones by the deities. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 68.——A famous ſoothſayer of Etruria. *Plin.* 28, c. 2.

Olĕnus, or Olenum, a town of Peloponneſus between Patræ and Cyllene. The goat Amalthæa, which was made a conſtellation by Jupiter, is called *Olenia*, from its reſidence there. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.—*Ovid. Met.* 3.—

s.—*Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——Another in Ætolia.

Oleorus, one of the Cyclades, now *Anti Paro.*

Olgasys, a mountain of Galatia.

Oligyrtis, a town of Peloponnesus.

Olinthus, a town of Macedonia.

Olisipo, now *Lisbon*, a town of antient Spain on the Tagus, sirnamed *Felicitas Julia*, (*Plin.* 4, c. 22,) and called by some Ulyssippo, and said to be founded by Ulysses. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.—*Solinus* 23.

Olitingi, a town of Lusitania. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Olizon, a town of Magnesia in Thessaly. *Homer.*

T. Ollius, the father of Poppæa, destroyed on account of his intimacy with Sejanus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 45.——A river rising in the Alps, and falling into the Po, now called the *Oglio*. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Ollovico, a prince of Gaul called the friend of the republic by the Roman senate. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 31.

Olmiæ, a promontory near Megara.

Olmius, a river of Bœotia, near Helicon, sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 284.

Oloosson, now *Alessone*, a town of Magnesia. *Hom.*

Olophyxus, a town of Macedonia on mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 22.

Olpæ, a fortified place of Epirus, now *Forte Castri.*

Olus, (*untis*,) a town at the west of Crete.

Olympeum, a place in Delos.——Another in Syracuse.

Olympia, (*orum*,) celebrated games which received their name either from Olympia where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. They were, according to some, instituted by Jupiter after his victory over the Titans, and first observed by the Idæi Dactyli, B. C. 1453. Some attribute the institution to Pelops, after he had obtained a victory over Œnomaus and married Hippodamia; but the more probable, and indeed the more received opinion is, that they were first established by Hercules in honor of Jupiter Olympius, after a victory obtained over Augias, B. C. 1222. Strabo objects to this opinion, by observing, that if they had been established in the age of Homer, the poet would have undoubtedly spoken of them, as he is in every particular careful to mention the amusements and diversions of the antient Greeks. But they were neglected after their first institution by Hercules, and no notice was taken of them according to many writers, till Iphitus, in the age of the lawgiver of Sparta, renewed them, and instituted the celebration with greater solemnity. This re-institution, which happened B. C. 884, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. [*Vid. Olympias.*] They, however, were neglected for some time after the age of Iphitus, till Corœbus, who obtained a victory B. C. 776, re-instituted them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. The care and superintendance of the games were intrusted to the people of Elis, till they were excluded by the Pisæans B. C. 364, after the destruction of Pisa. These obtained great privileges from this appointment; they were in danger neither of violence nor war, but they were permitted to enjoy their possessions without molestation, as the games were celebrated within their territories. Only one person superintended till the 50th olympiad, when two were appointed. In the 103d olympiad, the number was encreased to twelve, according to the number of the tribes of Elis. But in the following olympiad, they were reduced to eight, and afterwards encreased to ten, which number continued till the reign of Adrian. The presidents were obliged solemnly to swear that they would act impartially, and not take any bribes, or discover why they rejected some of the combatants. They generally sat naked, and held before them the crown which was prepared for the conqueror. There were also certain officers to keep good order and regularity, called αλυται, much the same as the Roman lictors; of whom the chief was called αλυταρχης. No women were permitted to appear at the celebration of the Olympian games, and whoever dared to trespass this law, was immediately thrown down from a rock. This however was sometimes neglected, for we find not only women present at the celebration, but also some among the combatants, and some rewarded with the crown. The preparations for these festivals were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration at the public gymnasium of Elis. No unfair dealings were allowed, and whoever attempted to bribe his adversary, was subjected to a severe fine. No criminals, nor such as were connected with impious and guilty persons, were suffered to present themselves as combatants; and even the father and relations were obliged to swear that they would have recourse to no artifice which might decide the victory in favor of their friends. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. Some little balls superscribed with a letter, were thrown into a silver urn, and such as drew the same letter were obliged to contend one with the other. He

who

who had an odd letter remained the laſt, and he often had the advantage, as he was to encounter the laſt who had obtained the ſuperiority over his adverſary. He was called ἐφέδρος. In theſe games were exhibited running, leaping, wreſtling, boxing, and the throwing of the quoit, which was called altogether πένταθλον, or *quinquertium*. Beſides theſe, there were horſe and chariot races, and alſo contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained, was a crown of olive; which, as ſome ſuppoſe, was in memory of the labors of Hercules, which were accompliſhed for the univerſal good of mankind, and for which the hero claimed no other reward but the conſciouſneſs of having been the friend of humanity. So ſmall and trifling a reward ſtimulated courage and virtue, and was more the ſource of great honors than the moſt unbounded treaſures. The ſtatues of the conquerors, called Olympionicæ, were erected at Olympia, in the ſacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horſes, and every where received with the greateſt acclamations. Their entrance into their native city was not through the gates, but, to make it more grand and more ſolemn, a breach was made in the walls. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names; and indeed the victories ſeverally obtained at Olympia are the ſubjects of the moſt beautiful odes of Pindar. The combatants were naked; a ſcarf was originally tied round their waiſt, but when it had entangled one of the adverſaries, and been the cauſe that he loſt the victory, it was laid aſide, and no regard was paid to decency. The olympic games were obſerved every fifth year, or to ſpeak with greater exactneſs, after a revolution of four years, and in the firſt month of the fifth year, and they continued for five ſucceſſive days. As they were the moſt antient and the moſt ſolemn of all the feſtivals of the Greeks, it will not appear wonderful that they drew ſo many people together, not only inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring iſlands and countries. *Pind. Olymp.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 67, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Theſ. Lyc.* &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 10, v. 1.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 46.—*Lucian. de Gym.*—*Tzetz. in Lycophr.*—*Ariſtotel.*—*Stat. Theb.* 6.—*C. Nep. in Praf.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 49.——A town of Elis in Peloponneſus, where Jupiter had a temple with a celebrated ſtatue 50 cubits high, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. The olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.

OLYMPIAS, a certain ſpace of time which elapſed between the celebration of the olympic games. The olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence ſome have ſaid that they were obſerved every fifth year. This period of time was called Olympiad, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The cuſtom of reckoning time by the celebration of the olympic games was not introduced at the firſt inſtitution of theſe feſtivals, but to ſpeak accurately, only the year in which Coræbus obtained the prize. This olympiad, which has always been reckoned the firſt, fell, according to the accurate and learned computations of ſome of the moderns, exactly 776 years before the chriſtian era, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and 23 years before the building of Rome. The games were exhibited at the time of the full moon, next after the ſummer ſolſtice; therefore the olympiads were of unequal lengths, becauſe the time of the full moon differs 11 days every year, and for that reaſon they ſometimes began the next day after the ſolſtice, and at other times four weeks after. The computations by olympiads ceaſed, as ſome ſuppoſe, after the 364th, in the year 440 of the Chriſtian era. It was univerſally adopted, not only by the Greeks, but by many of the neighbouring countries, though ſtill the Pythian games ſerved as an epoch to the people of Delphi and to the Bœotians, the Nemæan games to the Argives and Arcadians, and the Iſthmian to the Corinthians, and the inhabitants of the Peloponneſian iſthmus. To the olympiads hiſtory is much indebted. They have ſerved to fix the time of many momentous events, and indeed before this method of computing time was obſerved, every page of hiſtory is moſtly fabulous, and filled with obſcurity and contradiction, and no true chronological account can be properly eſtabliſhed and maintained with certainty. The mode of computation, which was uſed after the ſuppreſſion of the olympiads and of the conſular faſti of Rome, was more uſeful as it was more univerſal; but while the era of the creation of the world prevailed in the eaſt, the weſtern nations in the 6th century began to adopt with more propriety the chriſtian epoch, which was propagated in the 8th century, and at laſt, in the 10th became legal and popular.——A celebrated woman who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip king of Macedonia, by whom ſhe had Alexander the Great. Her haughtineſs, and, more probably, her infidelity, obliged Philip to repudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of king Attalus. Olympias was ſo

ſible of this injury, and Alexander ſhowed his diſapprobation of his father's meaſures by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which ſoon followed this diſgrace, and which ſome have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greateſt extravagancies. The queen paid the higheſt honor to her huſband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his aſhes near thoſe of Philip. The adminiſtration of Alexander, who had ſucceeded his father, was, in ſome inſtance, offenſive to Olympias; but, when the ambition of her ſon was concerned, ſhe did not ſcruple to declare publicly, that Alexander was not the ſon of Philip, but that he was the offſpring of an enormous ſerpent which had ſupernaturally introduced itſelf into her bed. When Alexander was dead, Olympias ſeized the government of Macedonia, and, to eſtabliſh her uſurpation, ſhe cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, as alſo Nicanor, the brother of Caſſander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her intereſt. Such barbarities did not long remain unpuniſhed; Caſſander beſieged her in Pydna, where ſhe had retired with the remains of her family, and ſhe was obliged to ſurrender after an obſtinate ſiege. The conqueror ordered her to be accuſed, and to be put to death. A body of 200 ſoldiers were directed to put the bloody commands into execution, but the ſplendor and majeſty of the queen diſarmed their courage, and ſhe was at laſt maſſacred by thoſe whom ſhe had cruelly deprived of their children, about 316 years before the Chriſtian era. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 6. l. 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.*—*Pauſ.*——A fountain of Arcadia, which flowed for one year and the next was dry. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Olympiodōrus, a muſician, who taught Epaminondas muſic. *C. Nep.*——A native of Thebes, in Egypt, who floriſhed under Theodoſius 2d. and wrote 22 books of hiſtory, in Greek, beginning with the ſeventh conſulſhip of Honorius, and the ſecond of Theodoſius, to the period when Valentinian was made emperor. He wrote alſo an account of an embaſſy to ſome of the barbarian nations of the north, &c. His ſtile is cenſured by ſome as low, and unworthy of an hiſtorian. The commentaries of Olympiodorus on the *Meteora* of Ariſtotle, were edited apud Ald. 1550, in fol.——An Athenian officer, preſent at the battle of Platæa, where he behaved with great valor. *Plut.*

Olympius, a ſirname of Jupiter at Olympia, where the god had a celebrated temple and ſtatue, which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world. It was the work of Phidias. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.——A native of Carthage, called alſo Nemeſianus. *Vid.* Nemeſianus.——A favorite at the court of Honorius, who was the cauſe of Stilicho's death.

Olympus, a phyſician of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes. *Plut. in Anton.*——A poet and muſician, diſciple to Marſyas, before the Trojan war.——Another, in the age of king Midas, often confounded with the former.——A ſon of Hercules and Eubœa. *Apollod.*——A mountain of Macedonia and Theſſaly, now *Lacha*. The ancients ſuppoſed that it touched the heavens with its top; and, from that circumſtance, they have placed the reſidence of the gods there, and have made it the court of Jupiter. It is about one mile and a half in perpendicular height, and is covered with pleaſant woods, caves, and grottoes. On the top of the mountain, according to the notions of the poets, there was neither wind, nor rain, nor clouds, but an eternal ſpring. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, 6, &c.—*Ovid. Met.*—*Lucan.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——*Strab.* 8.——A mountain of Myſia, called the Myſian Olympus, a name it ſtill preſerves.——Another, in Elis.——Another, in Arcadia.——And another, in the iſland of Cyprus, now *Santa Croce*. Some ſuppoſe the Olympus of Myſia and of Cilicia to be the ſame.——A town on the coaſt of Lycia.

Olympusa, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Olynthus, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, on the iſthmus of the peninſula of Pallene. It became famous for its floriſhing ſituation, and for its frequent diſputes with the Athenians, the Lacedæmonians, and with king Philip, who deſtroyed it, and ſold the inhabitants for ſlaves. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.—*Plut. de Ir. coh. &c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 127.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ, which, as the mythologiſts report, attempted to extinguiſh the funeral pile on which Hercules was conſumed. *Strab.* 9.

Olyzon, a town of Theſſaly.

Omarius, a Lacedæmonian ſent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Ombi and Tentyra, two neighbouring cities of Egypt, whoſe inhabitants are always in diſcord one with another. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Omrri. *Vid.* Umbri.

Omŏle or Homŏle, a mountain of Theſſaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.——There were ſome feſtivals called *Homoleia*, which

were

were celebrated in Bœotia in honor of Jupiter, firnamed *Homoleius*.

Omophagia, a feſtival in honor of Bacchus. The word ſignifies *the eating of raw fleſh*. *Vid.* Dionyſia.

Omphăle, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus, She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her miſtreſs of his kingdom. Omphale had been informed of the great exploits of Hercules, and wiſhed to ſee ſo illuſtrious a hero. Her wiſh was ſoon gratified. After the murder of Eurytus, Hercules fell ſick, and was ordered to be ſold as a ſlave, that he might recover his health and the right uſe of his ſenſes. Mercury was commiſſioned to ſell him, and Omphale bought him, and reſtored him to liberty. The hero became enamoured of his miſtreſs, and the queen favored his paſſion, and had a ſon by him, whom ſome call Agelaus, and others Lamon. From this ſon were deſcended Gyges and Cræſus; but this opinion is different from the account which makes theſe Lydian monarchs ſpring from Alcæus, a ſon of Hercules, by one of the female ſervants of Omphale. Hercules is repreſented by the poets as ſo deſperately enamoured of the queen that, to conciliate her eſteem, he ſpins by her ſide among her women, while ſhe covers herſelf with the lion's ſkin, and arms herſelf with the club of the hero, and often ſtrikes him with her ſandals for the uncouth manner with which he holds the diſtaff, &c. Their fondneſs was mutual. As they once travelled together, they came to a grotto on mount Tmolus, where the queen dreſſed herſelf in the habit of her lover, and obliged him to appear in a female garment. After they had ſupped, they both retired to reſt in different rooms, as a ſacrifice on the morrow to Bacchus required. In the night, Faunus, or, rather, Pan, who was enamoured of Omphale, introduced himſelf into the cave. He went to the bed of the queen, but the lion's ſkin perſuaded him that it was the dreſs of Hercules, and therefore he repaired to the bed of Hercules, in hopes to find there the object of his affection. The female dreſs of Hercules deceived him, and he laid himſelf down by his ſide. The hero was awaked, and kicked the intruder into the middle of the cave. The noiſe awoke Omphale, and Faunus was diſcovered lying on the ground, greatly diſappointed and aſhamed. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 305, &c. —*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 17.

Omphalos, a place of Crete, ſacred to Jupiter.

Omphis, a king of India, who delivered himſelf up to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

Onæum or Oæneum, a promontory and town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

Onārus, a prieſt of Bacchus, who is ſuppoſed to have married Ariadne after ſhe had been abandoned by Theſeus. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Onasĭmus, a ſophiſt of Athens, who floriſhed in the reign of Conſtantine.

Onātas, a famous ſtatuary of Ægina. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 42.

Onchemites, a wind which blows from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus, towards Italy. The word is ſometimes ſpelt *Anchesites* and *Anchemites*. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 2.—*Ptolemæus.*

Onchestus, a town of Bœotia, founded by Onchestus, a ſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.

Oneion, a place of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Onesicrĭtus, a cynic philoſopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Aſia, and was ſent to the Indian Gymnoſophiſts. He wrote an hiſtory of the king's life, which has been cenſured for the romantic, exaggerated, and improbable, narrative it gives. It is aſſerted, that Alexander, upon reading it, ſaid, that he ſhould be glad to come to life again for ſome time, to ſee what reception the hiſtorian's work met with. *Plut. in Alex. Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Onesĭmus, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindneſs by the Roman emperors. He wrote an account of the life of the emperor Probus and of Carus, with great preciſion and elegance.

Onesippus, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Onesius, a king of Salamis, who revolted from the Perſians.

Onetorĭdes, an Athenian officer, who attempted to murder the garriſon which Demetrius had ſtationed at Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

Onium, a place of Peloponneſus, near Corinth.

Onoba, a town near the columns of Hercules. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Onobala, a river of Sicily.

Onochŏnus, a river of Theſſaly, falling into the Peneus. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 196.

Onomacrĭtus, a ſoothſayer of Athens. It is generally believed, that the Greek poem, on the Argonautic expedition, attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. The elegant poems of Muſæus are alſo, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be the production of his pen. He floriſhed about 500 years before the Chriſtian era, and was expelled from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the ſons of Piſiſtratus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 6.—A Locrian, who wrote concerning laws, &c. *Ariſtot.* 2. *Polit.*

ONOMARCHUS, a Phocian, ſon of Euthycrates, and brother of Philomelus, whom he ſucceeded, as general of his countrymen, in the ſacred war. After exploits of valor and perſeverance, he was defeated and ſlain in Theſſaly by Philip of Macedon, who ordered his body to be ignominiouſly hung up, for the ſacrilege offered to the temple of Delphi. He died 353 B. C. *Ariſtot. Pol.* 5, c. 4.—*Diod.* 16.——A man to whoſe care Antigonus entruſted the keeping of Eumenes. *C. Nep. in Eum.*

ONOMASTORĬDES, a Lacedæmonian ambaſſador ſent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

ONOMASTUS, a freedman of the emperor Otho. *Tacit.*

ONOPHAS, one of the ſeven Perſians who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Cteſiat.*——An officer in the expedition of Xerxes againſt Greece.

ONOSANDER, a Greek writer, whoſe book *De Imperatoris Inſtitutione* has been edited by Schwebel. with a French tranſlation, fol. Norimb. 1752.

ONYTHES, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg Æn.* 12, v. 514.

OPALIA, feſtivals celebrated by the Romans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January.

OPHĒLAS, a general of Cyrene, defeated by Agathocles.

OPHELTES, a ſon of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. He is the ſame as Archemorus. *Vid.* Archemorus.——The father of Euryalus, whoſe friendſhip with Niſus is proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 201.—One of the companions of Acœtes, changed into a dolphin by Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 8.

OPHENSIS, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 50.

OPHIAS, a patronymic given to Combe, as daughter of Ophius, an unknown perſon. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

OPHIONEUS, was an ancient ſoothſayer in the age of Ariſtodemus. He was born blind.

OPHIS, a ſmall river of Arcadia, which falls into the Alpheus.

OPHIŪSA, the ancient name of Rhodes.—A ſmall iſland near Crete.——A town of Sarmatia.——An iſland near the Baleares, ſo called from the number of ſerpents which it produced (ὄφις *ſerpens*). It is now called *Formentera*.

OPHRYNIUM, a town of Troas on the Helleſpont. Hector had a grove there. *Strab.* 13.

OPĬCI, the ancient inhabitants of Campania, from whoſe mean occupations the word *Opicus*, has been uſed to expreſs diſgrace. *Juv.* 3, v. 207.

OPILIUS, a grammarian, who floriſhed about 94 years before Chriſt. He wrote a book called *Libri Muſarum*.

L. OPIMIUS, a Roman who made himſelf conſul in oppoſition to the intereſt and efforts of the Gracchi. He ſhewed himſelf a moſt inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved, during his conſulſhip, like a dictator. He was accuſed of bribery, and baniſhed. He died of want at Dyrrachium. *Cic. pro Sext. Planc. & in Piſ.—Plut.*——A Roman, who killed one of the Cimbri in ſingle combat.——A rich uſurer at Rome in the age of Horace, 2 Sat. 3, v. 142.

OPIS, a town on the Tigris, afterwards called Antiochia. *Xenoph. Anab.* 2.

OPIS, a nymph who was among Diana's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 532 & 867.——A town near the mouth of the Tigris.——One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg.* G. 4, v. 343.

OPĬTER, a Roman conſul, &c.

OPITERGĪNI, a people near Aquileia, on the Adriatic. Their chief city is called *Opitergum*, now *Oderſo*. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.

OPĪTES, a native of Argos, killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

OPPIA, a veſtal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

OPPIA LEX, by C. Oppius, the tribune, A. U. C. 540. It required that no woman ſhould wear above half an ounce of gold, have party-colored garments, or be carried in any city or town, or to any place within a mile's diſtance, unleſs it was to celebrate ſome ſacred feſtivals or ſolemnities. This famous law, which was made while Annibal was in Italy, and while Rome was in diſtreſſed circumſtances, created diſcontent, and, 18 years after, the Roman ladies petitioned the aſſembly of the people that it might be repealed. Cato oppoſed it ſtrongly, and made many ſatirical reflections upon the women for their appearing in public to ſolicit votes. The tribune Valerius, who had preſented their petition to the aſſembly, anſwered the objections of Cato, and his eloquence had ſuch an influence on the minds of the people, that the law was inſtantly abrogated with the unanimous conſent of all the *comitia*, Cato alone excepted. *Liv.* 33 & 34.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3.

OPPIĀNUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia in the ſecond century. His father's name was Ageſilaus, and his mother's Zenodota. He wrote ſome poems, celebrated for their elegance and ſublimity. Two of his poems are now extant, five books on fiſhing, called *alieuticon*, and four on hunting, called *cynegeticon*. The emperor Caracalla was ſo pleaſed with his poetry that he gave him a piece of gold for every verſe of his cynegeticon;

Icon; from which circumſtance the poem received the name of the golden verſes of Oppian. The poet died of the plague in the 30th year of his age. His countrymen raiſed ſtatues to his honor, and engraved on his tomb, that the gods had haſtened to call back Oppian in the flower of youth, only becauſe he had already excelled all mankind. The beſt edition of his works is that of Schneider, 8vo. Argent. 1776.

Oppidius, a rich old man introduced by Horace, 2 Sat. 3, v. 168, as wiſely dividing his poſſeſſions among his two ſons, and warning them againſt thoſe follies, and that extravagance which he believed he ſaw riſing in them.

C. Oppius, a friend of Julius Cæſar, celebrated for his life of Scipio Africanus, and of Pompey the Great. In the latter, he paid not much regard to hiſtorical facts, and took every opportunity to defame Pompey, to extol the character of his patron Cæſar. In the age of Suetonius, he was deemed the true author of the Alexandrian, African, and Spaniſh wars, which ſome attribute to Cæſar, and others to A. Hirtius. *Tacit. An.* 12.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 53.——An officer ſent by the Romans againſt Mithridates. He met with ill ſucceſs, and was ſent in chains to the king, &c.——A Roman, who ſaved his aged father from the dagger of the triumvirate.

Ops, (*opis*,) a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the ſame as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the different names of *Cybele*, *Bona Dea*, *Magna Mater*, *Thya*, *Tellus*, *Proſerpina*, and even of *Juno* and *Minerva*; and the worſhip which was paid to theſe apparently ſeveral deities was offered merely to one and the ſame perſon, mother of the gods. The word *Ops* ſeems to be derived from *Opus*; becauſe the goddeſs, who is the ſame as the earth, gives nothing without *labor*. Tatius built her a temple at Rome. She was generally repreſented as a matron, with her right hand opened, as if offering aſſiſtance to the helpleſs, and holding a loaf in her left hand. Her feſtivals were called *Opalia*, &c. *Varr. de L. L.* 4.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2, &c.—*Tibull. el.* 4, v. 68.

Opus, (*opuntis*,) a city of Locris, on the Aſopus, deſtroyed by an earthquake. *Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Liv.* 28, c. 7.

Optātus, one of the fathers, whoſe works were edited by Du Pin, fol. Paris, 1700.

Optĭmus Maximus, epithets given to Jupiter to denote his greatneſs and omnipotence.

Ora, a town of India, taken by Alexander.——One of Jupiter's miſtreſſes.

Oracŭlum, an anſwer of the gods to the queſtions of men, or the place where thoſe anſwers were given. Nothing is more famous than the ancient oracles of Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c. They were ſuppoſed to be the will of the gods themſelves, and they were conſulted, not only upon every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. To make peace or war, to introduce a change of government, to plant a colony, to enact laws, to raiſe an edifice, to marry, were ſufficient reaſons to conſult the will of the gods. Mankind, in conſulting them, ſhewed that they wiſhed to pay implicit obedience to the command of the divinity, and, when they had been favored with an anſwer, they acted with more ſpirit and with more vigor, conſcious that the undertaking had met with the ſanction and approbation of heaven. In this, therefore, it will not appear wonderful, that ſo many places were ſacred to oracular purpoſes. The ſmall province of Bœotia could once boaſt of her 25 oracles, and Peloponneſus of the ſame number. Not only the chief of the gods gave oracles, but, in proceſs of time, heroes were admitted to enjoy the ſame privileges; and the oracles of a Trophonius and an Antinous were ſoon able to rival the fame of Apollo and of Jupiter. The moſt celebrated oracles of antiquity were thoſe of Dodona, Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c. [*Vid. Dodona, Delphi, Ammon.*] The temple of Delphi ſeemed to claim a ſuperiority over the other temples; its fame was once more extended, and its riches were ſo great, that not only private perſons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. The manner of delivering oracles was different. A prieſteſs at Delphi [*Vid. Pythia*] was permitted to pronounce the oracles of the god, and her delivery of the anſwers was always attended with acts of apparent madneſs and deſperate fury. Not only women, but even doves, were the miniſters of the temple of Dodona, and the ſuppliant votary was often ſtartled to hear his queſtions readily anſwered by the decayed trunk, or the ſpreading branches of a neighbouring oak. Ammon conveyed his anſwer in a plain and open manner, but Amphiaraus required many ablutions and preparatory ceremonies, and he generally communicated his oracles to his ſuppliants in dreams and viſions. Sometimes the firſt words that were heard, after iſſuing from the temple, were deemed the anſwers of the oracles, and ſometimes the nodding or ſhaking of the head of the ſtatue, the motions of fiſhes in a neighbouring lake, or their reluctance in accepting the food which

which was offered to them, were as ſtrong and valid as the moſt expreſs and the minuteſt explanations. The anſwers were alſo ſometimes given in verſe, or written on tablets, but their meaning was always obſcure, and often the cauſe of diſaſter to ſuch as conſulted them. Crœſus, when he conſulted the oracle of Delphi, was told that, if he croſſed the Halys, he ſhould deſtroy a great empire: he ſuppoſed that that empire was the empire of his enemy, but unfortunately it was his own. The words of *Credo te, Æacida, Romanos vincere poſſe*, which Pyrrhus received when he wiſhed to aſſiſt the Tarentines againſt the Romans, by a favorable interpretation for himſelf, proved his ruin. Nero was ordered, by the oracle of Delphi, to beware of 73 years, but the pleaſing idea that he ſhould live to that age rendered him careleſs, and he was ſoon convinced of his miſtake, when Galba, in his 73d year, had the preſumption to dethrone him. It is a queſtion among the learned, whether the oracles were given by the inſpiration of evil ſpirits, or whether they proceeded from the impoſture of the prieſts. Impoſture, however, and forgery, cannot long floriſh, and falſehood becomes its own deſtroyer; and, on the contrary, it is well known how much confidence an enlightened age, therefore, much more the credulous and the ſuperſtitious, places upon dreams and romantic ſtories. Some have ſtrongly believed, that all the oracles of the earth ceaſed at the birth of Chriſt, but the ſuppoſition is falſe. It was, indeed, the beginning of their decline, but they remained in repute, and were conſulted, though, perhaps, not ſo frequently, till the fourth century, when chriſtianity began to triumph over paganiſm. The oracles often ſuffered themſelves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but it is well known that Lyſander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who firſt mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been ſeverely treated for his remarks by the hiſtorian Plutarch. Demoſthenes is alſo a witneſs of the corruption, and he obſerved, that the oracles of Greece were ſervilely ſubſervient to the will and pleaſure of Philip, king of Macedonia, as he beautifully expreſſes it by the word φιλιππιζειν. If ſome of the Greeks, and other European and Aſiatic countries, paid ſo much attention to oracles, and were ſo fully perſuaded of their veracity, and even divinity, many of their leading men and of their philoſophers were apprized of the deceit, and paid no regard to the command of prieſts whom money could corrupt, and interpoſition ſilence. The Egyptians ſhowed themſelves the moſt ſuperſtitious of mankind, by their blind acquieſcence to the impoſition of the prieſts, who perſuaded them that the ſafety and happineſs of their life depended upon the mere motions of an ox, or the tameneſs of a crocodile. *Homer. Il. Od.* 10.—*Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Xenoph. memor.*—*Strab.* 5, 7, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.—*Plut. de defect. orac. de Ageſ.* & *de Her. malign.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 19.—*Juſtin.* 24, c. 6.—*Liv.* 37.—*Ælian. V. H.* 6.—*C. Nep. in Lyſ.*—*Ariſtoph. in Equit.* & *Plut.*—*Demoſth. Phil.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1.

Oræa, a ſmall country of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.——Certain ſolemn ſacrifices of fruits offered in the four ſeaſons of the year, to obtain mild and temperate weather. They were offered to the goddeſſes who preſided over the ſeaſons, who attended upon the ſun, and who received divine worſhip at Athens.

Orasus, a man who killed Ptolemy, the ſon of Pyrrhus.

Orbēlus, a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.

Orbĭlius Pupillus, a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the firſt inſtructor of the poet Horace. He came to Rome in the conſulſhip of Cicero, and there, as a public teacher, acquired more fame than money. He was naturally of a ſevere diſpoſition, of which his pupils often felt the effects. He lived almoſt to his 100th year, and loſt his memory ſome time before his death. *Suet. de Illuſt. Gr.* 9.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 71.

Orbitanium, a town of the Samnites. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Orbōna, a miſchievous goddeſs at Rome, who, as it was ſuppoſed, made children die. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 25.

Orcădes, iſlands on the northern coaſts of Britain, now called the *Orkneys*. They were unknown till Britain was diſcovered to be an iſland by Agricola, who preſided there as governor. *Tacit. in Agric.*—*Juv.* 2, v. 161.

Orchālis, an eminence of Bœotia, near Haliartus, called alſo Alopecos. *Plut. in Lyſ.*

Orchămus, a king of Aſſyria, father of Leucothoe, by Eurynome. He buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 212.

Orchia lex, by Orchius, the tribune, A. U. C. 566. It was enacted to limit the number of gueſts that were to be admitted at an entertainment; and it alſo enforced, that during ſupper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every houſe ſhould be left open.

Orchomĕnus or Orchomĕnum, a town of Bœotia, at the weſt of the lake Copais. It was anciently called *Minyeia*,

and, from that circumſtance, the inhabitants were often called Minyans of Orchomenos. There was at Orchomenos a celebrated temple ſacred to the Graces. The inhabitants founded Teos in conjunction with the Ionians, under the ſons of Codrus. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 146.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 37.—*Strab.* 9.——A town of Arcadia, at the north of Mantinea. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A town of Theſſaly, with a river of the ſame name. *Strab.*——A ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, who gave his name to a city of Arcadia, &c. *Pauſ.* 8.——A ſon of Minyas, king of Bœotia, who gave the name of Orchomenians to his ſubjects. He died without iſſue, and the crown devolved to Clymenus, the ſon of Preſton, &c. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.

Orcus, one of the names of the god of hell, the ſame as Pluto, though confounded by ſome with Charon. He had a temple at Rome. The word *Orcus*, is generally uſed to ſignify the infernal regions. *Horat.* 1, od. 29, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 502, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 116, &c.

Orcynia, a place of Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

Ordessus, a river of Scythia, which falls into the Iſter. *Herodot.*

Ordovices, the people of North Wales in Britain, mentioned by Tacit. Ann. 12, c. 53.

Oreădes, nymphs of the mountains, (ὀρος *mons*), daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate. Some call them Oreſtiades, and give them Jupiter for father. They generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 504.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 787.

Oreas, a ſon of Hercules and Chryſeis.

Orestæ, a people of Epirus. They received their name from Oreſtes, who fled to Epirus when cured of his inſanity. *Lucan.* 3, v. 249.——Of Macedonia. *Liv.* 33, c. 34.

Orestes, a ſon of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra. When his father was cruelly murdered by Clytemneſtra and Ægiſthus, young Oreſtes was ſaved from his mother's dagger by means of his ſiſter Electra, called Laodicea by Homer, and he was privately conveyed to the houſe of Strophius, who was king of Phocis, and who had married a ſiſter of Agamemnon. He was tenderly treated by Strophius, who educated him with his ſon Pylades. The two young princes ſoon became acquainted, and, from their familiarity, aroſe the moſt inviolable attachment and friendſhip. When Oreſtes was arrived to years of manhood, he viſited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by aſſaſſinating his mother Clytemneſtra and her adulterer Ægiſthus. The manner in which he committed this murder is variouſly reported. According to Æſchylus, he was commiſſioned by Apollo to avenge his father, and, therefore, he introduced himſelf, with his friend Pylades, at the court of Mycenæ, pretending to bring the news of the death of Oreſtes from king Strophius. He was at firſt received with coldneſs, and, when he came into the preſence of Ægiſthus, who wiſhed to inform himſelf of the particulars, he murdered him, and ſoon Clytemneſtra ſhared the adulterer's fate. Euripides and Sophocles mention the ſame circumſtances. Ægiſthus was aſſaſſinated after Clytemneſtra, according to Sophocles; and, in Euripides, Oreſtes is repreſented as murdering the adulterer, while he offers a ſacrifice to the nymphs. This murder, as the poet mentions, irritates the guards, who were preſent, but Oreſtes appeaſes their fury by telling them who he is, and immediately he is acknowledged king of the country. Afterwards, he ſtabs his mother, at the inſtigation of his ſiſter Electra, after he has upbraided her for her infidelity and cruelty to her huſband. Such meditated murders receive the puniſhment which, among the ancients, was always ſuppoſed to attend parricide. Oreſtes is tormented by the Furies, and exiles himſelf to Argos, where he is ſtill purſued by the avengeful goddeſſes. Apollo, himſelf, purifies him, and he is acquitted by the unanimous opinion of the Areopagites, whom Minerva, herſelf, inſtituted on this occaſion, according to the narration of the poet Æſchylus, who flatters the Athenians in his tragical ſtory, by repreſenting them as paſſing judgment, even upon the gods themſelves. According to Pauſanias, Oreſtes was purified of the murder, not at Delphi, but at Trœzene, where ſtill was ſeen a large ſtone, at the entrance of Diana's temple, upon which the ceremonies of purification had been performed by nine of the principal citizens of the place. There was alſo, at Megalopolis in Arcadia, a temple dedicated to the Furies, near which Oreſtes cut off one of his fingers with his teeth in a fit of inſanity. Theſe different traditions are confuted by Euripides, who ſays, that Oreſtes, after the murder of his mother, conſulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the perſecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's ſtatue, which was in the Taurica Cherſoneſus, and which, as it is reported by ſome, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprize. The king

of the Cherſoneſus always ſacrificed on the altars of the goddeſs all ſuch as entered the borders of his country. Oreſtes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the king of the place, and they were doomed to be ſacrificed. Iphigenia was then prieſteſs of Diana's temple, and it was her office to immolate theſe ſtrangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn ſomething about a country which had given her birth. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] She even intereſted herſelf in their misfortunes, and offered to ſpare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial; never was friendſhip more truly diſplayed, according to the words of Ovid, *ex Pont.* 3, *el.* 2.

Ire jubet Pylades carum moriturus Oreſtem,
Hic negat; inque vicem pugnat uterque mori.

At laſt Pylades gave way to the preſſing entreaties of his friend, and conſented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. Theſe were addreſſed to Oreſtes himſelf, and, therefore, theſe circumſtances ſoon led to a total diſcovery of the connections of the prieſteſs with the man whom ſhe was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Oreſtes, and, when the cauſes of their journey had been explained, ſhe reſolved, with the two friends, to fly from Cherſoneſus, and to carry away the ſtatue of Diana. Their flight was diſcovered, and Thoas prepared to purſue them, but Minerva interfered, and told him, that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. Some ſuppoſe, that Oreſtes came to Cappadocia from Cherſoneſus, and that there he left the ſtatue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and, according to Pauſanias, the ſtatue of Diana Orthia was the ſame as that which had been carried away from the Cherſoneſus. Some alſo ſuppoſe, that Oreſtes brought it to Aricia, in Italy, where Diana's worſhip was eſtabliſhed. After theſe celebrated adventures, Oreſtes aſcended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect ſecurity, and married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his ſiſter to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Oreſtes with Hermione is a matter of diſpute among the ancients. All are agreed that ſhe had been promiſed to the ſon of Agamemnon, but Menelaus had married her to Neoptelemus, the ſon of Achilles, who had ſhown himſelf ſo truly intereſted in his cauſe during the Trojan war. The marriage of Hermione with Neoptolemus diſpleaſed Oreſtes; he remembered that ſhe had been early promiſed to him, and therefore he reſolved to recover her by force or artifice. This he effected by cauſing Neoptolemus to be aſſaſſinated, or aſſaſſinating him himſelf. According to Ovid's epiſtle of Hermione to Oreſtes, Hermione had always been faithful to her firſt lover, and even it was by her perſuaſions that Oreſtes removed her from the houſe of Neoptolemus. Hermione was diſſatisfied with the partiality of Neoptolemus for Andromache, and her attachment for Oreſtes was encreaſed. Euripides, however, and others, ſpeak differently of Hermione's attachment to Neoptolemus: ſhe loved him ſo tenderly that ſhe reſolved to murder Andromache, who ſeemed to ſhare, in a ſmall degree, the affections of her huſband. She was ready to perpetrate the horrid deed when Oreſtes came into Epirus, and ſhe was eaſily perſuaded by the foreign prince to withdraw herſelf, in her huſband's abſence, from a country which ſeemed to contribute ſo much to her ſorrows. Oreſtes, the better to ſecure the affections of Hermione, aſſaſſinated Neoptolemus, [*Vid. Neoptolemus,*] and retired to his kingdom of Argos. His old age was crowned with peace and ſecurity, and he died in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his ſon Tiſamenes, by Hermione. Three years after, the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponneſus, and baniſhed the deſcendants of Menelaus from the throne of Argos. Oreſtes died in Arcadia, as ſome ſuppoſe, by the bite of a ſerpent; and the Lacedæmonians, who had become his ſubjects at the death of Menelaus, were directed by an oracle to bring his bones to Sparta. They were, ſome time after, diſcovered at Tegea, and his ſtature appeared to be ſeven cubits, according to the traditions mentioned by Herodotus and others. The friendſhip of Oreſtes and of Pylades became proverbial, and the two friends received divine honors among the Scythians, and were worſhipped in temples. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1 & 3.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 9 & 13.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8. *Ex. Pont.* 3, el. 2. *Met.* 15. *in. Ib.*—*Euripid. in Oreſt. Andr.* &c. *Iphig.*—*Sophocl. in Electr.* &c.—*Æſchyl. in Eum. Agam.* &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 69.—*Hygin.* fab. 120 & 261.—*Plut. in Lyc.*—*Dictys* 6, &c.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 2.—*Plin.* 33.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, &c.—*Homer. Od.* 3, &c.—*Tzetz. ad Lycophr.*——A ſon of Achelous. *Apollod.*——A man ſent as ambaſſador, by Attila, king of the Huns, to the emperor Theodoſius. He was highly honored at the Roman court, and his ſon Auguſtulus was the laſt emperor of the weſtern empire.——A governor of Egypt under the Roman emperors.——A robber of Athens who pretended

madneſs, &c. *Ariſtoph. ach.* 4, 7.——A general of Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 108.

ORESTEUM, a town of Arcadia, about 18 miles from Sparta. It was founded by Oreſtheus, a ſon of Lycaon, and originally called *Oreſtheſium*, and afterwards *Oreſteum*, from Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon, who came there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.—*Euripid.*

ORESTĪDÆ, the deſcendants or ſubjects of Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon. They were driven from the Peloponneſus by the Heraclidæ, and came to ſettle in a country which, from them, was called *Oreſtida*, at the ſouth-weſt of Macedonia. Some ſuppoſe that that part of Greece originally received its name from Oreſtes, who fled and built there a city, which gave its founder's name to the whole province. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Liv.* 31.

AUREL. ORESTILLA, a miſtreſs of Catiline. *Cic. ad Div.* 7, c. 7.

ORESTIS, or ORESTIDA, a part of Macedonia. *Cic. de Haruſp.* 16.

ORĔTÆ, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia, on the Euxine Sea.

ORETĀNI, a people of Spain, whoſe capital was *Oretum*, now *Oreto*. *Liv.* 21, c. 11. l. 35, c. 7.

ORETILIA, a woman who married Caligula, by whom ſhe was ſoon after baniſhed.

ORĒUM, one of the principal towns of Eubœa. *Liv.* 28, c. 6.

ORGA, or ORGAS, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Mæander. *Strab.*—*Plin.*

ORGESSUM, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

ORGETŎRIX, one of the chief men of the Helvetii, while Cæſar was in Gaul. He formed a conſpiracy againſt the Romans, and when accuſed, he deſtroyed himſelf. *Cæſ.*

ORGIA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus. They are the ſame as the *Bacchanalia*, *Dionyſia*, &c. which were celebrated by the ancients to commemorate the triumph of Bacchus in India. *Vid.* Dionyſia.

ORIBĂSUS, a celebrated phyſician, greatly eſteemed by the emperor Julian, in whoſe reign he floriſhed. He abridged the works of Galenus, and of all the moſt reſpectable writers on phyſic, at the requeſt of the emperor. He accompanied Julian into the eaſt, but his ſkill proved ineffectual in attempting to cure the fatal wound, which his benefactor had received. After Julian's death, he fell into the hands of the Barbarians. The beſt edition of his works is that of Dundas, 4to. L. Bat. 1745.—— One of Actæon's dogs, *ab ὄρος, mons*, and *βαίνω, ſcando*. *Ovid. Met.*

ORĪCUM or ORĪCUS, a town of Epirus, on the Ionian ſea, founded by a colony from Colchis, according to Pliny. It was called *Dardania*, becauſe Helenus and Andromache, natives of Troy or Dardania, reigned over the country after the Trojan war. It had a celebrated harbour, and was greatly eſteemed by the Romans on account of its ſituation, but it was not well defended. The tree which produces the turpentine grew there in abundance. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 136.—*Liv.* 24, c. 40.—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 187.

ORIENS, in ancient geography, is taken for all the moſt eaſtern parts of the world, ſuch as Parthia, India, Aſſyria, &c.

ORIGEN, a Greek writer, as much celebrated for the eaſineſs of his manner, his humility, and modeſty, as for his learning and the ſublimity of his genius. He was ſirnamed *Adamantus*, from his aſſiduity, and became ſo rigid a Chriſtian that he made himſelf an eunuch, by following the literal ſenſe of a paſſage in the Greek teſtament, which ſpeaks of the voluntary eunuchs of Chriſt. He ſuffered martyrdom in his 69th year, A. C. 254. His works were excellent and numerous, and contained a number of homilies, commentaries on the holy ſcriptures, and different treatiſes, beſides the *Hexapla*, ſo called from its being divided into ſix columns, the firſt of which contained the Hebrew text, the ſecond the ſame text in Greek characters, the third the Greek verſion of the Septuagint, the fourth that of Aquila, the fifth that of Symmachus, and the ſixth Theodotion's Greek verſion. This famous work firſt gave the hint for the compilation of our Polyglot Bibles. The works of Origen have been learnedly edited by the Benedictine monks, though the whole is not yet completed, in four vols. fol. Paris, 1733, 1740, and 1759. The Hexapla was publiſhed in 8vo. at Lipſ. 1769, by Car. Frid. Bahrdt.

ORĪGO, a courtezan in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1, Sat. 2, v. 55.

ORINUS, a river of Sicily.

ORIOBĂTES, a general of Darius at the battle of Arbela, &c. *Curt.* 4.

ORĪON, a celebrated giant, ſprung from the urine of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. Theſe three gods, as they travelled over Bœotia, met with great hoſpitality from Hyrieus, a peaſant of the country, who was ignorant of their dignity and character. They were entertained with whatever the cottage afforded, and, when Hyrieus had diſcovered that they were gods, becauſe Neptune told him to fill up Jupiter's cup with wine, after he had ſerved it before the reſt, the old man welcomed them by the voluntary ſacrifice of an ox. Pleaſed with

with his piety, the gods promiſed to grant him whatever he required, and the old man, who had lately loſt his wife, to whom he had promiſed never to marry again, deſired them that, as he was childleſs, they would give him a ſon without another marriage. The gods conſented, and they ordered him to bury in the ground the ſkin of the victim, into which they had all three made water. Hyrieus did as they commanded, and, when nine months after, he dug for the ſkin, he found in it a beautiful child, whom he called *Urion*, *ab urinâ*. The name was changed into Orion by the corruption of one letter, as Ovid ſays, *Perdidit antiquum littera prima ſonum*. Orion ſoon rendered himſelf celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants, and even became deeply enamoured of him. His gigantic ſtature, however, diſpleaſed Œnopion, king of Chios, whoſe daughter Hero or Merope he demanded in marriage. The king, not to deny him openly, promiſed to make him his ſon-in-law as ſoon as he delivered his iſland from wild beaſts. This taſk, which Œnopion deemed impracticable, was ſoon performed by Orion, who eagerly demanded his reward. Œnopion, on pretence of complying, intoxicated his illuſtrious gueſt, and put out his eyes on the ſea ſhore, where he had laid himſelf down to ſleep. Orion, finding himſelf blind when he awoke, was conducted by the ſound to a neighbouring forge, where he placed one of the workmen on his back, and, by his directions, went to a place where the riſing ſun was ſeen with the greateſt advantage. Here he turned his face towards the luminary, and, as it is reported, he immediately recovered his eye-ſight, and haſtened to puniſh the perfidious cruelty of Œnopion. It is ſaid, that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a ſubterraneous palace for Vulcan. Aurora, whom Venus had inſpired with love, carried him away into the iſland of Delos, to enjoy his company with greater ſecurity; but Diana, who was jealous of this, deſtroyed Orion with her arrows. Some ſay, that Orion had provoked Diana's reſentment by offering violence to Opis, one of her female attendants, or, according to others, becauſe he had attempted the virtue of the goddeſs herſelf. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a ſcorpion, which the earth produced, to puniſh his vanity in boaſting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. Some ſay that Orion was ſon of Neptune and Euryale, and that he had received from his father the privilege and power of walking over the ſea without wetting his feet. Others make him ſon of Terra, like the reſt of the giants. He had married a nymph called Sida before his connection with the family of Œnopion; but Sida was the cauſe of her own death, by boaſting herſelf fairer than Juno. According to Diodorus, Orion was a celebrated hunter, ſuperior to the reſt of mankind by his ſtrength and uncommon ſtature. He built the port of Zancle, and fortified the coaſt of Sicily againſt the frequent inundations of the ſea, by heaping a mound of earth, called Pelorum, on which he built a temple to the gods of the ſea. After death, Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the conſtellations ſtill bears his name. The conſtellation of Orion, placed near the feet of the bull, was compoſed of 17 ſtars in the form of a man holding a ſword, which has given occaſion to the poets often to ſpeak of Orion's ſword. As the conſtellation of Orion, which riſes about the 9th day of March, and ſets about the 21ſt of June, is generally ſuppoſed to be accompanied, at its riſing, with great rains and ſtorms, it has acquired the epithet of *aquoſus* given it by Virgil. Orion was buried in the iſland of Delos, and the monument which the people of Tanagra, in Bœotia, ſhowed, as containing the remains of this celebrated hero, was nothing but a cenotaph. The daughters of Orion diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much as their father, and, when the oracle had declared that Bœotia ſhould not be delivered from a dreadful peſtilence before two of Jupiter's children were immolated on the altars, they joyfully accepted the offer, and voluntarily ſacrificed themſelves for the good of their country. Their names were Menippe and Metioche. They had been carefully educated by Diana, and Venus and Minerva had made them very rich and valuable preſents. The deities of hell were ſtruck at the patriotiſm of the two females, and immediately two ſtars were ſeen to ariſe from the earth, which ſtill ſmoaked with the blood, and they were placed in the heavens in the form of a crown. According to Ovid, their bodies were burned by the Thebans, and, from their aſhes, aroſe two perſons, whom the gods ſoon after changed into conſtellations. *Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 5, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 517.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 13. *Faſt.* 5, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 125, & *P. A.* 2, c. 44, &c.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Horat.* 2, od. 13. l. 3, od. 4 & 27. *Epod.* 10, &c.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Catull. de Beren.*—*Palephat.* 1.—*Parthen. erotic.* 20.

ORISSUS, a prince of Spain, who put Hamilcar to flight, &c.

ORISULLA LIVIA, a Roman matron, taken away from Piſo, &c.

ORĬTÆ, a people of India, who submitted to Alexander, &c. *Strab.* 15.

ORITHYIA, a daughter or Erechtheus, king of Athens, by Praxithea. She was courted and carried away by Boreas, king of Thrace, as she crossed the Ilissus, and became mother of Cleopatra, Chione, Zetes, and Calais. *Apollon.* 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*—Orpheus.—Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 706. *Fast.* 5, v. 204.—*Pausan.* 1, c. 19. l. 5, c. 19.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Cecrops, who bore Europus to Macedon.——One of the Amazons, famous for her warlike and intrepid spirit. *Justin.* 2, c. 4.

ORĬTIAS, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 8.

ORIUNDUS, a river of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.

ORMĔNUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Cercaphus. He built a town, which was called Ormenium.——A man who settled at Rhodes.——A son of Eurypylus, &c.

ORNEA, a town of Argolis, famous for a battle fought there between the Lacedæmonians and Argives. *Diod.*

ORNEUS, a centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 302.——A son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, who built Ornea, in Peloponnesus. *Pausan.* 2, c. 25.

ORNITHIÆ, a wind blowing from the north in the spring, and so called from the appearance of birds (ὄρνιθες, *aves.*) *Colum.* 11, c. 2.

ORNITHON, a town of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

ORNITUS, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 677.

ORNOSPĂDES, a Parthian, driven from his country by Artabanus. He assisted Tiberius, and was made governor of Macedonia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 37.

ORNYTION, a son of Sysiphus, king of Corinth. *Pausan.* 9, c. 17.

ORNYTUS, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts, &c. *Val. Fl.* 3, v. 173.

OROANDA, a town of Pisidia, now Haviran. *Liv.* 38, c 18.

OROBIA, a town of Eubœa.

OROBII, a people of Italy, near Milan.

ORŌDES, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. He defeated Crassus, the Roman triumvir, and poured melted gold down the throat of his fallen enemy, to reproach him of his avarice and ambition. He followed the interest of Cassius and Brutus at Philippi. It is said, that, when Orodes became old and infirm, his 30 children applied to him, and disputed, in his presence, their right to the succession. Phraates, the eldest of them, obtained the crown from his father, and, to hasten him out of the world, he attempted to poison him. The poison had no effect, and Phraates, still determined on his father's death, strangled him with his own hands, about 37 years before the Christian era. Orodes had then reigned about 50 years. *Justin.* 42, c. 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.——Another, king of Parthia, murdered for his cruelty. *Josephus* 18. *Jud.*——A son of Artabanus, king of Armenia. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 33.——One of the friends of Æneas in Italy, killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 732, &c.

OROETES, a Persian governor of Sardis, famous for his cruel murder of Polycrates. He died B. C. 521. *Herodot.*

OROMĔDON, a lofty mountain in the island of Cos. *Theocrit.* 7.——A giant. *Propert.* 3, el. 7, v. 48.

ORONTAS, a relation of Artaxerxes, sent to Cyprus, where he made peace with Evagoras, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

ORONTES, a satrap of Mysia, B. C. 385, who rebelled from Artexerxes, &c. *Id.*——A governor of Armenia. *Id.*——A king of the Lycians during the Trojan war, who followed Æneas, and perished in a shipwreck. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 117. l. 6, v. 34.——A river of Syria, (now *Asi,*) rising in Cœlosyria, and falling, after a rapid and troubled course, into the Mediterranean, below Antioch. According to Strabo, who mentions some fabulous accounts concerning it, the Orontes disappeared under ground for the space of five miles. The word *Oronteus* is often used as Syrius. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 248.—*Strab.* 16.—*Pausan.* 8, c. 20.

OROPHERNES, a man who seized the kingdom of Cappadocia. He died B. C. 154.

ORŌPUS, a town of Bœotia on the borders of Attica, near the Euripus, which received its name from Oropus, a son of Macedon. It was the frequent cause of quarrels between the Bœotians and the Athenians, whence some have called it one of the cities of Attica, and was at last confirmed in the possession of the Athenians by Philip, king of Macedon. Amphiaraus had a temple there. *Pausan.* 1, c. 34.—*Strab.* 9.——A small town of Eubœa.——Another in Macedonia.

OROSIUS, a Spanish writer, A. D. 416, who published an universal history in seven books, from the creation to his own time, in which, though learned, diligent, and pious, he betrayed a great ignorance of the knowledge of historical facts, and of chronology. The best edition is that of Havercamp, 4to. L. Bat. 1767.

Orospeda, a mountain of Spain. *Strab.* 3.

Orpheus, a ſon of Œager by the muſe Calliope. Some ſuppoſe him to be ſon of Apollo, to render his birth more illuſtrious. He received a lyre from Apollo, or, according to ſome, from Mercury, upon which he played with ſuch a maſterly hand that even the moſt rapid rivers ceaſed to flow, the ſavage beaſts of the foreſt forgot their wildneſs, and the mountains moved to liſten to his ſong. All nature ſeemed charmed and animated, and the nymphs were his conſtant companions. Eurydice was the only one who made a deep impreſſion on the melodious muſician, and their nuptials were celebrated. Their happineſs, however, was ſhort, Ariſtæus became enamoured of Eurydice, and, as ſhe fled from her purſuer, a ſerpent, that was lurking in the graſs, bit her foot, and ſhe died of the poiſoned wound. Her loſs was ſeverely felt by Orpheus, and he reſolved to recover her or periſh in the attempt. With his lyre in his hand, he entered the infernal regions, and gained an eaſy admiſſion to the palace of Pluto. The king of hell was charmed with the melody of his ſtrains, and according to the beautiful expreſſions of the poets, the wheel of Ixion ſtopped, the ſtone of Siſyphus ſtood ſtill, Tantalus forgot his perpetual thirſt, and even the furies relented. Pluto and Proſerpine were moved with his ſorrow, and conſented to reſtore him Eurydice, provided he forbore looking behind till he had come to the extremeſt borders of hell. The conditions were gladly accepted, and Orpheus was already in ſight of the upper regions of the air when he forgot his promiſes, and turned back to look at his long loſt Eurydice. He ſaw her, but ſhe inſtantly vaniſhed from his eyes. He attempted to follow her, but he was refuſed admiſſion, and the only comfort he could find was to ſooth his grief at the ſound of his muſical inſtrument in grottos, or on the mountains. He totally ſeparated himſelf from the ſociety of mankind; and the Thracian women, whom he had offended by his coldneſs to their amorous paſſion, or, according to others, by his unnatural gratifications, and impure indulgencies, attacked him while they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, and after they had torn his body to pieces, they threw his head into the Hebrus, which ſtill articulated the words Eurydice! Eurydice! as it was carried down the ſtream into the Ægean ſea. Orpheus was one of the Argonauts, of which celebrated expedition he wrote a poetical account ſtill extant. This is doubted by Ariſtotle, who ſays, according to Cicero, that there never exiſted an Orpheus, but that the poems which paſs under his name, are the compoſitions of a Pythagorean philoſopher named Cercops. According to ſome of the moderns the *Argonautica*, and the other poems attributed to Orpheus, are the production of the pen of Onomacritus, a poet who lived in the age of Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens. Pauſanias, however, and Diodorus Siculus ſpeak of Orpheus as a great poet and muſician, who rendered himſelf equally celebrated by his knowledge of the art of war, by the extent of his underſtanding, and by the laws which he enacted. Some maintain that he was killed by a thunderbolt. He was buried at Pieria in Macedonia, according to Apollodorus. The inhabitants of Dion boaſted that his tomb was in their city, and the people of mount Libethrus, in Thrace, claimed the ſame honor, and farther obſerved, that the nightingales, which built their neſts near his tomb, ſang with greater melody than all other birds. Orpheus, as ſome report, after death received divine honors, the muſes gave an honorable burial to his remains, and his lyre became one of the conſtellations in the heavens. The beſt edition of Orpheus is that of Geſner, 8vo. Lipſ. 1764. *Diod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 38.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 645. *G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 1, &c. l. 11, fab. 1.—*Plato Polit.* 10.—*Horat.* 1, od. 13 & 35.—*Orpheus.*

Orsedice, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme. *Apollod.*

Orseis, a nymph who married Hellen. *Apollod.*

Orsillus, a Perſian who fled to Alexander, when Beſſus murdered Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 31.

Orsilŏchus, a ſon of Idomeneus, killed by Ulyſſes in the Trojan war, &c.—A ſon of the river Alpheus.—A Trojan killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 636 & 690.

Orsĭnes, one of the officers of Darius, at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.

Orsippus, a man of Megara, who was prevented from obtaining a prize at the Olympic games, becauſe his cloaths were entangled as he ran. This circumſtance was the cauſe that, for the future, all the combatants were obliged to appear naked. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.

M. Ortalus, a grandſon of Hortenſius, who was induced to marry by a preſent from Auguſtus, who wiſhed that antient family not to be extinguiſhed. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 37.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 5.—*Suet. in Tiber.*

Orthagŏras, a man who wrote a treatiſe on India, &c. *Ælian. de Anim.*——

A muſician in the age of Epaminondas.—— A tyrant of Sicyon. The ſovereign authority remained upward of 100 years in his family.

ORTHÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus. *Apollod.*

ORTHE, a town of Magneſia. *Plin.*

ORTHIA, a ſirname of Diana at Sparta. In her ſacrifices it was uſual for boys to be whipped. [*Vid.* Diamaſtigoſis.] *Plut. in Theſ.* &c.

ORTHOSIA, a town of Caria. *Liv.* 45, c. 25.——Of Phœnicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.

ORTHRUS, or Orthos, a dog which belonged to Geryon. He had two heads, and was ſprung from the union of Echidna and Typhon. He was deſtroyed by Hercules. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ORTŌNA. *Vid.* Artona.

ORTYGIA, a grove near Epheſus. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 61.——A ſmall iſland of Sicily, within the bay of Syracuſe, which formed once one of the four quarters of that great city. It was in this iſland that the celebrated fountain Arethuſa aroſe. Ortygia is now the only part remaining of the once famed Syracuſe, about two miles in circumference, and inhabited by 18,000 ſouls. It has ſuffered, like the towns on the eaſtern coaſt, by the eruptions of Ætna. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.——An antient name of the iſland of Delos. Some ſuppoſe that it received this name from Latona, who fled thither when changed into a quail, (ορτυξ,) by Jupiter, to avoid the purſuits of Juno. Diana was called *Ortygia*, as being born there; as alſo Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 651. *Faſt.* 5, v. 692.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 324.

ORTYGIUS, a Rutulian killed by Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 573.

ORUS, or Horus, one of the gods of the Egyptians, ſon of Oſiris and of Iſis. He aſſiſted his mother in avenging his father, who had been murdered by Typhon. Orus was ſkilled in medicine, he was acquainted with futurity, and he made the good and the happineſs of his ſubjects the ſole object of his government. He was the emblem of the ſun among the Egyptians, and he was generally repreſented as an infant, ſwathed in variegated cloaths. In one hand he held a ſtaff, which terminated in the head of a hawk, in the other a whip with two thongs. *Herodot.* 2.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſ.*—*Diod.* 1.——The firſt king of Trœzene. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

ORYANDER, a ſatrap of Perſia, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

ORYX, a place of Arcadia on the Ladon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

OSACES, a Parthian general, who received a mortal wound from Caſſius. *Cic. ad Att.* 5, ep. 20.

OSCA, a town of Spain, now *Hueſca*, in Arragon. *Liv.* 34, c. 10.

OSCHOPHŎRIA, a feſtival obſerved by the Athenians. It receives its name απο του φερειν τας οσχας, *from carrying boughs hung up with grapes*, called οσχαι. Its original inſtitution is thus mentioned by *Plut. in Theſ.* Theſeus, at his return from Crete, forgot to hang out the white ſail, by which his father was to be apprized of his ſucceſs. This neglect was fatal to Ægeus, who threw himſelf into the ſea and periſhed. Theſeus no ſooner reached the land, than he ſent a herald to inform his father of his ſafe return, and in the mean time he began to make the ſacrifices which he vowed when he firſt ſet ſail from Crete. The herald, on his entrance into the city, found the people in great agitation. Some lamented the king's death, while others, elated at the ſudden news of the victory of Theſeus, crowned the herald with garlands in demonſtration of their joy. The herald carried back the garlands on his ſtaff to the ſea ſhore, and after he had waited till Theſeus had finiſhed his ſacrifice, he related the melancholy ſtory of the king's death. Upon this, the people ran in crouds to the city, ſhowing their grief by cries and lamentations. From that circumſtance therefore, at the feaſt of Oſchophoria, not the herald but his ſtaff is crowned with garlands, and all the people that are preſent always exclaim ελελευ, ιυ, ιυ, the firſt of which expreſſes haſte, and the others a conſternation or depreſſion of ſpirits. The hiſtorian further mentions, that Theſeus, when he went to Crete, did not take with him the uſual number of virgins, but that inſtead of two of them, he filled up the number with two youths of his acquaintance, whom he made paſs for women, by diſguiſing their dreſs, and by uſing them to the ointments and perfumes of women, as well as by a long and ſucceſsful imitation of their voice. The impoſition ſucceeded, their ſex was not diſcovered in Crete, and when Theſeus had triumphed over the Minotaur, he, with theſe two youths, led a proceſſion with branches in their hands, in the ſame habit which is ſtill uſed at the celebration of the Oſchophoria. The branches which were carried, were in honor of Bacchus or Ariadne, or becauſe they returned in autumn, when the grapes were ripe. Beſides this proceſſion, there was alſo a race exhibited, in which only young men, whoſe parents were both alive, were permitted to engage. It was uſual for them to run from the temple of Bacchus, to that of Minerva, which was on the ſea ſhore

ſhore. The place where they ſtopped was called οσχοφοριον, becauſe the *boughs* which they carried in their hands were depoſited there. The rewards of the conqueror was a cup called πενλα πλεα, *five-fold*, becauſe it contained a mixture of five different things, wine, honey, cheeſe, meal, and oil. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Osci, a people between Campania and the country of the Volſci, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. Some ſuppoſe that they are the ſame as the *Opici*, the word Oſci being a diminutive or abbreviation of the other. The language, the plays, and ludicrous expreſſions of this nation, are often mentioned by the antients, and from their indecent tendency ſome ſuppoſe the word *obſcœnum*, (*quaſi oſcenum*), is derived. *Tacit Ann.* 4, c. 14.—*Cic. Fam.* 7, ep. 1.—*Liv.* 10, c. 20.—*Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 730.

Oscius, a mountain with a river of the ſame name in Thrace. *Thucyd.*

Oscus, a general of the fleet of the emperor Otho. *Tacit.* 1, hiſt. 17.

Osi, a people of Germany. *Tacit. G.* 28 & 43.

Osinius, a king of Cluſium, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 655.

Osiris, a great deity of the Egyptians, ſon of Jupiter and Niobe. All the antients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree that as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civilize his ſubjects, to poliſh their morals, to give them good and ſalutary laws, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accompliſhed a reform at home, Oſiris reſolved to go and ſpread civilization in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Iſis, and of her faithful miniſter Hermes or Mercury. The command of his troops at home was left to the truſt of Hercules, a warlike officer. In his expedition Oſiris was accompanied by his brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Macedo, and Pan. His march was through Æthiopia, where his army was encreaſed by the addition of the Satyrs, a hairy race of monſters, who made dancing and playing on muſical inſtruments their chief ſtudy. He afterwards paſſed through Arabia, and viſited the greateſt part of the kingdoms of Aſia and of Europe, where he enlightened the minds of men by introducing among them the worſhip of the gods, and a reverence for the wiſdom of a ſupreme being. At his return home Oſiris found the minds of his ſubjects rouſed and agitated. His brother Typhon had raiſed ſeditions, and endeavoured to make himſelf popular. Oſiris, whoſe ſentiments were always of the moſt pacific nature, endeavoured to convince his brother of his ill conduct, but he fell a ſacrifice to the attempt. Typhon murdered him in a ſecret apartment, and cut his body to pieces, which were divided among the aſſociates of his guilt. Typhon, according to Plutarch, ſhut up his brother in a coffer and threw him into the Nile. The enquiries of Iſis diſcovered the body of her huſband on the coaſts of Phœnicia, where it had been conveyed by the waves, but Typhon ſtole it as it was carrying to Memphis, and he divided it among his companions, as was before obſerved. This cruelty incenſed Iſis; ſhe revenged her huſband's death, and with her ſon Orus, ſhe defeated Typhon and the partizans of his conſpiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her huſband's body, the genitals excepted, which the murderer had thrown into the ſea, and to render him all the honor which his humanity deſerved, ſhe made as many ſtatues of wax as there were mangled pieces of his body. Each ſtatue contained a piece of the fleſh of the dead monarch; and Iſis, after ſhe had ſummoned in her preſence one by one, the prieſts of all the different deities in her dominions, gave them each a ſtatue, intimating, that in doing that ſhe had preferred them to all the other communities of Egypt, and ſhe bound them by a ſolemn oath that they would keep ſecret that mark of her favor, and endeavour to ſhew their ſenſe of it by eſtabliſhing a form of worſhip, and paying divine honors to their prince. They were further directed to chuſe whatever animals they pleaſed to repreſent the perſon and the divinity of Oſiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greateſt reverence to that repreſentative of divinity, and to bury it when dead with the greateſt ſolemnity. To render their eſtabliſhment more popular, each ſacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to them to maintain them, and to defray the expences which neceſſarily attended the ſacrifices and ceremonial rites. That part of the body of Oſiris which had not been recovered, was treated with more particular attention by Iſis, and ſhe ordered that it ſhould receive honors more ſolemn and at the ſame time more myſterious than the other members [*Vid. Phallica.*] As Oſiris had particularly inſtructed his ſubjects in cultivating the ground, the prieſt choſe the ox to repreſent him, and paid the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration to that animal. [*Vid. Apis.*] Oſiris, according to the opinion of ſome mythologiſts, is the ſame as the ſun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionyſius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c. is the ſame as that which Oſiris received in the Egyptian temples.

temples. Iſis alſo after death received divine honors as well as her huſband, and as the ox was the ſymbol of the ſun, or Oſiris, ſo the cow was the emblem of the moon, or of Iſis. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the power and greatneſs of Oſiris than this inſcription, which has been found on ſome antient monuments: *Saturn, the youngeſt of all the gods, was my father, I am Oſiris, who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the deſarts of India, and travelled over the greateſt part of the world, and viſited the ſtreams of the Iſter, and the remote ſhores of the ocean, diffuſing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth.* Oſiris was generally repreſented with a cap on his head like a mitre, with two horns; he held a ſtick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs. Sometimes he appears with the head of a hawk, as that bird, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the ſun. *Plut. in Iſid. & Of.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 144.—*Diod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 12.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 3.—*Lucian de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 8.——A Perſian general, who lived 450, B. C.——A friend of Turnus, killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 458.

Osismii, a people of Gaul in Britanny. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Cæſ. B. G.* 2, c. 34.

Ospĭăgus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

Osrhoēne, a country of Meſopotamia, which received this name from one of its kings called Oſrhoes.

Ossa, a lofty mountain of Theſſaly, once the reſidence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as ſome report, ſeparated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. This ſeparation of the two mountains was more probably effected by an earthquake, which happened, as fabulous accounts repreſent, about 1885 years before the chriſtian era. Oſſa was one of thoſe mountains which the giants, in their wars againſt the gods, heaped up one on the other to ſcale the heavens with more facility. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 155. l. 2, v. 225. l. 7, v. 224. *Faſt.* 1, v. 307. l. 3, v. 441.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lucan.* 1 & 6.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281.——A town of Macedonia.

Osteōdes, an iſland near the Lipari iſles.

Ostia, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber by Ancus Martius, king of Rome, about 16 miles diſtant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbour, and was ſo pleaſantly ſituated that the Romans generally ſpent a part of the year there as in a country ſeat. There was a ſmall tower in the port like the Pharos of Alexandria, built upon the wreck of a large ſhip which had been ſunk there, and which contained the obeliſks of Egypt, with which the Roman emperors intended to adorn the capital of Italy. In the age of Strabo the ſand and mud depoſited by the Tiber had choked the harbour, and added much to the ſize of the holy iſlands, which ſheltered the ſhips at the entrance of the river. Oſtia and her harbour called *Portus*, became gradually ſeparated, and are now at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea. *Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Sueton.*—*Plin.*

Ostorius Scapŭla, a man made governor of Britain. He died A. D. 55. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 23.——Another, who put himſelf to death when accuſed before Nero, &c. *Id.* 14, c. 48.——Sabinus, a man who accuſed Soranus, in Nero's reign. *Id.* 16, c. 33.

Ostracine, a town of Egypt on the confines of Paleſtine. *Plin.* 5, c. 12.

Osymandyas, a magnificent king of Egypt in a remote period.

Otacilius, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Carthaginians, &c.

Otānes, a noble Perſian, one of the ſeven who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. It was through him that the uſurpation was firſt diſcovered. He was afterwards appointed by Darius over the ſea coaſt of Aſia Minor, and took Byzantium. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.

Otho, M. Salvius, a Roman emperor deſcended from the antient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as ſuch he was raiſed to the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and made governor of Pannonia by the intereſt of Seneca, who wiſhed to remove him from Rome, leſt Nero's love for Poppæa ſhould prove his ruin. After Nero's death Otho conciliated the favor of Galba the new emperor; but when he did not gain his point, and when Galba had refuſed to adopt him as his ſucceſſor, he reſolved to make himſelf abſolute without any regard to the age or dignity of his friend. The great debts which he had contracted encouraged his avarice, and he cauſed Galba to be aſſaſſinated, and he made himſelf emperor. He was acknowledged by the ſenate and the Roman people, but the ſudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his ſituation precarious, and it was mutually reſolved that their reſpective right to the empire ſhould be decided by arms. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated, and he ſtabbed himſelf when all hopes of ſucceſs were vaniſhed, after a reign of about three months, on the 20th of April A. D. 69.

69. It has been juſtly obſerved, that the laſt moments of Otho's life were thoſe of a philoſopher. He comforted his ſoldiers who lamented his fortune, and he expreſſed his concern for their ſafety, when they earneſtly ſolicited to pay him the laſt friendly offices before he ſtabbed himſelf, and he obſerved that it was better that one man ſhould die, than that all ſhould be involved in ruin for his obſtinacy. His nephew was pale and diſtreſſed, fearing the anger and haughtineſs of the conqueror; but Otho comforted him, and obſerved, that Vitellius would be kind and affectionate to the friends and relations of Otho, ſince Otho was not aſhamed to ſay, that, in the time of their greateſt enmity, the mother of Vitellius had received every friendly treatment from his hands. He alſo burnt the letters which, by falling into the hands of Vitellius, might provoke his reſentment againſt thoſe who had favored the cauſe of an unfortunate general. Theſe noble and humane ſentiments in a man who was the aſſociate of Nero's ſhameful pleaſures, and who ſtained his hand in the blood of his maſter, have appeared to ſome wonderful, and paſſed for the features of policy, and not of a naturally virtuous and benevolent heart. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Suet.*—*Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 50, &c.—*Juv.* 2, v. 90.——Roſcius, a tribune of the people, who, in Cicero's conſulſhip, made a regulation to permit the Roman knights at public ſpectacles to have the 14 firſt rows after the ſeats of the ſenators. This was oppoſed with virulence by ſome, but Cicero ably defended it, &c. *Horat.* ep. 4, v. 10.——The father of the Roman emperor Otho was the favorite of Claudius.

Othryădes, one of the 300 Spartans who fought againſt 300 Argives, when thoſe two nations diſputed their reſpective right to Thyrea. Two Argives, Alcinor and Cronius, and Othryades ſurvived the battle. The Argives went home to carry the news of their victory, but Othryades, who had been reckoned among the number of the ſlain, on account of his wounds, recovered himſelf and carried ſome of the ſpoils of which he had ſtripped the Argives, into the camp of his countrymen; and after he had raiſed a trophy, and had written with his own blood the word *vici* on his ſhield, he killed himſelf, unwilling to ſurvive the death of his countrymen. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Plut. Parall.* ——A patronymic given to Pantheus, the Trojan prieſt of Apollo, from his father Othryas. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 319.

Othryoneus, a Thracian who came to the Trojan war in hopes of marrying Caſſandra. He was killed by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Othrys, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains in Theſſaly, the reſidence of the Centaurs. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 129.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Otreus, a king of Phrygia, ſon of Ciſſeus, and brother to Hecuba.

Otrœda, a ſmall town on the confines of Bithynia.

Otus & Ephialtes, ſons of Neptune. *Vid.* Aloides.

Otys, a prince of Paphlagonia, who revolted from the Perſians to Ageſilaus. *Xenoph.*

P. Ovĭdius Naso, a celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo. As he was intended for the bar, his father ſent him early to Rome, and removed him to Athens in the ſixteenth year of his age. The progreſs of Ovid in the ſtudy of eloquence was great, but the father's expectations were fruſtrated; his ſon was born a poet, and nothing could deter him from purſuing his natural inclination, though he was often reminded that Homer lived and died in the greateſt poverty. Every thing he wrote was expreſſed in poetical numbers, as he himſelf ſays, *et quod tentabam ſcribere verſus erat.* A lively genius and a fertile imagination ſoon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace, honored him with their correſpondence, and Auguſtus patronized him with the moſt unbounded liberality. Theſe favors, however, were but momentary, and the poet was ſoon after baniſhed to Tomos on the Euxine ſea, by the emperor. The true cauſe of this ſudden exile is unknown. Some attribute it to a ſhameful amour with Livia the wife of Auguſtus, while others ſupport that it aroſe from the knowledge which Ovid had of the unpardonable inceſt of the emperor with his daughter Julia. Theſe reaſons are indeed merely conjectural, the cauſe was of a very private and very ſecret nature, of which Ovid himſelf is afraid to ſpeak. It was, however, ſomething improper in the family and court of Auguſtus, as theſe lines ſeem to indicate:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi eſt?
Inſcius Actæon vidit ſine veſte Dianam.
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille ſuis.

Again,

Inſcia quod crimen viderunt lumina plector,
Peccatumque oculos eſt habuiſſe meum.

And in another place,

Perdiderunt cum me duo crimina, carmen et error,
Alterius facti culpa ſilenda mihi eſt.

In his baniſhment, Ovid betrayed his puſillanimity, and however afflicted and diſtreſſed his ſituation was, yet the flattery and impatience which he ſhowed in his writings

writings are a disgrace to his pen, and expose him more to ridicule than pity. Though he prostituted his pen and his time to adulation, yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties, and refused to listen to his most ardent friends at Rome, who wished for the return of the poet. Ovid, who undoubtedly wished for a Brutus to deliver Rome of her tyrannical Augustus, continued his flattery even to meanness; and when the emperor died, he was so mercenary as to consecrate a small temple to the departed tyrant, on the shore of the Euxine, where he regularly offered frankincense every morning. Tiberius proved as regardless as his predecessor, to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the 7th or 8th year of his banishment, in the 59th year of his age, A. D. 17, and was buried at Tomos. In the year 1508 of the Christian era, the following epitaph was found at Stain, in the modern kingdom of Austria.

Hic situs est vates quem Divi Cæsaris ira
Augusti patriâ cedere jussit humo.
Sæpe miser voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed frustra! Hunc illi fata dedere locum.

This, however, is an imposition to render celebrated an obscure corner of the world, which never contained the bones of Ovid. The greatest part of Ovid's poems are remaining. His *Metamorphoses* in 15 books are extremely curious, on account of the many different mythological facts and traditions which they relate, but they can have no claim to an epic poem. In composing this, the poet was more indebted to the then existing traditions, and to the theogony of the antients, than to the powers of his own imagination. His *Fasti* were divided into 12 books, the same number as the constellations in the zodiac; but of these six have perished, and the learned world have reason to lament the loss of a poem, which must have thrown so much light upon the religious rites and ceremonies, festivals and sacrifices of the antient Romans, as we may judge from the six that have survived the ravages of time and barbarity. His *Tristia*, which are divided into five books, contain much elegance and softness of expression, as also his *Elegies* on different subjects. The *Heroides* are nervous, spirited, and diffuse, the poetry is excellent, the language varied, but the expressions are often too wanton and indelicate, a fault which is common in his compositions. His three books of *Amorum*, and the same number *de Arte Amandi*, with the other *de Remedio Amoris*, are written with great elegance, and contain many flowery descriptions; but the doctrine which they hold forth is dangerous, and they are to be read with caution, as they seem to be calculated to corrupt the heart, and sap the foundations of virtue and morality. His *Ibis*, which is written in imitation of a poem of Callimachus of the same name, is a satyrical performance. Besides these, there are extant some fragments of other poems, and among these some of a tragedy called *Medea*. The talents of Ovid as a dramatic writer have been disputed, and some have observed, that he who is so often void of sentiment, was not born to shine as a tragedian. Ovid has attempted perhaps too many sorts of poetry at once. On whatever he has written, he has totally exhausted the subject and left nothing unsaid. He every where paints nature with a masterly hand, and gives strength to the most vulgar expressions. It has been judiciously observed, that his poetry, after his banishment from Rome, was destitute of that spirit and vivacity which we admire in his other compositions. His *Fasti* are perhaps the best written of all his poems, and after them we may fairly rank his love verses, his *Heroides*, and after all his *Metamorphoses*, which were not totally finished when Augustus sent him into banishment. His *Epistles from Pontus* are the language of an abject and pusillanimous flatterer. However critics may censure the indelicacy and the inaccuracies of Ovid, it is to be acknowledged that his poetry contains great sweetness and elegance, and, like that of Tibullus, charms the ear and captivates the mind. Ovid married three wives, but of the last alone he speaks with fondness and affection. He had only one daughter, but by which of his wives is unknown; and she herself became mother of two children, by two husbands. The best editions of Ovid's works, are those of Burman, 4 vols. 4to. Amst. 1727; of L. Bat. 1670, in 8vo. and of Utrecht, in 12mo. 4 vols. 1713. *Ovid. Trist.* 3 & 4, &c.—*Patere.* 2.—*Martial.* 3 & 8.——A man who accompanied his friend Cæsonius when banished from Rome by Nero. *Martial.* 7, ep. 43.

OVINIA LEX, was enacted to permit the censors to elect and admit among the number of the senators the best and the worthiest of the people.

OVINIUS, a freedman of Vatinius, the friend of Cicero, &c. *Quintil.* 3, c. 4.—— Quintus, a Roman senator, punished by Augustus, for disgracing his rank in the court of Cleopatra. *Eutrop.* 1.

OXATHRES, a brother of Darius, greatly honored by Alexander, and made one of his generals. *Curt.* 7, c. 5.——Another Persian, who favored the cause of Alexander. *Curt.*

OXIDATES, a Persian whom Darius condemned to death. Alexander took him prisoner,

priſoner, and ſome time after made him governor of Media. He became oppreſſive and was removed. *Curt.* 8, c. 3. l. 9, c. 8.

Oximes, a people of European Sarmatia.

Oxionæ, a nation of Germans, whom ſuperſtitious traditions repreſented as having the countenance human, and the reſt of the body like that of beaſts. *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.

Oxus, a large river of Bactriana, now *Gihon*, falling into the eaſt of the Caſpian ſea. *Plin.* 16, c. 6.——Another in Scythia.

Oxyares, a king of Bactriana, who ſurrendered to Alexander.

Oxycănus, an Indian prince in the age of Alexander, &c.

Oxydrăcæ, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 4.

Oxylus, a leader of the Heraclidæ, when they recovered the Peloponneſus. He was rewarded with the kingdom of Elis. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 4.——A ſon of Mars and Protogenia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

Oxynthes, a king of Athens, B. C. 1149. He reigned 12 years.

Oxypŏrus, a ſon of Cinyras and Metharme. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Oxyrynchus, a town of Egypt on the Nile. *Strab.*

Ozīnes, a Perſian impriſoned by Craterus, becauſe he attempted to revolt from Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Ozŏlæ or Ozŏli, a people who inhabited the eaſtern parts of Ætolia, which were called *Ozolea*. This tract of territory lay at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended about 12 miles northward. They received their name from the *bad ſtench* (ὀζη) of their bodies and of their cloathing, which was the raw hides of wild beaſts. Some derive it with more propriety from the ſtench of the ſtaguated water in the neighbouring lakes and marſhes. According to a fabulous tradition, they received their name from a very different circumſtance: During the reign of a ſon of Deucalion, a bitch brought into the world a ſtick inſtead of whelps. The ſtick was planted in the ground by the king, and it grew up to a large vine and produced grapes, from which the inhabitants of the country were called *Ozolæ*, not from ὀζειν, *to ſmell bad*, but from ὀζος, *a branch or ſprout*. The name of Ozolæ, on account of its indelicate ſignification, highly diſpleaſed the inhabitants, and they exchanged it ſoon for that of Ætolians. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.

Pacatianus, Titus Julius, a general of the Roman armies, who proclaimed himſelf emperor in Gaul, about the latter part of Philip's reign. He was ſoon after defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death, &c.

Paccius, an inſignificant poet in the age of Domitian. *Juv.* 7, v. 12.

Paches, an Athenian, who took Mitylene, &c. *Ariſt. Polit.* 4.

Păchīnus, or Pachynus, now *Paſſaro*, a promontory of Sicily, projecting about 2 miles into the ſea, in the form of a peninſula, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the iſland, with a ſmall harbour of the ſame name. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2. c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 699.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.

M. Paconius, a Roman put to death by Tiberius, &c. *Suet. in Tib.* 61.——A Stoic philoſopher, ſon of the preceding. He was baniſhed from Italy by Nero, and he retired from Rome with the greateſt compoſure and indifference. *Arrian.* 1, c. 1.

Pacŏrus, the eldeſt of the 30 ſons of Orodes, king of Parthia, ſent againſt Craſſus, whoſe army he defeated, and whom he took priſoner. He took Syria from the Romans, and ſupported the republican party of Pompey, and of the murderers of Julius Cæſar. He was killed in a battle by Ventidius Baſſus, B. C. 39, on the ſame day (9th of June) that Craſſus had been defeated. *Flor.* 4, c. 9.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 6, v. 9.——A king of Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, &c. ——Another, intimate with king Decebalus.

Pactōlus, a celebrated river of Lydia, riſing in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after it has watered the city of Sardes. It was in this river that Midas waſhed himſelf when he turned into gold whatever he touched; and from that circumſtance it ever after rolled golden ſand, and received the name of *Chryſorrhoas*. It is called Tmolus by Pliny. Strabo obſerves, that it had no golden ſands in his age. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 142.—*Strab.* 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 86.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 110.—*Plin.* 33, c. 8.

Pactyas, a Lydian entruſted with the care of the treaſures of Cræſus at Sardes. The

The immenſe riches which he could command, corrupted him, and to make himſelf independent, he gathered a large army. He laid ſiege to the citadel of Sardes, but the arrival of one of the Perſian generals ſoon put him to flight. He retired to Cumæ and afterwards to Leſbos, where he was delivered into the hands of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 154, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 35.

PACTYE, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

PACTYES, a mountain of Ionia, near Epheſus. *Strab.* 14.

PĂCŬVIUS, M. a native of Brunduſium ſon of the ſiſter of the poet Ennius, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in painting, and by his poetical talents. He wrote ſatires and tragedies which were repreſented at Rome, and of which the names of two, Amphion and Zethus and Oreſtes, are preſerved. Oreſtes was conſidered as the beſt finiſhed performance; his ſtile, however, was rough and without either purity or elegance. Some few fragments remain of his compoſitions. He retired to Tarentum, where he died in the 90th year of his age, about 131 years before Chriſt. *Cic. de orat.* 2, *ad Heren.* 2, c. 27.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 56.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

PADÆI, an Indian nation, who devour their ſick before they die. *Herodot.* 3, c. 99.

PADINUM, now *Bondeno*, a town on the Po, where it begins to branch into different channels. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

PĂDUA, a town called alſo *Patavium*, in the country of the Venetians, founded by Antenor immediately after the Trojan war. It was the native place of the hiſtorian Livy. The inhabitants were once ſo powerful that they could levy an army of 20,000 men. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 251.

PADUS, (now called the *Po*) a river in Italy, known alſo by the name of *Eridanus*, which forms the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. It riſes in mount Veſulus, one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, and after it has collected in its courſe the waters of above 30 rivers, diſcharges itſelf in an eaſtern direction into the Adriatic ſea by ſeven mouths, two of which only the Plana or Volana, and the Paduſa, were formed by nature. It was formerly ſaid that it rolled gold duſt in its ſands, which was carefully ſearched by the inhabitants. The conſuls C. Flaminius Nepos, and P. Furius Philus, were the firſt Roman generals who croſſed it. The Po is famous for the death of Phaeton, who, as the poets mention, was thrown down there by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 37, c. 2.

PADUSA, the moſt ſouthern mouth of the Po, conſidered by ſome writers as the Po itſelf. (*Vid. Padus.*) It was ſaid to abound in ſwans, and from it there was a cut to the town of Ravenna. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 457.

PÆAN, a ſirname of Apollo, derived from the word *pæan*, an hymn which was ſung in his honor, becauſe he had killed the ſerpent Python, which had given cauſe to the people to exclaim *Io Pæan!* The exclamation of Io Pæan! was made uſe of in ſpeaking to the other gods, as it often was a demonſtration of joy. *Juv.* 6, v. 171.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 538. l. 14, v. 720.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 18.

PÆDARETUS, a Spartan who, on not being elected in the number of the 300 ſent on an expedition, &c. declared, that inſtead of being mortified, he rejoiced that 300 men better than himſelf could be found in Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc.*

PÆDIUS, a lieutenant of J. Cæſar in Spain, who propoſed a law to puniſh with death all ſuch as were concerned in the murder of his patron, &c.

PÆMĀNI, a people of Belgic Gaul, ſuppoſed to dwell in the preſent country, at the weſt of Luxemburg. *Cæſ. G.* 2, c. 4.

PÆON, a Greek hiſtorian. *Plut. in Theſ.*
——A celebrated phyſician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war. From him phyſicians are ſometimes called *Pæonii*, and herbs ſerviceable in medicinal proceſſes *Pæoniæ herbæ. Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 769.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 535.

PÆŎNES, a people of Macedonia, who inhabited a ſmall part of the country called *Pæonia*. Some believe that they were deſcended from a Trojan colony. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 13, &c.

PÆŎNIA, a country of Macedonia, on the borders of the Strymon. It received its name from Pæon, a ſon of Endymion, who ſettled there. *Liv.* 42, c. 51. l. 45, c. 29.
——A ſmall town of Attica.

PÆŎNĬDES, a name given to the daughters of Pierus, who were defeated by the Muſes, becauſe their mother was a native of Pæonia. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *ult. fab.*

PÆOS, a ſmall town of Arcadia.

PÆSOS, a town of the Helleſpont called alſo *Apæſos*, ſituated at the north of Lampſacus. When it was deſtroyed the inhabitants migrated to Lampſacus, where they ſettled. They were of Mileſian origin. *Strab.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 2.

PÆSTUM, a town of Lucania, called alſo *Neptunia* and *Poſidonia* by the Greeks, where

where the ſoil produced roſes which bloſſomed twice a year. The antient walls of the town, about three miles in extent, are ſtill ſtanding, and likewiſe venerable remains of temples and porticoes. The *Sinus Pæſtanus* on which it ſtood is now called the gulf of *Salerno*. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 119.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708. *Pont.* 2, el. 4, v. 28.

PÆTOVIUM, a town of Pannonia.

CÆCINNA PÆTUS, the huſband of Arria. *(Vid. Arria.)*——A governor of Armenia, under Nero.——A Roman who conſpired with Catiline againſt his country.——A man drowned as he was going to Egypt to collect money. *Propert.* 3, el. 7, v. 5.

PAGÆ, a town of Megaris.——Of Locris. *Plin.* 4, c. 3.

PĂGĂSÆ or PĂGĂSA, a town of Magneſia, in Macedonia, with an harbour and a promontory of the ſame name. The ſhip Argo was built there, as ſome ſuppoſe, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts ſet ſail from that harbour. From that circumſtance not only the ſhip Argo, but alſo the Argonauts themſelves, were ever after diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *Pagaſæus*. Pliny confounds Pagaſæ with Demetrias, but they are different, and the latter was peopled by the inhabitants of the former, who preferred the ſituation of Demetrias for its conveniences. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 1. l. 8, v. 349.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 715. l. 6, v. 400.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3 & 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Propert.* 1. el. 20, v. 17.—*Plin.* 4, c, 8.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 238, &c.

PĂGĂSUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

PAGRÆ, a town of Syria on the borders of Cilicia. *Strab.* 16.

PAGUS, a mountain of Æolia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.

PALĀCIUM or PALĀTIUM, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.——A ſmall village on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

PALÆ, a town at the ſouth of Corſica, now *St. Bonifacio*.

PALÆA, a town of Cyprus.——Of Cephallenia.

PALÆAPŎLIS, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Spain. *Strab.*

PALÆMON or PALEMON, a ſea deity, ſon of Athamas and Ino. His original name was *Melicerta*, and he aſſumed that of Palæmon, after he had been changed into a ſea deity by Neptune. [*Vid. Melicerta.*]——A noted grammarian at Rome in the age of Tiberius, who made himſelf ridiculous by his arrogance and luxury. *Juv.* 6, v. 451.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 86.——A ſon of Neptune, who was amongſt the Argonauts *Apollod.*

PALÆPĂPHOS, the antient town of Paphos in Cyprus, adjoining to the new. *Strab.* 14.

PALÆPHARSĀLUS, the antient town of Pharſalus in Theſſaly. *Cæſ. B. A.* 48.

PALÆPHĂTUS, an antient Greek philoſopher, whoſe age is unknown, though it can be aſcertained that he floriſhed between the times of Ariſtotle and Auguſtus. He wrote 5 books *de incredibilibus*, of which only the firſt remains, and in it he endeavours to explain fabulous and mythological traditions by hiſtorical facts. The beſt edition of Palæphatus is that of J. Frid. Fiſcher, in 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1773.——An heroic poet of Athens, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, born at Abydos.——An hiſtorian of Egypt.

PALÆPŎLIS, a town of Campania, built by a Greek colony, where Naples afterwards was erected.

PALÆSTE, a village of Epirus, near Oricus, where Cæſar firſt landed with his fleet. *Lucan.* 5, v. 460.

PALÆSTĪNA, a province of Syria, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 105.—*Sil. It.* 3, v. 606.

PALÆSTĪNUS, an antient name of the river Strymon.

PALÆTYRUS, the antient town of Tyre on the continent. *Strab.* 16.

PĂLĂMĒDES, a Grecian chief, ſon of Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clymene. He was ſent by the Greek princes who were going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulyſſes to the camp, who, to withdraw himſelf from the expedition, pretended inſanity; and the better to impoſe upon his friends, uſed to harneſs different animals to a plough, and ſow ſalt inſtead of barley into the furrows. The deceit was ſoon perceived by Palamedes, he knew that the regret to part from his wife Penelope, whom he had lately married, was the only reaſon of the pretended inſanity of Ulyſſes; and to demonſtrate this, Palamedes took Telemachus, whom Penelope had lately brought into the world, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulyſſes ſhowed that he was not inſane, by turning the plough a different way not to hurt his child. This having been diſcovered, Ulyſſes was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war, but an immortal enmity aroſe between Ulyſſes and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca reſolved to take every opportunity to diſtreſs him, and when all his expectations were fruſtrated, he had the meanneſs to bribe one of his ſervants, and to make him dig a hole in his maſter's tent, and there conceal a large ſum of money. After this Ulyſſes forged a letter in Phrygian characters, which king Priam was ſuppoſed to have ſent to

Palamedes.

Palamedes. In the letter the Trojan king ſeemed to entreat Palamedes to deliver into his hands the Grecian army, according to the conditions which had been previouſly agreed upon, when he received the money. This forged letter was carried by means of Ulyſſes before the princes of the Grecian army. Palamedes was ſummoned, and he made the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of innocence, but all was in vain, the money that was diſcovered in his tent ſerved only to corroborate the accuſation. He was found guilty by all the army and ſtoned to death. Homer is ſilent about the miſerable fate of Palamedes, and Pauſanias mentions that it had been reported by ſome that Ulyſſes and Diomedes had drowned him in the ſea as he was fiſhing on the coaſt. Philoſtratus, who mentions the tragical ſtory above-related, adds that Achilles and Ajax buried his body with great pomp on the ſea ſhore, and that they raiſed upon it a ſmall chapel, where ſacrifices were regularly offered by the inhabitants of Troas. Palamedes was a learned man as well as a ſoldier, and according to ſome he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of the four letters θ, ξ, χ, Φ, during the Trojan war. To him alſo is attributed the invention of dice and back-gammon; and it is ſaid that he was the firſt who regularly ranged an army in a line of battle, and who placed ſentinels round a camp, and excited their vigilance and attention by giving them a watch word. *Hygin.* fab. 95, 105, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, &c.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 2, c. 15.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 56 & 308.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.—*Manil.* 4.—*Philoſtrat.* v. 10, c. 6.—*Euripid. in Phœniſſ.*—*Martial.* 13, ep. 75.—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.

PALANTIA, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.

PĂLĀTĪNUS MONS, a celebrated hill, the largeſt of the ſeven hills on which Rome was built. It was upon it that Romulus laid the firſt foundation of the capital of Italy, in a quadrangular form, and there alſo he kept his court, as well as Tullus Hoſtilius, and Auguſtus, and all the ſucceeding emperors, from which circumſtance the word *Palatium* has ever ſince been applied to the reſidence of a monarch or prince. The Palatine hill received its name from the goddeſs *Pales*, or from the *Palatini*, who originally inhabited the place, or from *balare* or *palare*, the bleatings of ſheep, which were frequent there, or perhaps from the word *palantes*, *wandering*, becauſe Evander, when he came to ſettle in Italy, gathered all the inhabitants, and made them all one ſociety. *Dio. Caſſ.* 53.—*Ital.* 12, v. 709.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7 & 33.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 822.—*Juv.* 9, v. 23.—*Martial.* 1, ep. 71.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 3.—*Cic. in Catil.* 1.——Apollo, who was worſhipped on the Palatine hill, was alſo called *Palatinus*. His temple there had been built, or rather repaired, by Auguſtus, who had enriched it with a library, valuable for the various collections of Greek and Latin manuſcripts which it contained, as alſo for the Sibylline books depoſited there. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 3, v. 17.

PALANTIUM, a town of Arcadia.

PALEIS, or PALÆ, a town in the iſland of Cephallenia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 15.

PALES, the goddeſs of ſheepfolds and of paſtures among the Romans. She was worſhipped with great ſolemnity at Rome, and her feſtivals, called *Palilia*, were celebrated the very day that Romulus began to lay the foundation of the city of Rome. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 1 & 294.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 722, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 8.

PALFURIUS SURA, a writer removed from the ſenate by Domitian, who ſuſpected him of attachment to Vitellius, &c. *Juv.* 4, v. 53.

PALIBOTHRA, a city of India, ſuppoſed now to be *Patna*, or, according to others, *Allahabad*. *Strab.* 15.

PALĪCI, or PALISCI, two deities, ſons of Jupiter by Thalia, whom Æſchylus calls Ætna, in a tragedy which is now loſt, according to the words of Macrobius. The nymph Ætna when pregnant entreated her lover to remove her from the purſuits of Juno. The god concealed her in the bowels of the earth, and when the time of her delivery was come, the earth opened and brought into the world two children, who received the name of Palici, απο του παλιν ιξισθαι, *becauſe they came again into the world from the bowels of the earth*. Theſe deities were worſhipped with great ceremonies by the Sicilians, and near their temple were two ſmall lakes of ſulphureous water, which were ſuppoſed to have ſprung out of the earth, at the ſame time that they were born. Near theſe pools it was uſual to take the moſt ſolemn oaths, by thoſe who wiſhed to decide controverſies and quarrels. If any of the perſons who took the oaths perjured themſelves, they were immediately puniſhed in a ſupernatural manner; and thoſe whoſe oath, by the deities of the place, was ſincere, departed unhurt. The Palici had alſo an oracle which was conſulted upon great emergencies, and which rendered the trueſt and moſt unequivocal anſwers. In a ſuperſtitious age the altars of the Palici were ſtained with the blood of human ſacrifices, but this barbarous cuſtom was ſoon aboliſhed, and the deities were ſatisfied with their uſual offerings. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 585.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v.

5, v. 506.—*Diod.* 2.—*Macrob. Saturn.* 5, c. 10.—*Ital.* 14, v. 219.

PALĪLIA, a festival celebrated by the Romans, in honor of the goddess Pales. The ceremony consisted in burning heaps of straw, and in leaping over them. No sacrifices were offered but the purifications were made with the smoke of horses' blood, and with the ashes of a calf that had been taken from the belly of his mother, after it had been sacrificed, and with the ashes of beans. The purification of the flocks was also made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel, and the rosemary. Offerings of mild cheese, boiled wine, and cakes of millet, were afterwards made to the goddess. This festival was observed on the 21st of April, and it was during the celebration that Romulus first began to build his city. Some call this festival Parilia *quasi a pariendo*, because the sacrifices were offered to the divinity for the fecundity of the flocks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 774. *Fast.* 4, v. 721, &c. l. 6, v. 257.

PĂLĪNŪRUS, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and the waves of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore near Velia, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him to obtain his cloaths. His body was left unburied on the sea shore, and as, according to the religion of the ancient Romans, no person was suffered to cross the Stygian lake before 100 years were elapsed, if his remains had not been decently buried, we find Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, speaking to Palinurus, and assuring him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called Palinurus, now *Palinuro*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 513. l. 5, v. 840, &c. l. 6, v. 341.—*Ovid. de Rem.* 577.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.*—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 28.

PALISCŌRUM, or PALĪCŌRUM STAGNUM, a sulphureous pool in Sicily. *Vid.* Palici.

PALIURUS, now *Nahil*, a river of Africa, with a town of the same name at its mouth, to the west of Egypt, on the Mediterranean. *Strab.* 17.

PALLĂDES, certain virgins who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

PALLĂDIUM, a celebrated statue of Pallas. It was about three cubits high, and represented the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. Some nevertheless suppose that it fell at Pessinus in Phrygia, or according to others, Dardanus received it as a present from his mother Electra. There are some authors who maintain that the Palladium was made with the bones of Pelops by Abaris; but Apollodorus seems to say, that it was no more than a piece of clock-work which moved of itself. However discordant the opinions of ancient authors be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy. This fatality was well known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, and therefore Ulysses and Diomedes were commissioned to steal it away. They effected their purpose, and if we rely upon the authority of some authors, they were directed how to carry it away by Helenus the son of Priam, who proved, in this, unfaithful to his country, because his brother Deiphobus, at the death of Paris, had married Helen, of whom he was enamoured. Minerva was displeased with the violence which was offered to her statue, and according to Virgil the Palladium itself appeared to have received life and motion, and by the flashes which started from its eyes, and its sudden springs from the earth, it seemed to shew the resentment of the goddess. The true Palladium, as some authors observe, was not carried away from Troy by the Greeks, but only one of the statues of similar size and shape, which were placed near it, to deceive whatever sacrilegious persons attempted to steal it. The Palladium, therefore, as they say, was conveyed safe from Troy to Italy by Æneas, and it was afterwards preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy and veneration, in the temple of Vesta, a circumstance which none but the vestal virgins knew. *Herodian.* 1, c. 14, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 422, &c. *Met.* 13, v. 336.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 166. l. 9, v. 151.—*Plut. de reb. Rom.*—*Lucan.* 9.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 3, v. 139.

PALLADIUS, a Greek physician whose treatise on fevers was edited 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1745.

PALLANTĒUM, a town of Italy, or perhaps more properly a citadel built by Evander on mount Palatine, from whence its name originates. Virgil says, it was called after Pallas, the grandfather of Evander; but Dionysius derives its name from Palantium, a town of Arcadia. *Dionys.* 1, c. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 54 & 341.

PALLANTIA, a town of Spain, now *Palencia*, on the river Cea. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.

PALLANTIAS, a patronymic of Aurora, as being related to the giant Pallas. *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 12.

PALLANTIDES, the 50 sons of Pallas,

the ſon of Pandion, and the brother of Ægeus. They were all killed by Theſeus, the ſon of Ægeus, whom they oppoſed when he came to take poſſeſſion of his father's kingdom. This oppoſition they ſhewed in hopes of ſucceeding to the throne, as Ægeus left no children, except Theſeus, whoſe legitimacy was even diſputed, as he was born at Trœzene. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1.

PALLAS, a freed man of Claudius, famous for the power and the riches he obtained. He adviſed the emperor, his maſter, to marry Agrippina, and to adopt her ſon Nero for his ſucceſſor. It was by his means, and thoſe of Agrippina, that the death of Claudius was haſtened, and that Nero was raiſed to the throne. Nero forgot to whom he was indebted for the crown. He diſcarded Pallas, and ſome time after cauſed him to be put to death, that he might make himſelf maſter of his great riches, A. D. 61. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 53.

PALLAS, *(adis)* a daughter of Jupiter, the ſame as Minerva. The goddeſs received this name either becauſe ſhe killed the giant *Pallas*, or perhaps from the ſpear which ſhe ſeems to *brandiſh* in her hands (παλλειν). For the functions, power, and character of the goddeſs, *vid.* Minerva.

PALLAS, *(antis)* a ſon of king Evander, ſent with ſome troops to aſſiſt Æneas. He was killed by Turnus, the king of the Rutuli, after he had made a great ſlaughter of the enemy. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 104, &c.——One of the giants, ſon of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva, who covered herſelf with his ſkin, whence, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſhe is called Pallas. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Crius and Eurybia, who married the nymph Styx, by whom he had Victory, Valor, &c. *Heſiod. Theog.*——A ſon of Lycaon.——A ſon of Pandion, father of Clytus and Butes. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 17.—*Apollod.*

PALLĒNE, a ſmall peninſula of Macedonia, formerly called *Phlegra*, ſituate above the bay of Thermæ on the Ægean ſea, and containing five cities, the principal of which is called Pallene. It was in this place, according to ſome of the ancients, that an engagement happened between the gods and the giants. *Liv.* 31, c. 45. l. 45, c. 30.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 391.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 357.——A village of Attica, where Minerva had a temple, and where the Pallantides chiefly reſided. *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

PALLENSES, a people of Cephalenia, whoſe chief town was called Pala, or Palæa. *Liv.* 38, c. 18.—*Polyb.* 5, c. 3.

PALMA, a governor of Syria.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland oppoſite Tarracina in Latium. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

PALMŸRA, the capital of *Palmyrene*, a country on the eaſtern boundaries of Syria, now called *Theudemor*, or *Tadmor*. It is famous for being the ſeat of the celebrated Zenobia and of Odenatus, in the reign of the emperor Aurelian. It is now in ruins, and the ſplendor and magnificence of its porticos, temples, and palaces, are now daily examined by the curious and the learned. *Plin.* 6, v. 26 & 30.

PALPHURIUS, one of the flatterers of Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 53.

PALUMBINUM, a town of Samnium. *Liv.* 10, c. 45.

PAMĪSOS, a river of Theſſaly, falling into the Peneus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 129.—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.——Another of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus.

PAMMĒNES, an Athenian general, ſent to aſſiſt Megalopolis, againſt the Mantineans, &c.——An aſtrologer.——A learned Grecian who was preceptor to Brutus. *Cic. Brut.* 97. *Orat.* 9.

PAMMON, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba. *Apollod.*

PAMPA, a village near Tentyra in Thrace. *Juv.* 15, v. 76.

PAMPHĬLUS, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip. He was founder of the ſchool for painting at Sicyon, and he made a law which was obſerved not only in Sicyon, but all over Greece, that none but the children of noble and dignified perſons ſhould be permitted to learn painting. Apelles was one of his pupils. *Diog.*——A ſon of Neoclides, among the pupils of Plato. *Diog.*

PAMPHOS, a Greek poet, ſuppoſed to have lived before Heſiod's age.

PAMPHĬLA, a Greek woman, who wrote a general hiſtory in 33 books, in Nero's reign. This hiſtory, ſo much commended by the antients, is loſt.

PAMPHŸLIA, a province of Aſia Minor anciently called *Mopſopia*, and bounded on the ſouth by a part of the Mediterranean called the *Pamphylian ſea*, weſt by Lycia, north by Piſidia, and eaſt by Cilicia. It abounded with paſtures, vines, and olives, and was peopled by a Grecian colony. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Plin.* c. 26.—*Liv.* 37, c. 23 & 40.

PAN was the god of ſhepherds, huntſmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the ſon of Mercury, by Dryope, according to Homer. Some give him Jupiter and Calliſto for parents, others Jupiter and Ybis or Oneis. Lucian, Hyginus, &c. ſupport that he was the ſon of Mercury and Penelope, the daughter of Icarius, and that the god gained the affections of the princeſs under the form of a goat, as ſhe tended her father's flocks.

mount Taygetus, before her marriage with the king of Ithaca. Some authors maintain that Penelope became mother of Pan, during the abſence of Ulyſſes in the Trojan war, and that he was the offspring of all the ſuitors that frequented the palace of Penelope, whence he received the name of *Pan*, which ſignifies *all* or *every thing*. Pan was a monſter in appearance, he had two ſmall horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his noſe flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were thoſe of a goat. The education of Pan was entruſted to a nymph of Arcadia, called Sinoe, but the nurſe, according to Homer, terrified at the ſight of ſuch a monſter, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the ſkin of beaſts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themſelves with the oddity of his appearance. Bacchus was greatly pleaſed with him, and gave him the name of Pan. The god of ſhepherds chiefly reſided in Arcadia, where the woods and the moſt rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with ſeven reeds, which he called *Syrinx*, in honor of a beautiful nymph of the ſame name, to whom he attempted to offer violence, and who was changed into a reed. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and often with ſucceſs. Though deformed in his ſhape and features, yet he had the good fortune to captivate Diana, and of gaining her favor, by transforming himſelf into a beautiful white goat. He was alſo enamoured of a nymph of the mountains called Echo, by whom he had a ſon called Lynx. He alſo paid his addreſſes to Omphale, queen of Lydia, and it is well known in what manner he was received. [*Vid. Omphale.*] The worſhip of Pan was well eſtabliſhed particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on mount Lycæus. His feſtivals, called by the Greeks *Lycæa*, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of the Lupercalia. [*Vid. Lupercalia.*] The worſhip, and the different functions of Pan, are deduced from the mythology of the antient Egyptians. This god was one of the eight great gods of the Egyptians, who ranked before the other 12 gods, whom the Romans called *Conſentes*. He was worſhipped with the greateſt ſolemnity all over Egypt. The ſtatues repreſented him as a goat, not becauſe he was really ſuch, but this was done for myſterious reaſons. He was the emblem of fecundity, and they looked upon him as the principle of all things. The horns, as ſome obſerve, repreſented the rays of the ſun, and the brightneſs of the heavens was expreſſed by the vivacity and the ruddineſs of his complexion. The ſtar which he wore on his breaſt, was the ſymbol of the firmament, and his hairy legs and feet denoted the inferior parts of the earth, ſuch as the woods and plants. Some ſuppoſe that he appeared as a goat becauſe when the gods fled into Egypt, in their war againſt the giants, Pan tranſformed himſelf into a goat, an example which was immediately followed by all the deities. Pan, according to ſome, is the ſame as Faunus, and he is the chief of all the Satyrs. Plutarch mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius, an extraordinary voice was heard near the Echinades in the Ionian ſea, which exclaimed, that the great Pan was dead. This was readily believed by the emperor, and the aſtrologers were conſulted, but they were unable to explain the meaning of ſo ſupernatural a voice, which probably proceeded from the impoſition of one of the courtiers who attempted to terrify Tiberius. In Egypt, in the town of Mendes, which word alſo ſignifies a *goat*, there was a ſacred goat kept with the moſt ceremonious ſanctity. The death of this animal was always attended with the greateſt ſolemnities, and like that of another Apis, became the cauſe of an univerſal mourning. As Pan uſually terrified the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, that kind of fear which often ſeizes men, and which is only ideal and imaginary, has received from him the name of *panic fear*. This kind of terror has been exemplified not only in individuals, but in numerous armies, ſuch as that of Brennus, which was thrown into the greateſt conſternation at Rome, without any cauſe or plauſible reaſon. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 396. l. 2, v. 277. *Met.* 1, v. 689.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 17. *Æn.* 8, v. 343. *G.* 3, v. 392.—*Juv.* 2, v. 142.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 30.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 46 & 145, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Orpheus hymn.* 10.—*Homer. hymn. in Pan.*—*Lucian. Dial. Merc. & Pan.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.

PĂNĂCĒA, a goddeſs, daughter of Æſculapius, who preſided over health. *Lucan.* 9, v. 918.

PANÆTOLIUM, a general aſſembly of the Ætolians. *Liv.* 31, c. 29. l. 35, c. 32.

PANÆTIUS, a ſtoic philoſopher of Rhodes, 138 B. C. He ſtudied at Athens for ſome time, of which he refuſed to become a citizen, obſerving, that a good and modeſt man ought to be ſatisfied with one country. He came to Rome, where he reckoned among his pupils Lælius and Scipio the ſecond Africanus. To the latter he was attached by the cloſeſt ties of friendſhip and familiarity, he attended him in his expeditions, and partook of all his pleaſures and amuſements. To the intereſt of their countrymen at Rome the Rhodians were greatly in-

debted for their prosperity and the immunities which they for some time enjoyed. Panætius wrote a treatise on the duties of man, whose merit can be ascertained from the encomiums which Cicero bestows upon it. *Cic. in offic.* &c.——A tyrant of Leontini in Sicily, B. C. 613. *Polyæn.* 5.

PANARES, a general of Crete, defeated by Metellus, &c.

PANARISTE, one of the waiting women of Berenice the wife of king Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 8.

PANATHENÆA, festivals in honor of Minerva the patroness of Athens. They were first instituted by Erichtheus or Orpheus, and called *Athenæa*, but Theseus afterwards renewed them and caused them to be celebrated and observed by all the tribes of Athens, which he had united into one, and from which reason the festivals received their name. Some suppose that they are the same as the Roman *Quinquatria*, as they are often called by that name among the Latins. In the first years of the institution, they were observed only during one day, but afterwards the time was prolonged, and the celebration was attended with greater pomp and solemnity. The festivals were two; *the great Panathenæa* (μεγαλα), which were observed every 5th year, beginning on the 22d of the month called *Hecatombæon*, or 7th of July, and the *lesser Panathenæa* (μικρα), which were kept every 3d year, or rather annually, beginning on the 21st or 20th of the month called *Thargelion*, corresponding to the 5th or 6th day of the month of May. In the lesser festivals there were three games conducted by ten presidents chosen from the ten tribes of Athens, who continued four years in office. On the evening of the first day there was a race with torches, in which men on foot, and afterwards on horseback, contended. The same was also exhibited in the greater festivals. The second combat was gymnical, and exhibited a trial of strength and bodily dexterity. The last was a musical contention, first instituted by Pericles. In the songs they celebrated the generous undertaking of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who opposed the Pisistratidæ, and of Thrasybulus, who delivered Athens from its thirty tyrants. Phrynis of Mitylene was the first who obtained the victory by playing upon the harp. There were besides other musical instruments, on which they played in concert, such as flutes, &c. The poets contended in four plays, called from their number τετραλογια. The last of these was a satire. There was also at Sunium an imitation of a naval fight. Whoever obtained the victory in any of these games was rewarded with a vessel of oil, which he was permitted to dispose of in whatever manner he pleased, and it was unlawful for any other person to transport that commodity. The conqueror also received a crown of the olives which grew in the groves of Academus, and were sacred to Minerva, and called μοριαι, from μορος, *death*, in remembrance of the tragical end of Hallirhotius the son of Neptune, who cut his own legs when he attempted to cut down the olive which had given the victory to Minerva in preference to his father, when these two deities contended about giving a name to Athens. Some suppose that the word is derived from μερος, *a part*, because these olives were given by contribution by all such as attended at the festivals. There was also a dance called *Pyrrhichia*, performed by young boys in armour, in imitation of Minerva, who thus expressed her triumph over the vanquished Titans. Gladiators were also introduced when Athens became tributary to the Romans. During the celebration no person was permitted to appear in dyed garments, and if any one transgressed he was punished according to the discretion of the president of the games. After these things, a sumptuous sacrifice was offered, in which every one of the Athenian boroughs contributed an ox, and the whole was concluded by an entertainment for all the company with the flesh that remained from the sacrifice. In the greater festivals, the same rites and ceremonies were usually observed, but with more solemnity and magnificence. Others were also added, particularly the procession, in which Minerva's sacred πεπλος, or *garment*, was carried. This garment was woven by a select number of virgins, called εργαστικαι, from ἐργον, *work*. They were superintended by two of the αρρηφορες, or young virgins, not above seventeen years of age nor under eleven, whose garments were white and set off with ornaments of gold. Minerva's *peplus* was of a white color, without sleeves, and embroidered with gold. Upon it were described the atchievements of the goddess, particularly her victories over the giants. The exploits of Jupiter and the other gods were also represented there, and from that circumstance men of courage and bravery are said to be αξια πεπλου, worthy to be pourtrayed in Minerva's sacred garment. In the procession of the *peplus*, the following ceremonies were observed. In the *ceramicus*, without the city, there was an engine built in the form of a ship, upon which Minerva's garment was hung as a sail, and the whole was conducted, not by beasts, as some have supposed, but by subterraneous machines, to the temple of Ceres Eleusinia, and from thence to the

the citadel, where the *peplus* was placed upon Minerva's ſtatue, which was laid upon a bed woven or ſtrewed with flowers, which was called πλακις. Perſons of all ages, of every ſex and quality, attended the proceſſion, which was led by old men and women carrying olive branches in their hands, from which reaſon they were called θαλλοφοροι, *bearers of green boughs*. Next followed men of full age with ſhields and ſpears. They were attended by the μετοικοι, or *foreigners*, who carried ſmall boats as a token of their foreign origin, and from that account they were called σκαφηφοροι, *boat bearers*. After them came the women attended by the wives of the foreigners called ὑδριαφοροι, becauſe they carried *water-pots*. Next to theſe came young men crowned with millet and ſinging hymns to the goddeſs, and after them followed ſelect virgins of the nobleſt families, called κανηφοροι, *baſket bearers*, becauſe they carried baſkets, in which were certain things neceſſary for the celebration, with whatever utenſils were alſo requiſite. Theſe ſeveral neceſſaries were generally in the poſſeſſion of the chief manager of the feſtival called αρχιθεωρος, who diſtributed them when occaſion offered. The virgins were attended by the daughters of the foreigners, who carried umbrellas and little ſeats, from which they were named διφρηφοροι, *ſeat, carriers*. The boys, called παιδομικοι, as it may be ſuppoſed, led the rear cloathed in coats generally worn at proceſſions. The neceſſaries for this and every other feſtival were prepared in a public hall erected for that purpoſe, between the Piræan gate and the temple of Ceres. The management and the care of the whole was entruſted to the νομοφυλακες, or people employed in ſeeing the rites and ceremonies properly obſerved. It was alſo uſual to ſet all priſoners at liberty, and to preſent golden crowns to ſuch as had deſerved well of their country. Some perſons were alſo choſen to ſing ſome of Homer's poems, a cuſtom which was firſt introduced by Hipparchus the ſon of Piſiſtratus. It was alſo cuſtomary in this feſtival and every other quinquennial feſtival, to pray for the proſperity of the Platæans, whoſe ſervices had been ſo conſpicuous at the battle of Marathon. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ. Arc.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

PANCHÆA, PANCHĒA, or PANCHAIA, an iſland of Arabia Felix, where Jupiter Triphylius had a magnificent temple.—— A part of Arabia Felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincenſe, and perfumes which it produced. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 139. l. 4, v. 379. *Culex.* 87.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 309, &c.—*Diod.* 5.—*Lucret.* 2, v. 417.

PANDA, two deities at Rome, who preſided one over the openings of roads; and the other over the openings of towns. *Varro. de P. R.* 1.

PANDAMA, a girl of India favored by Hercules, &c. *Polyæn.* 1.

PANDĂRIA, or PANDATARIA, a ſmall iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea.

PANDĂRUS, a ſon of Lycaon, who aſſiſted the Trojans in their war againſt the Greeks. He went to the war without a chariot, and therefore he generally fought on foot. He broke the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans, and wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and ſhewed himſelf brave and unuſually courageous. He was at laſt killed by Diomedes; and Æneas, who then carried him in his chariot, by attempting to revenge his death nearly periſhed by the hand of the furious enemy. *Dictys Cret.* 2, c. 35.—*Homer. Il.* 2 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 495.—*Strab.* 14.——A ſon of Alcanor killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 735.—A native of Crete puniſhed with death for being acceſſary to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, ſuppoſe that Tantalus ſtole the ambroſia and the nectar from the tables of the gods to which he had been admitted, or that he carried away a dog which watched Jupiter's temple in Crete, in which crime Pandarus was concerned, and for which he ſuffered. Pandarus had two daughters, Camiro and Clytia, who were alſo deprived of their mother by a ſudden death, and left without friends or protectors. Venus had compaſſion upon them, and ſhe fed them with milk, honey, and wine. The goddeſſes were all equally intereſted in their welfare. Juno gave them wiſdom and beauty, Diana a handſome figure and regular features, and Minerva inſtructed them in whatever domeſtic accompliſhments can recommend a wife. Venus wiſhed ſtill to make their happineſs more complete, and when they were come to nubile years, the goddeſs prayed Jupiter to grant them kind and tender huſbands. But in her abſence the Harpyies carried away the virgins and delivered them to the Eumenides to ſhare the puniſhment which their father ſuffered. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 30.—*Pindar.*

PANDĂRUS or PANDAREUS, a man who had a daughter called Philomela. She was changed into a nightingale, after ſhe had killed, by miſtake, her ſon Itylus, whoſe death ſhe mourned in the greateſt melancholy. Some ſuppoſe him to be the ſame as Pandion, king of Athens.

PANDATARIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Lucania, now called *Santa Maria*.

PANDATES, a friend of Datames at the court of Artaxerxes. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

PANDĒMUS, one of the ſirnames of the god of love, among the Egyptians and the Greeks, who diſtinguiſhed two Cupids, one of whom was the vulgar called Pandemus, and another of a purer and more celeſtial origin. *Plut. in Erot.*

PANDIA, a feſtival at Athens eſtabliſhed by Pandion, from whom it received its name, or becauſe it was obſerved in honor of Jupiter, who can τα παντα διγευειν, *move and turn all things* as he pleaſes. Some ſuppoſe that it concerned the moon, becauſe it does παντοτε ιεναι, *move inceſſantly* by ſhewing itſelf day and night, rather than the ſun which never appears but in the day time. It was celebrated after the Dionyſia, becauſe Bacchus is ſometimes taken for the ſun or Apollo, and therefore the brother, or, as ſome will have it, the ſon of the moon.

PANDĪON, a king of Athens, ſon of Erichthon and Paſithea, who ſucceeded his father, B. C. 1437. He became father of Procne and Philomela, Erechtheus and Butes. During his reign there was ſuch an abundance of corn, wine and oil, that it was publicly reported that Bacchus and Minerva had perſonally viſited Attica. He waged a ſucceſsful war againſt Labdacus king of Bœotia, and gave his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, who had aſſiſted him. The treatment which Philomela received from her brother-in-law, Tereus, (*Vid. Philomela*) was the ſource of infinite grief to Pandion, and he died thro' exceſs of ſorrow, after a reign of 40 years. There was alſo another Pandion, ſon of Cecrops 2d. by Metiaduca, who ſucceeded to his father, B. C. 130. He was driven from his paternal dominions, and fled to Pylas, king of Megara, who gave him his daughter Pelia in marriage, and reſigned his crown to him. Pandion became father of four children, called from him *Pandionidæ*, Ægeus, Pallas, Niſus, and Lycus. The eldeſt of theſe children recovered his father's kingdom. Some authors have confounded the two Pandions together in ſuch an indiſcriminate manner, that they ſeem to have been only one and the ſame perſon. Many believe that Philomela and Procne were the daughters, not of Pandion the 1ſt, but of Pandion the 2d. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 48.——A ſon of Phineus and Cleopatra, deprived of his eye-ſight by his father. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A ſon of Ægyptus and Hephæſtina.——A king of the Indies in the age of Auguſtus.

PANDŌRA, a celebrated woman, the firſt mortal female that ever lived, according to the opinion of the poet Heſiod. She was made with clay by Vulcan, at the requeſt of Jupiter, who wiſhed to puniſh the impiety and artifice of Prometheus, by giving him a wife. When this woman of clay had been made by the artiſt, and received life, all the gods vied in making her preſents. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleaſing; the Graces gave her the power of captivating; Apollo taught her how to ſing; Mercury inſtructed her in eloquence; and Minerva gave her the moſt rich and ſplendid ornaments. From all theſe valuable preſents, which ſhe had received from the gods, the woman was called *Pandora*, which intimates that ſhe had received *every* neceſſary *gift*, παν δωρον. Jupiter after this gave her a beautiful box, which ſhe was ordered to preſent to the man who married her, and by the commiſſion of the god, Mercury conducted her to Prometheus. The artful mortal was ſenſible of the deceit, and as he had always diſtruſted Jupiter, as well as the reſt of the gods, ſince he had ſtolen fire away from the ſun to animate his man of clay, he ſent away Pandora without ſuffering himſelf to be captivated by her charms. His brother Epimetheus was not poſſeſſed of the ſame prudence and ſagacity. He married Pandora, and when he opened the box which ſhe preſented to him, there iſſued from it a multitude of evils and diſtempers, which diſperſed themſelves all over the world, and which, from that fatal moment, have never ceaſed to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one who remained at the bottom of the box, and it is ſhe alone who has the wonderful power of eaſing the labors of man, and of rendering his troubles and his ſorrows leſs painful in life. *Heſiod. Theog. & Dieſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 24.—*Hygin.* 14.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was ſiſter to Protogenia, who ſacrificed herſelf for her country at the beginning of the Bœotian war.

PANDŌRUS, a ſon of Erechtheus, king of Athens.

PANDOSIA, a town in the country of the Brutii, ſituate on a mountain. Alexander, king of the Moloſſi, died there. *Strab.* 6.——A town of Epirus. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

PANDRŎSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, ſiſter to Aglauros and Herſe. She was the only one of the ſiſters, who had not the fatal curioſity to open a baſket which Minerva had entruſted to their care, [*Vid. Erichthonius,*] for which ſincerity a temple was raiſed to her, near that of Minerva, and a feſtival inſtituted in her honor, called *Pandroſia. Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 738.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.

PANENUS or PANÆUS, a celebrated painter, who was for ſometime engaged in painting

painting the battle of Marathon. *Plin.* 35.

Pangæus, a mountain of Thrace, antiently called *Mons Caraminus*, and joined to Mount Rhodope near the fources of the river Neftus. It was inhabited by four different nations. It was on this mountain that Lycurgus, the Thracian king, was torn to pieces, and that Orpheus called the attention of the wild beafts, and of the mountains and woods to liften to his fong. It abounded in gold and filver mines. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16, &c. l. 7, c. 113.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 462.—*Ovid. Faft.* 3.—*Thucyd.* 2.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 679. l. 7, v. 482.

Paniasis, a man who wrote a poem upon Hercules, &c. *Vid.* Panyafis.

Panionium, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near the town of Ephefus in Afia Minor, facred to Neptune of Helice. It was in this place that all the ftates of Ionia aſſembled, either to conſult for their own fafety and profperity, or to celebrate feſtivals, or to offer a facrifice for the good of all the nation, whence the name, παν ιωνιον *all Ionia*. The deputies of the twelve Ionian cities which aſſembled there were thofe of Miletus, Myus, Priene, Ephefus, Lebedos, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, Teos, Chios, Samos, and Erythræ. If the bull offered in facrifice bellowed, it was accounted an omen of the higheft favor, as the found was particularly acceptable to the god of the fea, as in fome manner it refembled the roaring of the waves of the ocean. *Herodot.* 1, c. 148, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.

Panius, a place of Cœlo-Syria, where Antiochus defeated Scopas, B. C. 198.

Pannŏnia, a large country of Europe, bounded on the eaft by Upper Mœfia, fouth by Dalmatia, weft by Noricum, and north by the Danube. It was divided by the antients into Lower and Upper Pannonia. The inhabitants were of Celtic origin, and were firft invaded by J. Cæfar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius. Philip and his fon Alexander fome ages before had fucceſſively conquered it. Sirmium was the antient capital of all Pannonia, which contains the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Boſnia, Windiſch, March, with part of Servia, and of the kingdoms of Hungary and Auſtria. *Lucan.* 3, v. 95. l. 6, v. 220.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 109.—*Plin.* 3.—*Dion. Caſſ.* 49.—*Strab.* 4 & 7.—*Jornand.*—*Patere.* 2, c. 9.—*Suet. Aug.* 20.

Panomphæus, a firname of Jupiter, either becauſe he was worſhipped by every nation on earth, or becauſe he heard the prayers and the ſupplications which were addreſſed to him, or becauſe the reſt of the gods derived from him their knowledge of futurity (πας *omnis*, ομφη *vox*). *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 198.—*Homer. Il.* 8.

Panŏpe, or Panŏpēa, one of the Nereides, whom ſailors generally invoked in ſtorms. Her name ſignifies, *giving every aſſiſtance, or ſeeing every thing*. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825.——One of the daughters of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—A town of Phocis, called alſo Panopeus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 19.—*Liv.* 32, c. 18.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 344.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 27. *Od.* 11, v. 580.

Panŏpes, a famous huntſman among the attendants of Aceſtes, king of Sicily, who was one of thoſe that engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 300.

Panŏpeus, a ſon of Phocus and Afterodia, who accompanied Amphitryon when he made war againſt the Teleboans. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horſe at the ſiege of Troy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——A town of Phocis, between Orchomenos and the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.—*Strab.* 9.

Panopion, a Roman ſaved from death by the uncommon fidelity of his ſervant. When the aſſaſſins came to murder him as being proſcribed, the ſervant exchanged cloaths with his maſter, and let him eſcape by a back door. He afterwards went into his maſter's bed, and ſuffered himſelf to be killed as if Panopion himſelf. *Val. Max.*

Panopŏlis, *the city of Pan*, a town of Egypt, called alſo *Chemmis*. Pan had there a temple, where he was worſhipped with great ſolemnity, and repreſented in a ſtatue *faſcino longiſſimo & erecto*. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 17.

Panormus, now called *Palermo*, a town of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians, on the north-weſt part of the iſland, with a good and capacious harbour. It was the ſtrongeſt hold of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and it was at laſt taken with difficulty by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ital.* 14, v. 262.——A town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.——A town of Ionia, near Epheſus,——another in Crete,——in Macedonia,——Achaia,——Samos,——a Meſſenian who inſulted the religion of the Lacedæmonians. *Vid.* Gonippus.

Panotii, a people of Scythia, ſaid to have very large ears. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

Pansa C. Vibius, a Roman conſul, who, with A. Hirtius, purſued the murderers of J. Cæſar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina. On his death-bed he adviſed young Octavius to unite his intereſt with that of Antony, if he wiſhed to revenge the death of Julius Cæſar, and from his friendly

advice ſoon after roſe the celebrated ſecond triumvirate. Some ſuppoſe that Panſa was put to death by Octavius himſelf, or through him, by the phyſician Glicon, who poured poiſon into the wounds of his patient. Panſa and Hirtius were the two laſt conſuls who enjoyed the dignity of chief magiſtrates of Rome, with full power. The authority of the conſuls afterwards dwindled into a ſhadow. *Paterc.* 2, c. 6.—*Dio.* 46.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 5.—*Plut. & Appian.*

PANTAGNOSTUS, a brother of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. *Polyæn.* 1.

PANTAGYAS, a ſmall river on the eaſtern coaſt of Sicily, which falls into the ſea, after running a ſhort ſpace in rough caſcades over rugged ſtones and precipices. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 689.—*Ital.* 14, v. 232.

PANTALEON, a king of Piſa, who preſided at the Olympic games, B. C. 664, after excluding the Eleans, who on that account expunged the Olympiad from the Faſti, and called it the 2d Anolympiad. They had called for the ſame reaſon the 8th the 1ſt Anolympiad, becauſe the Piſæans preſided.

PANTANUS LACUS, the lake of *Leſina*, is ſituated in Apulia at the mouth of the Frento. *Plin.* 3, c. 12.

PANTAUCHUS, a man appointed over Ætolia by Demetrius, &c. *Plut.*

PANTEUS, a friend of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, &c. *Plut.*

PANTHIDES, a man who married Italia, the daughter of Themiſtocles.

PANTHEA, the wife of Abradates, celebrated for her beauty and conjugal affection. She was taken priſoner by Cyrus, who refuſed to viſit her, not to be enſnared by the power of her perſonal charms. She killed herſelf on the body of her huſband, who had been ſlain in a battle, &c. [*Vid. Abradates.*] *Xenoph. Cyrop.*

PANTHEON, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Auguſtus, and dedicated to all the gods. whence the name πας θεος. It was ſtruck with lightening ſome time after, and partly deſtroyed. Adrian repaired it, and it ſtill remains at Rome, converted into a chriſtian temple, the admiration of the curious. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.—*Marcell.* 16, c. 10.

PANTHEUS, or PANTHUS, a Trojan, ſon of Othryas the prieſt of Apollo. When his country was burnt by the Greeks, he followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 429.

PANTHOĬDES, a patronymic of Euphorbus, the ſon of Panthous. Pythagoras is ſometimes called by that name, as he aſſerted that he was Euphorbus during the Trojan war. *Horat.* 1, od. 28, v. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 161.——A Spartan general, killed by Pericles at the battle of Tanagra.

PANTICAPÆUM, now *Kerche*, a town of Taurica Cherſoneſus, built by the Mileſians, and governed ſome time by its own laws, and afterwards ſubdued by the kings of Boſphorus. It was, according to Strabo, the capital of the European Boſphorus. Mithridates the Great died there. *Plin.*—*Strab.*

PANTICĂPES, a river of European Scythia, which falls into the Boryſthenes, ſuppoſed to be the *Samara* of the moderns. *Herodot.* 4, c. 54.

PANTILIUS, a buffoon ridiculed by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 78.

PANYĂSIS, an antient Greek, uncle to the hiſtorian Herodotus. He celebrated Hercules in one of his poems, and the Ionians in another, and was univerſally eſteemed.

PANYĂSUS, a river of Illyricum, falling into the Adriatic, near Dyrrhachium. *Ptolem.*

PAPÆUS, a name of Jupiter among the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4.

PĂPHĂGES, a king of Ambracia, killed by a lioneſs deprived of her whelps. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 502.

PAPHIA, a ſirname of Venus, becauſe the goddeſs was worſhipped at Paphos.—An antient name of the iſland of Cyprus.

PAPHLĂGŎNIA, now *Penderachia*, a country of Aſia Minor, ſituate at the weſt of the river Halys, by which it was ſeparated from Cappadocia. It was divided on the weſt from the Bithynians, by the river Parthenius. *Herodot.* 1, c. 72.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.*——*Plin.*—*Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Cic. Rull* 2, c. 2 & 19.

PAPHOS, now *Baſo*, a famous city of the iſland of Cyprus, founded, as ſome ſuppoſe, about 1184 years before Chriſt, by Agapenor, at the head of a colony from Arcadia. The goddeſs of beauty was particularly worſhipped there, and all male animals were offered on her altars, which, though 100 in number, daily ſmoked with the profuſion of Arabian frankincenſe. The inhabitants were very effeminate and laſcivious, and the young virgins were permitted by the laws of the place to get a dowry by proſtitution. *Strab.* 8, &c.—*Plin.* 2, c. 96.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 419, &c. l. 10, v. 51, &c.—*Horat.* 1. *od.* 30, v. 1.—*Tacit. A.* 3, c. 62. *H.* 2, c. 2.

PAPHUS, a ſon of Pygmalion, by a ſtatue which had been changed into a woman by Venus. [*Vid. Pygmalion.*] *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 297.

PAPIA LEX, *de peregrinis*, by Papius, the tribune, A. U. C. 688, which required

quired that all ſtrangers ſhould be driven away from Rome. It was afterwards confirmed and extended by the Junian law.—Another called *Papia Poppæa*, becauſe it was enacted by the tribunes, M. Papius Mutilus, and Q. Poppæus Secundus, who had received conſular power from the conſuls for ſix months. It was called the Julian law, after it had been publiſhed by order of Auguſtus, who himſelf was of the Julian family. *Vid. Julia lex de Maritandis ordinibus.*—Another to empower the high prieſt to chuſe 20 virgins for the ſervice of the goddeſs Veſta.—Another in the age of Auguſtus. It gave the patron a certain right to the property of his client, if he had left a ſpecified ſum of money, or if he had not three children.

PAPIĀNUS, a man who proclaimed himſelf emperor ſome time after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPIAS, an early chriſtian writer who firſt propagated the doctrine of the Millennium. There are remaining ſome hiſtorical fragments of his.

PAPINIANUS, a writer, A. D. 212. *Vid.* Æmylius Papinianus.

PAPINIUS, a tribune who conſpired againſt Caligula.——A man who deſtroyed himſelf, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 49.

PĀPIRIA, the wife of Paulus Æmylius. She was divorced. *Plut.*

PAPĪRIUS, a centurion engaged to murder Piſo, the proconſul of Africa. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 49.——A patrician, choſen *rex ſacrorum*, after the expulſion of the Tarquins from Rome.——A Roman who wiſhed to gratify his unnatural deſires upon the body of one of his ſlaves called Publilius. The ſlave refuſed, and was inhumanly treated. This called for the interference of juſtice, and a decree was made, which forbad any perſon to be detained in fetters, but only for a crime that deſerved ſuch a treatment, and only till the criminal had ſuffered the puniſhment which the laws directed. Creditors alſo had a right to arreſt the goods, and not the perſon of their debtors. *Liv.* 8, c. 28.——Carbo, a Roman conſul who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accuſed of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the formalities of a trial. His client was acquitted.——Curſor, a man who firſt erected a ſun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome, B. C. 293; from which time the days began to be divided into hours.——A dictator who ordered his maſter of horſe to be put to death, becauſe he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his conſent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him. Curſor made war againſt the Sabines and conquered them, and alſo triumphed over the Samnites. His great ſeverity diſpleaſed the people. He floriſhed about 320 years before the chriſtian era. *Liv.* 9, c. 14.——One of his family, ſirnamed *Prætextatus*, from an action of his whilſt he wore the *prætexta*, a certain gown for young men. His father, of the ſame name, carried him to the ſenate houſe, where affairs of the greateſt importance were then in debate before the ſenators. The mother of young Papirius wiſhed to know what had paſſed in the ſenate; but Papirius, unwilling to betray the ſecrets of that auguſt aſſembly, amuſed his mother by telling her, that it had been conſidered whether it would be more advantageous to the republic to give two wives to one huſband, than two huſbands to one wife. The mother of Papirius was alarmed, and ſhe communicated the ſecret to the other Roman matrons, and on the morrow they aſſembled in the ſenate, petitioning that one woman might have two huſbands, rather than one huſband two wives. The ſenators were aſtoniſhed at this petition, but young Papirius unravelled the whole myſtery, and from that time it was made a law among the ſenators, that no young man ſhould for the future be introduced into the ſenate-houſe, except Papirius. This law was carefully obſerved till the age of Auguſtus, who permitted children of all ages to hear the debates of the ſenators. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, c. 6.——Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius. He raiſed cabals againſt Sylla and Pompey, and was at laſt put to death by order of Pompey, after he had rendered himſelf odious by a tyrannical conſulſhip, and after he had been proſcribed by Sylla.——A conſul defeated by the armies of the Cimbri.—Craſſus, a dictator who triumphed over the Samnites.——A conſul murdered by the Gauls, &c.——A ſon of Papirius Curſor, who defeated the Samnites and dedicated a temple to Romulus Quirinus.——Maſo, a conſul who conquered Sardinia and Corſica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome, he was refuſed a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal proceſſion, and walked with his victorious army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head. His example was afterwards followed by ſuch generals as were refuſed a triumph by the Roman ſenate. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 6.——The family of the Papirii was patrician, and long diſtinguiſhed for its ſervices to the ſtate. It bore the different ſirnames of *Craſſus*, *Curſor*, *Mugillanus*, *Maſo*, *Prætextatus*, and *Pætus*, of which the three firſt branches became the moſt illuſtrious.

PAPIRIA LEX, by Papirius Carbo, A. U. C. 621.

C. 621. It required that in paſſing or rejecting laws in the *comitia*, the votes ſhould be given on tablets.——Another, by the tribune Papirius, which enacted that no perſon ſhould conſecrate any edifice, place, or thing, without the conſent and permiſſion of the people. *Cic. pro domo* 50.——Another, A. U. C. 563, to diminiſh the weight, and increaſe the value of the Roman *as*. ——Another, A. U. C. 421, to give the freedom of the city to the citizens of Aceræ. ——Another, A. U. C. 623. It was propoſed, but not paſſed. It recommended the right of chuſing a man tribune of the people as often as he wiſhed.

PAPPIA LEX was enacted to ſettle the rights of huſbands and wives if they had no children.——Another by which a perſon leſs than 50 years old, could not marry another of 60.

PAPPUS, a philoſopher and mathematician of Alexandria, in the reign of Theodoſius the Great.

PAPYRIUS. *Vid.* Papirius.

PARABYSTON, a tribunal at Athens, where cauſes of inferior conſequence were tried by 11 judges. *Pauſ.* 1. c. 40.

PARADĪSUS, a town of Syria or Phœnicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.—*Strab.* 16.——In the plains of Jericho there was a large palace with a garden beautifully planted with trees, and called *Balſami Paradiſus*.

PARÆTACÆ, or—TACENI, a people between Media and Perſia, where Antigonus was defeated by Eumenes, *C. Nep. in Eum.* 8.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

PARÆTONIUM, a town of Egypt at the weſt of Alexandria, where Iſis was worſhipped. The word *Parætonius* is uſed to ſignify Ægyptian, and is ſometimes applied to Alexandria, which was ſituate in the neighbourhood. *Strab.* 17.—*Flor.* 4, c 11. —*Lucan.* 3, v. 295. l. 10, v. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 712. *A.* 2, el. 13, v. 7.

PARĂLI, a diviſion of the inhabitants of Attica, they received this name from their being near the *ſea coaſt*, παρα and αλς.

PARĂLUS, a friend of Dion, by whoſe aſſiſtance he expelled Dionyſius.——A ſon of Pericles. His premature death was greatly lamented by his father. *Plut.*

PARASIA, a country at the eaſt of Media.

PARASIUS, a ſon of Philonomia by a ſhepherd. He was expoſed on Erymanthus by his mother, with his twin brother Lycaſtus. Their lives were preſerved.

PARCÆ, powerful goddeſſes who preſided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lacheſis, and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Heſiod, or of Jupiter and Themis, according to the ſame poet in another poem. Some make them daughters of the ſea. Clotho, the youngeſt of the ſiſters, preſided over the moment in which we are born, and held a diſtaff in her hand; Lacheſis ſpun out all the events and actions of our life; and Atropos, the eldeſt of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of ſciſſars. Their different functions are well expreſſed in this antient verſe:

Clotho colum retinet, Lacheſis net, & Atropos occat.

The name of the Parcæ, according to Varro, is derived *a partu* or *parturiendo*, becauſe they preſided over the birth of men, and by corruption the word *parca* is formed, from *parta* or *partus*. The power of the Parcæ was great and extenſive. Some ſuppoſe that they were ſubjected to none of the gods but Jupiter, while others ſupport, that even Jupiter himſelf was obedient to their commands, and indeed we ſee the father of the gods in Homer's Iliad unwilling to ſee Patroclus periſh, yet obliged by the ſuperior power of the Fates to abandon him to his deſtiny. According to the more received opinions, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind, and whatever good or evil befalls us in the world, immediately proceeds from the Fates, or Parcæ. Some make them miniſters of the king of hell, and repreſent them as ſitting at the foot of his throne; others repreſent them as placed on radiant thrones, amidſt the celeſtial ſpheres, clothed in robes ſpangled with ſtars, and wearing crowns on their heads. According to Pauſanias, the names of the Parcæ were different from thoſe already mentioned. The moſt ancient of all, as the geographer obſerves, was Venus Urania, who preſided over the birth of men, the ſecond was Fortune, Ilithyia was the third. To theſe ſome add a fourth, Proſerpina, who often diſputes with Atropos the right of cutting the thread of human life. The worſhip of the Parcæ was well eſtabliſhed in ſome cities of Greece, and though mankind were well convinced that they were inexorable, and that it was impoſſible to mitigate them, yet they were eager to ſhew a proper reſpect to their divinity, by raiſing them temples and ſtatues. They received the ſame worſhip as the Furies, and their votaries yearly ſacrificed to them black ſheep, during which ſolemnity the prieſts were obliged to wear garlands of flowers. The Parcæ were generally repreſented as three old women with chaplets made with wool, and interwoven with the flowers of the Narciſſus. They were covered with a white robe, and fillet of the ſame color, bound with chaplets. One of them held a diſtaff, another the ſpindle, and the third was armed with ſciſſars, with which ſhe cut the thread which

which her ſiſters had ſpun. Their dreſs is differently repreſented by ſome authors. Clotho appears in a variegated robe, and on her head is a crown of ſeven ſtars. She holds a diſtaff in her hand reaching from heaven to earth. The robe which Lacheſis wore, was variegated with a great number of ſtars, and near her were placed a variety of ſpindles. Atropos was clothed in black, ſhe held ſciſſars in her hand, with clues of thread of different ſizes, according to the length and ſhortneſs of the lives, whoſe deſtinies they ſeemed to contain. Hyginus attributes to them the invention of theſe Greek letters α, β, η, τ, υ, and others call them the ſecretaries of heaven, and the keepers of the archives of eternity. The Greeks call the Parcæ by the different names of μοιρα, αισα, κηρ, ειμαρμενη, which are expreſſive of their power and of their inexorable decrees. *Heſiod. Theog.* & *ſcut. Her.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 40. l. 3, c. 11. l. 5, c. 15. —*Homer. Il.* 20. *Od.* 7.—*Theocrit.* 1.—*Callimach. in Dian.*—*Ælian Anim.* 10.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 10, *Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Plut. de facie in orbe Lunæ.*—*Hygin. in præf. fab.* & *fab.* 277.—*Varro.*—*Orph. hymn.* 58. —*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Claudian de rapt. Proſ.* —*Lycophr.* & *Tzetz*, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 532.—*Lucan.* 3. —*Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Æn.* 3, &c.—*Senec. in Herc. Fur.*—*Stat. Theb.* 6.

PARENTIUM, a port and town of Iſtria. *Plin.* 3, c. 19.

PĂRIS, the ſon of Priam king of Troy, by Hecuba, alſo called *Alexander*. He was deſtined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country, and when his mother, in the firſt month of her pregnancy, had dreamed that ſhe ſhould bring forth a torch which would ſet fire to her palace, the ſoothſayers foretold the calamities which might be expected from the imprudence of her future ſon, and which would end in the deſtruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent ſo great and ſo alarming an evil, ordered his ſlave Archelaus to deſtroy the child as ſoon as born. The ſlave, either touched with humanity or influenced by Hecuba, did not deſtroy him, but was ſatisfied to expoſe him on mount Ida, where the ſhepherds of the place found him, and educated him as their own ſon. Some attribute the preſervation of his life before he was found by the ſhepherds, to the motherly tenderneſs of a ſhe bear who ſuckled him. Young Paris, though educated among ſhepherds and peaſants, gave early proofs of courage and intrepidity, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida againſt the rapacity of the wild beaſts, he obtained the name of Alexander (*helper* or *defender*). He gained the eſteem of all the ſhepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment recommended him to the favor of Œnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the moſt perfect tenderneſs. Their conjugal peace was ſoon diſturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddeſs of diſcord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, ſhewed her diſpleaſure, by throwing into the aſſembly of the gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words *Detur pulchriori*. All the goddeſſes claimed it as their own, the contention at firſt became general, but at laſt only three, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, wiſhed to diſpute their reſpective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of ſo tender and ſo delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty to the faireſt of the goddeſſes, and indeed the ſhepherd ſeemed properly qualified to decide ſo great a conteſt, as his wiſdom was ſo well eſtabliſhed, and his prudence and ſagacity ſo well known. The goddeſſes appeared before their judge without any covering or ornament, and each tried by promiſes and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris, and to influence his judgment. Juno promiſed him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the faireſt woman in the world for his wife, as Ovid expreſſes it, *Heroid.* 17, v. 118.

Unaque cum regnum; belli daret altera laudem;
Tyndaridis conjux, Tertia dixit, eris.

After he had heard their ſeveral claims and promiſes, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus, and gave her the golden apple, to which, perhaps, ſhe ſeemed entitled, as the goddeſs of beauty. This deciſion of Paris in favor of Venus, drew upon the judge and his family the reſentment of the two other goddeſſes. Soon after Priam propoſed a conteſt among his ſons and other princes, and promiſed to reward the conqueror with one of the fineſt bulls of mount Ida. His emiſſaries were ſent to procure the animal, and it was found in the poſſeſſion of Paris, who reluctantly yielded it up. The ſhepherd was deſirous of obtaining again this favorite animal, and he went to Troy and entered the liſts of the combatants. He was received with the greateſt applauſe, and obtained the victory over his rivals, Neſtor, the ſon of Neleus; Cycnus, ſon of Neptune; Polites, Helenus, and Deiphobus, ſons of Priam. He alſo obtained a ſuperiority over Hector himſelf, and the prince, enraged to ſee himſelf conquered by an unknown ſtranger, purſued him cloſely, and Paris muſt have fallen a victim to his brother's reſentment, had he not fled to the altar of Jupiter.

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This ſacred retreat preſerved his life, and Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam, ſtruck with the ſimilarity of the features of Paris with thoſe of her brothers, enquired his birth and his age. From theſe circumſtances ſhe ſoon diſcovered that he was her brother, and as ſuch ſhe introduced him to her father and to his children. Priam acknowledged Paris as his ſon, forgetful of the alarming dreams which had influenced him to meditate his death, and all jealouſy ceaſed among the brothers. Paris did not long ſuffer himſelf to remain inactive, he equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Heſione his father's ſiſter, whom Hercules had carried away, and obliged to marry Telamon the ſon of Æacus. This was the pretended motive of his voyage, but the cauſes were far different. Paris recollected that he was to be the huſband of the faireſt of women, and if he had been led to form thoſe expectations while he was an obſcure ſhepherd of Ida, he had now every plauſible reaſon to ſee them realized ſince he was acknowledged ſon of the king of Troy. Helen was the faireſt woman of the age, and Venus had promiſed her to him. On theſe grounds, therefore, he viſited Sparta, the reſidence of Helen who had married Menelaus. He was received with every mark of reſpect, but he abuſed the hoſpitality of Menelaus, and while the huſband was abſent in Crete, Paris perſuaded Helen to elope with him, and to fly to Aſia. Helen conſented, and Priam received her into his palace without difficulty, as his ſiſter was then detained in a foreign country, and as he wiſhed to ſhow himſelf as hoſtile as poſſible to the Greeks. This affair was ſoon productive of ſerious conſequences. When Menelaus had married Helen, all her ſuitors had bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to protect her perſon, and to defend her from every violence, [*Vid. Helena*], and therefore the injured huſband reminded them of their engagements, and called upon them to recover Helen. Upon this, all Greece took up arms in the cauſe of Menelaus, Agamemnon was choſen general of all the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. [*Vid. Troja.*] Paris, mean while, who had refuſed Helen to the petitions and embaſſies of the Greeks, armed himſelf with his brothers and ſubjects to oppoſe the enemy; but the ſucceſs of the war was neither hindered nor accelerated by his means. He fought with little courage, and at the very ſight of Menelaus, whom he had ſo recently injured, all his reſolution vaniſhed, and he retired from the front of the army where he walked before like a conqueror. In a combat with Menelaus, which he undertook at the perſuaſion of his brother Hector, Paris muſt have periſhed had not Venus interfered and ſtolen him from the reſentment of his adverſary. He nevertheleſs wounded, in another battle, Machaon, Euryphilus, and Diomedes, and according to ſome opinions, he killed with one of his arrows the great Achilles. [*Vid. Achilles.*] The death of Paris is differently related, ſome ſuppoſe that he was mortally wounded by one of the arrows of Philoctetes, which had been once in the poſſeſſion of Hercules, and that when he found himſelf languid on account of his wounds, he ordered himſelf to be carried to the feet of Œnone, whom he had baſely abandoned, and who, in the years of his obſcurity, had foretold him that he would ſolicit her aſſiſtance in his dying moments. He expired before he came into the preſence of Œnone, and the nymph, ſtill mindful of their former loves, threw herſelf upon his body and ſtabbed herſelf to the heart, after ſhe had plentifully bathed it with her tears. According to ſome authors, Paris did not immediately go to Troy when he left the Peloponneſus, but he was driven on the coaſts of Egypt, where Proteus, who was king of the country, detained him, and when he heard of the violence which had been offered to the king of Sparta, he kept Helen at his court, and permitted Paris to retire. [*Vid.* Helena.] *Dictyſ. Cret.* 1, 3, & 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid, Heroid.* 5, 16, & 17.—*Quint. Calab.* 10, v. 290.—*Horat. od.* 3.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Hygin. fab.* 92, & 273.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.—*Cic. de Div.*—*Lycophr. & Tzetz. in Lyc.*

——A celebrated player at Rome, in the good graces of the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 19, &c.

PARISĂDES, a king of Pontus in the age of Alexander the Great.——Another, king of Boſphorus.

PARĪSII, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called *Paris*, the capital of the kingdom of France. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6, c. 3.

PARISUS, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube. *Strab.*

PARIUM, now *Camanar*, a town of Aſia Minor, on the Propontis, where Archilochus was born, as ſome ſay. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 7, c. 2. l. 36, c. 5.

PARMA, a town of Italy, near Cremona, celebrated for its wool, and now for its cheeſe. The poet Caſſius, and the critic Macrobius, were born there. It was made a Roman colony, A. U. C. 569. The inhabitants are called *Parmenenſes* & *Parmani. Cic. Philip.* 14.—*Liv.* 39, c. 55.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 4, v. 3.—*Cic. Phil.* 14, c. 3.—*Varro. L. L.* 7, c. 31.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 43, v. 4. l. 5. ep. 13, v. 8. & 14, v. 155.

PARMENĪDES, a Greek philoſopher of Elis, who floriſhed about 505 years before Chriſt.

Chriſt. He was the pupil of Xenophanes, or of Anaximander according to ſome. He maintained, that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and he taught that the firſt generation of men was produced from the ſun. He firſt diſcovered that the earth was round, and habitable only in the two temperate zones, and that it was ſuſpended in the centre of the univerſe, in a fluid lighter than air, ſo that all bodies left to themſelves fell on its ſurface. There were, as he ſuppoſed, only two ſorts of philoſophy—one founded on reaſon, and the other on opinion. He digeſted this unpopular ſyſtem in verſes, of which a few fragments remain. *Diog.*

PARMENIO, a celebrated general in the armies of Alexander, who enjoyed the king's confidence, and was more attached to his perſon as a man than as a monarch. When Darius king of Perſia, offered Alexander all the country which lies at the weſt of the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio took occaſion to obſerve, that he would without heſitation accept of theſe conditions if he were Alexander, *ſo would I, were I Parmenio*, replied the conqueror. This friendſhip, ſo true and inviolable, was ſacrificed to a moment of reſentment and ſuſpicion; and Alexander, who had too eagerly liſtened to a light and perhaps a falſe accuſation, ordered Parmenio and his ſon to be put to death, as if guilty of treaſon againſt his perſon. Parmenio was in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 330. He died in the greateſt popularity, and it has been judiciouſly obſerved, that Parmenio obtained many victories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio. *Curt.* 7, &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*

PARNASSUS, a mountain of Phocis, antiently called *Larnaſſos*, from the *boat* of Deucalion (λαρναξ,) which was carried there in the univerſal deluge. It received the name of Parnaſſus from Parnaſſus the ſon of Neptune, by Cleobula, and was ſacred to the Muſes, and to Apollo and Bacchus. The ſoil was barren, but the vallies and the green woods that covered its ſides, rendered it agreeable, and fit for ſolitude and meditation. Parnaſſus is one of the higheſt mountains of Europe, and it is eaſily ſeen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the diſtance of about 80 miles. According to the computation of the antients, it is one day's journey round. At the north of Parnaſſus, there is a large plain about eight miles in circumference. The mountain, according to the poets, had only two tops, called *Hyampea* and *Tithorea*, on one of which the city of Delphi was ſituated, and thence it was called *Biceps*. *Strab.* 8, 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 317. l. 2, v. 221. l. 5, v. 278.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 71. l. 3, v. 173.—*Liv.* 42, c. 16.—*Sil. It.* 15, v. 311.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.—— A ſon of Neptune, who gave his name to a mountain of Phocis.

PARNES, (*etis*), a mountain of Africa, abounding in vines. *Stat.* 12, *Theb.* v. 620.

PARNESSUS, a mountain of Aſia, near Bactriana. *Dionyſ. Per.* 737.

PARNI, a tribe of the Scythians, who invaded Parthia. *Strab.* 11.

PARON & Heraclides, two youths who killed a man who had inſulted their father. *Plut. Apoph.*

PAROPAMISUS, a ridge of mountains at the north of India, called the *Stony Girdle*, or Indian Caucaſus. *Strab.* 15.

PAROPUS, now *Coliſano*, a town at the north of Sicily. *Polyb.* 1, c. 24.

PAROREIA, a town of Thrace, near mount Hæmus. *Liv.* 39, c. 27.——A town of Peloponneſus.——A diſtrict of Phrygia Magna. *Strab.* 12.

PAROS, a celebrated iſland among the Cyclades, about 7 miles ½ diſtant from Naxos, and 28 from Delos. According to Pliny, it is half as large as Naxos, that is, about 36 or 37 miles in circumference, a meaſure which ſome of the moderns have extended to 50 and even 80 miles. It has borne the different names of *Pactia*, *Minoa*, *Hiria*, *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Cabarnis*, and *Hyleaſſa*. It received the name of Paros, which it ſtill bears, from Paros, a ſon of Jaſon, or as ſome maintain of Parthaſius. The iſland of Paros was rich and powerful, and well known for its famous marble, which was always uſed by the beſt ſtatuaries. The beſt quarries were thoſe of Marpeſus, a mountain where ſtill caverns, of the moſt extraordinary depth, are ſeen by modern travellers, and admired as the ſources from whence the labyrinth of Egypt, and the porticoes of Greece received their ſplendor. According to Pliny, the quarries were ſo uncommonly deep, that in the cleareſt weather the workmen were obliged to uſe lamps, from which circumſtance the Greeks have called the marble *Lychnites*, worked by the light of lamps. Paros is alſo famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges, and wild pigeons. The capital city was called Paros. It was firſt peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards a colony of Cretans ſettled in it. The Athenians made war againſt it, becauſe it had aſſiſted the Perſians in the invaſion of Greece, and took it, and it became a Roman province in the age of Pompey. Archilochus was born there. The *Parian* marbles, perhaps better known by the appellation of

Arun-

Arundelian, were engraved in this iſland in capital letters, B. C. 264. and, as a valuable chronicle, preſerved the moſt celebrated epochas of Greece from the year 1582, B. C. Theſe valuable pieces of antiquity were procured originally by M. de Peiriſc, a Frenchman, and afterwards purchaſed by the earl of Arundel, by whom they were given to the univerſity of Oxford, where they are ſtill to be ſeen. Prideaux publiſhed an account of all the inſcriptions in 1676. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Milt. & Alc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 593. *G.* 3, v. 34.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 419. l. 7, v. 466.—*Plin.* 3, c. 14. l. 36, c. 17.—*Diod.* 5, & *Thucyd.* 1. —*Herodot.* 5, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 19, v. 6.

PARRHĂSIA, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhaſius, the ſon of Jupiter. The Arcadians are ſometimes called *Parrhaſians*, and Arcas *Parrhaſis*, and Carmenta, Evander's mother, *Parrhaſiadea. Lucan.* 2, v. 237.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 334.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 315. *Faſt.* 1, v. 618. *Triſt.* 2, v. 190. —*Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

PARRHĂSIUS, a famous painter of Epheſus in the age of Zeuxis, about 415 years before Chriſt. He was a great maſter of his profeſſion, and particularly excelled in ſtrongly expreſſing the violent paſſions. He was bleſſed with a great genius, and much invention, and he was peculiarly happy in his deſigns. He acquired himſelf great reputation by his pieces, but by none more than that in which he allegorically repreſented the people of Athens, with all the injuſtice, the clemency, the fickleneſs, timidity, the arrogance and inconſiſtency, which ſo eminently characterized that celebrated nation. He once entered the liſts againſt Zeuxis, and when they had produced their reſpective pieces, the birds came to pick with the greateſt avidity the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Immediately Parrhaſius exhibited his piece, and Zeuxis ſaid, *remove your curtain that we may ſee the painting*. The curtain was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himſelf conquered by exclaiming, *Zeuxis has deceived birds, but Parrhaſius has deceived Zeuxis himſelf.* Parrhaſius grew ſo vain of his art, that he cloathed himſelf in purple, and wore a crown of gold, calling himſelf the king of painters. He was laviſh in his own praiſes, and by his vanity too often expoſed himſelf to the ridicule of his enemies. *Plut. in Theſ. de Poet. aud.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 28.—*Plin.* 35, v. 10.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 8.——A ſon of Jupiter, or according to ſome, of Mars, by a nymph called Philonomia.

PARTHAMISIRIS, a king of Armenia, in the reign of Trajan.

PARTHĀON, a ſon of Agenor and Epicaſte, who married Euryte, daughter of Hippodamus, by whom he had many children, among whom were Œneus and Sterope. Parthaon was brother to Demonice, the mother of Evenus by Mars, and alſo to Molus, Pylus, and Theſtius. He is called Portheus by Homer. *Il.* 14.——*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——*Hygin.* fab. 129 & 239.——A ſon of Peripetus and father of Ariſtas. *Pauſ.* 8.

PARTHĔNIÆ & PARTHĔNII, a certain number of deſperate citizens of Sparta. During the Meſſenian war the Spartans were abſent from their city for the ſpace of ten years, and it was unlawful for them to return, as they had bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath not to reviſit Sparta before they had totally ſubdued Meſſenia. This long abſence alarmed the Lacedæmonian women, as well as the magiſtrates. The Spartans were reminded by their wives that if they continued in their reſolution, the ſtate muſt at laſt decay for want of citizens, and when they had duly conſidered this embaſſy, they empowered all the young men in the army who had come to the war while yet under age, and who therefore were not bound by the oath, to return to Sparta, and by a familiar and promiſcuous intercourſe with all the unmarried women of the ſtate, to raiſe a future generation. It was carried into execution, and the children that ſprang from this union were called Partheniæ, *or ſons of virgins*, (παρθενῶν). The war with Meſſenia was ſome time after ended, and the Spartans returned victorious; but the cold indifference with which they looked upon the Partheniæ was attended with ſerious conſequences. The Partheniæ knew they had no legitimate fathers, and no inheritance, and that therefore their life depended upon their own exertions. This drove them almoſt to deſpair. They joined with the Helots, whoſe maintenance was as precarious as their own, and it was mutually agreed to murder all the citizens of Sparta, and to ſeize their poſſeſſions. This maſſacre was to be done at a general aſſembly, and the ſignal was the throwing of a cap in the air. The whole, however, was diſcovered thro' the diffidence and apprehenſions of the Helots, and when the people had aſſembled, the Partheniæ diſcovered that all was known, by the voice of a crier, who proclaimed that no man ſhould throw up his cap. The Partheniæ, tho' apprehenſive of puniſhment, were not viſibly treated with greater ſeverity; their calamitous condition was attentively examined, and the Spartans, afraid of another conſpiracy and awed by their numbers, permitted them to ſail for Italy, with Phalantus their ring-leader at their head. They ſettled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum, about 707 years before

before Chriſt. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 6. *Pauſ. in Lacon, &c.*—*Plut. in Apoph.*

PARTHĔNIAS, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing by Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.——The antient name of Samos. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

PARTHĔNION, a mountain of Peloponneſus at the north of Tegea. *Pauſ.*

PARTHĔNIUS, a river of Paphlagonia, which, after ſeparating Bithynia, falls into the Euxine ſea, near Seſamum. It received its name either becauſe the *virgin* Diana, (παρθένος) bathed herſelf there, or perhaps it received it from the purity and mildneſs of its waters. *Herodot.* 2, c. 104.—*Plin.* 6, c. 2.——A mountain of Arcadia, where Telephus had a temple. Atalanta was expoſed on its top and brought up there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 54.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A favorite of the emperor Domitian. He conſpired againſt his imperial maſter, and aſſiſted to murder him.——A river of European Sarmatia. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4. el. 10, v. 49.——A friend of Æneas killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 748.——A Greek writer whoſe romance *de Amatoriis Affectionibus*, has been edited in 12mo. *Baſil.* 1531.

PARTHĔNON, a temple of Athens, ſacred to Minerva. It was deſtroyed by the Perſians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, in a more magnificent manner. All the circumſtances which related to the birth of Minerva were beautifully and minutely repreſented in baſs-relief, on the front of the entrance. The ſtatue of the goddeſs, 26 cubits high, and made of gold and ivory, paſſed for one of the maſter pieces of Phidias. *Plin.* 34.

PARTHĔNŎPÆUS, a ſon of Meleager and Atalanta, or according to ſome of Milanion and another Atalanta. He was one of the ſeven chiefs who accompanied Adraſtus the king of Argos in his expedition againſt Thebes. He was killed by Amphidicus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 12. l. 9, c. 19.——A ſon of Talaus.

PARTHĔNŎPE, one of the Sirens.——A daughter of Stymphalus. *Apollod.*——A city of Campania, afterwards called Neapolis, *or the new city*, when it had been beautified and enlarged by a colony from Eubœa. It is now called *Naples*. It received the name of Parthenope from one of the Sirens, whoſe body was found on the ſea ſhore there. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 564.—*Strab.* 1 & 5.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Homer. Od.* 12.

PARTHIA, a celebrated country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by Media, ſouth by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and eaſt by Aria, &c. containing, according to Ptolemy, 25 large cities, the moſt capital of which was called *Hecatompylos*, from its *hundred gates*. Some ſuppoſe that the preſent capital of the country is built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. According to ſome authors the Parthians were Scythians by origin, who made an invaſion on the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia, and at laſt fixed their reſidence near Hyrcania. They long remained unknown and unnoticed, and became ſucceſſively tributary to the empire of the Aſſyrians, Medes, and Perſians. When Alexander invaded Aſia, the Parthians ſubmitted, like the other dependent provinces of Perſia, and they were for ſome time under the power of Eumenes, Antigonus, Seleucus Nicanor, and Antiochus, till the rapacity and oppreſſion of Agathocles, a lieutenant of the latter, roufed their ſpirit, and fomented rebellion. Arſaces, a man of obſcure origin, but bleſſed with great military powers, placed himſelf at the head of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 250 years before the Chriſtian era. The Macedonians attempted in vain to recover it, a race of active and vigilant princes, who aſſumed the ſirname of *Arſacides*, from the founder of their kingdom, encreaſed its power, and rendered it ſo formidable, that, while it poſſeſſed 18 kingdoms between the Caſpian and Arabian ſeas, it even diſputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be ſubdued by that nation, which had ſeen no people on earth unconquered by their arms. It remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 229 of the Chriſtian era, and from that time it became a province of the newly re-eſtabliſhed kingdom of Perſia, under Artaxerxes. The Parthians were naturally ſtrong and warlike, and were eſteemed the moſt expert horſemen and archers in the world. The peculiar cuſtom of diſcharging their arrows while they were retiring full ſpeed, has been greatly celebrated by the antients, particularly by the poets, who all obſerve that their flight was more formidable than their attacks. This manner of fighting, and the wonderful addreſs and dexterity with which it was performed, gained them many victories. They were addicted much to drinking, and to every manner of lewdneſs, and their laws permitted them to raiſe children even by their mothers and ſiſters. *Strab.* 2, 6, &c.—*Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 31, &c. *Æn.* 7, v. 606.—*Ovid. art. am.* 1. &c. *Faſt.* 5, v. 580.—*Dio. Caſſ.* 40.—*Ptol.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 25.—*Polyb.* 5, &c.—*Marcellin.*—*Herodian.* 3, &c.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 230. l. 6. v. 50. l. 10, v. 53.—*Juſtin.* 41, c. 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 19, v. 11. l. 2. od. 13, v. 17.

PARTHINI,

PARTHINI, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 29, c. 12. l. 33, c. 34. l. 44, c. 30. —*Suet. Aug.* 19.—*Cic. in Pis.* 40.

PARTHYĒNE, a province of Parthia, according to Ptolemy, though ſome authors ſupport that it is the name of Parthia itſelf.

PARYSĂDES, a king of Pontus, B. C. 310. *Diod.*——A king of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, who floriſhed, 284, B. C.

PARYSĂTIS, a Perſian princeſs, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom ſhe had Artaxerxes, Memnon, and Cyrus the younger. She was ſo extremely partial to her younger ſon, that ſhe committed the greateſt cruelties to encourage his ambition, and ſhe ſupported him with all her intereſt in his rebellion againſt his brother Memnon. The death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, was revenged with the groſſeſt barbarity, and Paryſatis ſacrificed to her reſentment all ſuch as ſhe found concerned in his fall. She alſo poiſoned Statira the wife of her ſon Artaxerxes, and ordered one of the eunuchs of the court to be flead alive, and his ſkin to be ſtretched on two poles before her eyes, becauſe he had, by order of the king, cut off the hand and the head of Cyrus. Theſe cruelties offended Artaxerxes, and he ordered his mother to be confined in Babylon, but they were ſoon after reconciled, and Paryſatis regained all her power and influence till the time of her death. *Plut. in Art.—Cteſ.*

PASARGADA, a town of Perſia, near Carmania, founded by Cyrus, on the very ſpot where he had conquered Aſtyages. The kings of Perſia were always crowned there, and the Paſargadæ were the nobleſt families of Perſia, in the number of which were the Achæmenides. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 8, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

PASEAS, a tyrant of Sicyon in Peloponneſus, father to Abantidas, &c. *Plut. in Arat.*

PASICLES, a grammarian, &c.

PASICRĂTES, a king of part of the iſland of Cyprus. *Plut.*

PASIPHAE, a daughter of the Sun and of Perſeis, who married Minos king of Crete. She diſgraced herſelf by her unnatural paſſion for a bull, which, according to ſome authors, ſhe was enabled to gratify by means of the artiſt Dædalus. This celebrated bull had been given to Minos by Neptune, to be offered on his altars. But as the monarch refuſed to ſacrifice the animal on account of his beauty, the god revenged his diſobedience by inſpiring Paſiphae with an unnatural love for it. This fabulous tradition, which is univerſally believed by the poets, who obſerve that the Minotaur was the fruit of this infamous commerce, is refuted by ſome writers, who ſuppoſe that the infidelity of Paſiphae to her huſband was betrayed in her affection for an officer called Taurus; and that Dædalus, by permitting his houſe to be the aſylum of the two lovers, was looked upon as acceſſary to the gratification of Paſiphae's luſt. From this amour with Taurus, as it is farther remarked, the queen became mother of twins, and the name of *Minotaurus* ariſes from the reſemblance of the children to the huſband and the lover of Paſiphae. Minos had four ſons by Paſiphae, Caſtreus, Deucalion, Glaucus, and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecate, Ariadne, and Phædra. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] *Plato de Min.—Plut. in Theſ.—Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 24.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 57 & 165.

PASITHEA, one of the Graces, alſo called *Aglaia. Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.——One of the Nereides. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Atlas.

PASITĪGRIS, a name given to the river Tigris. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 20.

PASSARON, a town of Epirus, where, after ſacrificing to Jupiter, the kings ſwore to govern according to law, and the people to obey and to defend the country. *Plut. in Pyrr.—Liv.* 45, c. 26 & 33.

PASSIĒNUS, a Roman who reduced Numidia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*——Paulus, a Roman knight, nephew to the poet Propertius, whoſe elegiac compoſitions he imitated. He likewiſe attempted lyric poetry, and with ſucceſs, and choſe for his model the writings of Horace. *Plin. ep.* 6 & 9.——Criſpus, a man diſtinguiſhed as an orator, but more as the huſband of Domitia, and afterwards of Agrippina, Nero's mother, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 20.

PASUS, a Theſſalian in Alexander's army, &c.

PATALA, a harbonr at the mouth of the Indus, in an iſland called *Patale.* The river here begins to form a Delta like the Nile. Pliny places this iſland within the torrid zone. *Plin.* 2, c. 73.—*Curt.* 9, c. 7. —*Strab.* 15.—*Arrian.* 6, c. 17.

PĂTĂRA, (*orum*) now *Patera*, a town of Lycia, ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of the mouth of the river Xanthus, with a capacious harbour, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, ſirnamed *Patareus.* The god was ſuppoſed by ſome to reſide for the ſix winter months at Patara, and the reſt of the year at Delphi. The city was greatly embelliſhed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who attempted in vain to change its original name into that of his wife Arſinoe. *Liv.* 37, c. 15.—*Strab.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 41.—*Horat.* 3, od. 14, v. 64.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—*Mela.*

PĂTĂVIUM,

PĂTĂVIUM, a city of Italy, now called *Padua*. [*Vid. Padua.*] It is the birth place of Livy, from which reaſon ſome writers have denominated *Patavinity* thoſe peculiar expreſſions and provincial dialect, which they ſeem to diſcover in the hiſtorian's ſtile, not ſtrictly agreeable to the purity and refined language of the Roman authors who floriſhed in or near the Auguſtan age. *Martial.* 11, *ep.* 17, v. 8.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 5, 56. l. 8, c. 13.—*Liv.* 10, c. 2. l. 41, c. 27.

PATERCŬLUS, a Roman whoſe daughter, Sulpicia, was pronounced the chaſteſt matron at Rome. *Plin.* 7, c. 35.——Velleius an hiſtorian. *Vid.* Velleius.

PATIZITHES, one of the Perſian Magi, who raiſed his brother to the throne becauſe he reſembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyſes, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 61.

PATMOS, one of the Cyclades, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituate at the ſouth of Icaria, and meaſuring 30 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 18 according to modern travellers. It has a large harbour, near which are ſome broken columns, the moſt antient in that part of Greece. The Romans generally baniſhed their culprits there. It is now called *Palmoſa*. *Strab.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

PATRÆ, a town at the north weſt of Peloponneſus, antiently called *Aroe*. Diana had there a temple, and a famous ſtatue of gold and ivory. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Liv.* 27, c. 29.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

PATRO, a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.*——An Epicurean philoſopher intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Div.* 13, c. 1.

PATROCLI, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Attica. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.

PĀTRŌCLES, a man who wrote an hiſtory of the world. *Strab.*

PĀTRŌCLUS, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, ſon of Menœtius, by Sthenele, whom ſome call Philomela, or Polymela. The accidental murder of Clytonymus, the ſon of Amphidamus, in the time of his youth, obliged him to fly from Opus, where his father reigned. He retired to the court of Peleus king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the moſt intimate friendſhip with Achilles the monarch's ſon. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war, Patroclus alſo accompanied them at the expreſs command of his father, who had viſited the court of Peleus, and he embarked with 10 ſhips from Phthia. He was the conſtant companion of Achilles, he lodged in the ſame tent, and when his friend refuſed to appear in the field of battle, becauſe he had been offended by Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example, and by his abſence was the cauſe of the overthrow of the Greeks. But at laſt Neſtor prevailed upon him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. The valor of Patroclus, together with the terror which the ſight of the arms of Achilles inſpired, ſoon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for ſafety. He would have broken down the walls of the city, but Apollo, who intereſted himſelf for the Trojans, placed himſelf to oppoſe him, and Hector, at the inſtigation of the god, diſmounted from his chariot to attack him, as he attempted to ſtrip one of the Trojans whom he had ſlain. The engagement was obſtinate, but at laſt Patroclus was overpowered by the valor of Hector, and the interpoſition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, and Hector would have ſevered his head from his body had not Ajax and Menelaus intervened. His body was at laſt recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the bittereſt lamentations. His funeral was obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity. Achilles ſacrificed near the burning pile twelve young Trojans, beſides four of his horſes and two of his dogs, and the whole was concluded by the exhibition of funeral games, in which the conquerors were liberally rewarded by Achilles. The death of Patroclus, as it is deſcribed by Homer, gave riſe to new events, Achilles forgot his reſentment againſt Agamemnon, and entered the field to avenge the fall of his friend, and his anger was gratified only by the ſlaughter of Hector, who had more powerfully kindled his wrath by appearing at the head of the Trojan armies in the armour which had been taken from the body of Patroclus. The patronymic of *Actorides* is often applied to Patroclus, becauſe Actor was father to Menœtius. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer Il.* 9, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 273.——A ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*——An officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PATRON, an Arcadian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 298.

PATROUS, a ſirname of Jupiter among the Greeks, repreſented by his ſtatues as having three eyes, which ſome ſuppoſe to ſignify that he reigned in three different places, in heaven, on earth, and in hell. *Pauſ.* 2.

PATULCIUS, a ſirname of Janus, which he received *a pateo*, becauſe the doors of his temple were always *open* in the time of war. Some ſuppoſe that he received it becauſe he preſided over gates, or becauſe the year be-

gan by the celebration of his feſtivals. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 129.

PAULA, the firſt wife of the emperor Heliogabalus. She was daughter of the prefect of the pretorian guards. The emperor divorced her, and Paula retired to ſolitude and obſcurity with compoſure.

PAULĪNA, a Roman lady who married Saturninus, a governor of Syria, in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. Her conjugal peace was diſturbed, and violence was offered to her virtue by a young man called Mundus, who was enamoured of her, and who had cauſed her to come to the temple of Iſis by means of the prieſts of the goddeſs, who declared that Anubis wiſhed to communicate to her ſomething of moment. Saturninus complained to the emperor of the violence which had been offered to his wife, and the temple of Iſis was overturned and Mundus baniſhed, &c. *Joſeph. A.* 18, c. 4.——The wife of the philoſopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herſelf when Nero had ordered her huſband to die. The emperor however prevented her, and ſhe lived ſome few years after in the greateſt melancholy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 63, &c.——A ſiſter of the emperor Adrian.——The wife of the emperor Maximinus.

PAULĪNUS POMPEIUS, an officer in Nero's reign, who had the command of the German armies, and finiſhed the works on the banks of the Rhine, which Druſus had begun 63 years before. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 53.—*Suetonius.*——A Roman general, the firſt who croſſed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an hiſtory of this expedition in Africa, which is loſt. Paulinus alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Britain, &c. He followed the arms of Otho againſt Vitellius. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.——Valerius, a friend of Veſpaſian.——Julius, a Batavian nobleman, put to death by Fonteius Capito, on pretence of rebellion. *Tacit. H.* 4. c. 13.

PAULUS ÆMYLIUS, a Roman, ſon of the Æmylius who fell at Cannæ, was celebrated for his victories, and received the ſirname of *Macedonicus* from his conqueſt of Macedonia. In the early part of life he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon application, and by his fondneſs for military diſcipline. His firſt appearance in the field was attended with great ſucceſs, and the barbarians that had revolted in Spain were reduced with the greateſt facility under the power of the Romans. In his firſt conſulſhip his arms were directed againſt the Ligurians whom he totally ſubjected. His applications for a ſecond conſulſhip proved abortive; but when Perſeus the king of Macedonia had declared war againſt Rome, the abilities of Paulus were remembered, and he was honored with the conſulſhip about the 60th year of his age. After this appointment he behaved with uncommon vigor, and ſoon a general engagement was fought near Pydna. The Romans obtained the victory, and Perſeus ſaw himſelf deſerted by all his ſubjects. In two days the conqueror made himſelf maſter of all Macedonia, and ſoon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his preſence. Paulus did not exult over his fallen enemy, but when he had gently rebuked him for his temerity in attacking the Romans, he addreſſed himſelf in a pathetic ſpeech to the officers of his army who ſurrounded him, and feelingly enlarged on the inſtability of fortune, and the viciſſitude of all human affairs. When he had finally ſettled the government of Macedonia with ten commiſſioners from Rome, and after he had ſacked 70 cities of Epirus, and divided the booty amongſt his ſoldiers, Paulus returned to Italy. He was received with the uſual acclamations, and though ſome of the ſeditious ſoldiers attempted to prevent his triumphal entry into the capitol, yet three days were appointed to exhibit the fruits of his victories. Perſeus with his wretched family adorned the triumph of the conqueror, and as they were dragged through the ſtreets before the chariot of Paulus, they drew tears of compaſſion from the people. The riches which the Romans derived from this conqueſt were immenſe, and the people were freed from all taxes till the conſulſhip of Hirtius and Panſa; but while every one of the citizens received ſome benefit from the victories of Paulus, the conqueror himſelf was poor, and appropriated for his own uſe nothing of the Macedonian treaſures except the library of Perſeus. In the office of cenſor, to which he was afterwards elected, Paulus behaved with the greateſt moderation, and at his death, which happened about 168 years before the Chriſtian era, not only the Romans, but their very enemies confeſſed, by their lamentations, the loſs which they had ſuſtained. He had married Papiria, by whom he had two ſons, one of which was adopted by the family of Maximus, and the other in that of Scipio Africanus. He had alſo two daughters, one of whom married a ſon of Cato, and the other Ælius Tubero. He afterwards divorced Papiria, and when his friends wiſhed to reprobate his conduct in doing ſo, by obſerving that ſhe was young and handſome, and that ſhe had made him father of a fine family, Paulus replied that the ſhoe which he then wore was new and well made, but that he was obliged to leave it off, though no one but himſelf, [illegible]

he ſaid, knew where it pinched him. He married a ſecond wife by whom he had two ſons, whoſe ſudden death exhibited to the Romans in the moſt engaging view, their father's philoſophy and ſtoiciſm. The elder of theſe ſons died five days before Paulus triumphed over Perſeus, and the other three days after the public proceſſion. This domeſtic calamity did not ſhake the firmneſs of the conqueror; yet before he retired to a private ſtation, he harangued the people, and in mentioning the ſeverity of fortune upon his family, he expreſſed his wiſh that every evil might be averted from the republic by the ſacrifice of the domeſtic proſperity of an individual. *Plut. in vitâ.—Liv.* 43, 44, &c.—*Juſtin.* 33, c. 1, &c.——Samoſatemus, an author in the reign of Gallienus.——Maximus. *Vid. Maximus Fabius.*——Ægineta, a Greek phyſician whoſe work was edited *apud Ald.* fol. 1528. ——L. Æmylius, a conſul, who, when oppoſed to Annibal in Italy, checked the raſhneſs of his colleague Varro, and recommended an imitation of the conduct of the great Fabius, by haraſſing and not facing the enemy in the field. His advice was rejected, and the battle of Cannæ, ſo glorious to Annibal, and ſo fatal to Rome, ſoon followed. Paulus was wounded, but when he might have eſcaped from the ſlaughter, by accepting a horſe generouſly offered by one of his officers, he diſdained to fly, and periſhed by the darts of the enemy. *Horat. od.* 12, v. 38.—*Liv.* 22, c. 39.——Julius, a Latin poet in the age of Adrian and Antoninus. He wrote ſome poetical pieces recommended by A. Gellius.

PAULUS. *Vid.* Æmylius

PAVOR, an emotion of the mind, which received divine honors among the Romans. Tullus Hoſtilius, the third king of Rome, was the firſt who built her temples, and raiſed altars to her honor, as alſo to Pallor, the goddeſs of Paleneſs. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17.

PAUSANIAS, a Spartan general, who greatly ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Platæa, againſt the Perſians. The Greeks were very ſenſible of his ſervices, and they rewarded his merit with a tenth of the ſpoils taken from the Perſians. He was afterwards ſet at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conqueſts in Aſia; but the haughtineſs of his behaviour created him many enemies, and the Athenians ſoon obtained a ſuperiority in the affairs of Greece. Pauſanias was diſſatisfied with his countrymen, and he offered to betray Greece to the Perſians, if he received in marriage, as the reward of his perfidy, the daughter of their monarch. His intrigues were diſcovered by means of a youth, who was intruſted with his letters to Perſia, and who refuſed to go, on the recollection that ſuch as had been employed in that office before had never returned. The letters were given to the Ephori of Sparta, and the perfidy of Pauſanias laid open. He fled for ſafety to a temple of Minerva, and as the ſanctity of the place ſcreened him from the violence of his purſuers, the ſacred building was ſurrounded with heaps of ſtones, the firſt of which was carried there by the indignant mother of the unhappy man. He was ſtarved to death in the temple, and died about 471 years before the Chriſtian era. There was a feſtival and ſolemn games inſtituted in his honor, in which only free-born Spartans contended. There was alſo an oration ſpoken in his praiſe, in which his actions were celebrated, particularly the battle of Platæa, and the defeat of Mardonius. *C. Nep. in vita. —Plut. in Ariſt. & Them.—Herodot.* 9. ——A favorite of Philip king of Macedonia. He accompanied the prince in an expedition againſt the Illyrians, in which he was killed.——Another, at the court of king Philip, very intimate with the preceding. He was groſsly and unnaturally abuſed by Attalus one of the friends of Philip, and when he complained of the injuries he had received, the king in ſome meaſure diſregarded his remonſtrances, and wiſhed them to be forgot. This incenſed Pauſanias, he reſolved to revenge himſelf, and when he had heard from his maſter Hermocrates the ſophiſt, that the moſt effectual way to render himſelf illuſtrious, was to murder a perſon who had ſignalized himſelf by uncommon actions; he ſtabbed Philip as he entered a public theatre. After this bloody action he attempted to make his eſcape to his chariot, which waited for him at the door of the city, but he was ſtopped accidentally by the twig of a vine and fell down. Attalus, Perdiccas, and other friends of Philip, who purſued him, immediately fell upon him, and diſpatched him. Some ſupport that Pauſanias committed this murder at the inſtigation of Olympias, the wife of Philip, and of her ſon Alexander. *Diod.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 9.—*Plut. in Apoph.*——A king of Macedonia, depoſed by Amyntas after a year's reign. *Diod.*——Another who attempted to ſeize upon the kingdom of Macedonia, from which he was prevented by Iphicrates the Athenian.——A friend of Alexander the Great, made governor of Sardis.——A phyſician in the age of Alexander. *Plut.*——A celebrated orator, and hiſtorian, who ſettled at Rome, *A. D.* 170, where he died in a very advanced age He wrote an hiſtory of Greece in ten books,

in the Ionic dialect, in which he gives, with great precision and geographical knowledge, an account of the situation of its different cities, their antiquities, and the several curiosities which they contained. He has also interwoven mythology in his historical account, and introduced many fabulous traditions and superstitious stories. In each book the author treats of a separate country, such at Attica, Arcadia, Messenia, Elis, &c. Some suppose that he gave a similar description of Phœnicia and Syria. There was another Pausanias, a native of Cæsaræa in Cappadocia, who wrote some declamations, and who is often confounded with the historian of that name.—The best edition of Pausanias, is that of Khunius, fol. *Lipsi.* 1696.——A Lacedæmonian who wrote a partial account of his country.——A statuary of Apollonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 9.——A king of Sparta, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ, who died 397 B. C. after a reign of 14 years.

Pausias, a painter of Sicyon, the first who understood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, whom he represented as sitting on the ground, and making garlands with flowers, and from this circumstance the picture, which was bought afterwards by Lucullus for two talents, received the name of *Stephanoplocon.* Some time after the death of Pausias, the Sicyonians were obliged to part with the pictures they possessed, to deliver themselves from an enormous debt, and M. Scaurus the Roman, bought them all, in which were those of Pausias, to adorn the theatre, which had been built during his edileship. Pausias lived about 350 years before Christ. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Pausilypus, a mountain near Naples, which receives its name from the beauty of its situation, (*παυω λυπη cessare facio dolor*). The natives show there the tomb of Virgil, and regard it with the highest veneration. There were near some fish ponds belonging to the emperor. The mountain is now famous for a subterraneous passage near half a mile in length, and 22 feet in breadth, which affords a safe and convenient passage to travellers. *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 4, v. 52.—*Plin.* 9, c. 53.—*Strab.* 5.—*Seneca* ep. 5, & 57.

Pax, an allegorical divinity among the antients. The Athenians raised her a statue, which represented her as holding Plutus the god of wealth in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to prosperity and to opulence, and they were the first who erected an altar to her honor after the victories obtained by Timotheus over the Lacedæmonian power, tho' Plutarch asserts it had been done after the conquests of Cimon over the Persians. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian built her a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire in the reign of Commodus. It was customary for men of learning to assemble in that temple, and even to deposit their writings there, as in a place of the greatest security. Therefore when it was burnt, not only books, but also many valuable things, jewels, and immense treasures were lost in the general conflagration. *C. Nep. in Timoth.* 2.—*Plut. in Cim.*

Paxos, a small island between Ithaca and the Echinades in the Ionian sea.

Peas, a shepherd, who, according to some, set on fire the pile on which Hercules was burnt. The hero gave him his bow and arrows.

Pedæus, an illegitimate son of Antenor. *Homer. Il.* 7.

Pedācia, a woman of whom Horace, 1, 1 *Sat.* 8, v. 39, speaks as of a contemptible character.

Pedāni. *Vid.* Pedum.

Pedanius, a prefect of Rome, killed by one of his slaves, for having denied him his liberty, &c. *Tacit.* 14, *Ann.* c. 42.

Pedasa (*orum*), a town of Caria near Halicarnassus. *Liv.* 33, c. 30.

Pedăsus, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads. He was killed in the Trojan war by Euryalus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——One of the horses of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon. *Id.* 16.——A town near Pylos in the Peloponnesus.

Pediadis, a part of Bactriana, through which the Oxus flows. *Polyb.*

Pedias, the wife of Cranaus.

Pedius Blæsus, a Roman accused, by the people of Cyrene, of plundering the temple of Æsculapius. He was condemned under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 18.——A nephew of Julius Cæsar, who commanded one of his legions in Gaul, &c.——Poplicola, a lawyer in the age of Horace. His father was one of J. Cæsar's heirs, and became consul with Augustus after Pansa's death.

Pedo, a lawyer patronized by Domitian. *Juv.* 7, v. 129.——Albinovanus. *Vid. Albinovanus.*

Pedianus Asconius, flourished A. D. 76.

Pedum, a town of Latium, about 10 miles from Rome, conquered by Camillus. The inhabitants were called *Pedani.* *Liv.*

Liv. 2, c. 39. l. 8. c. 13 & 14.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 4, v. 2.

Pegæ, a fountain at the foot of mount Arganthus in Bithynia, into which Hylas fell. *Propert.* 1, el. 20, v. 33.

Pegăsĭdes, a name given to the Muſes from the horſe Pegaſus, or from the fountain which Pegaſus had raiſed from the ground, by ſtriking it with his foot.

Pēgăsis, a name given to Œnone by Ovid, (*Her.* 5,) becauſe ſhe was daughter of the *river* (πηγη), Cebrenus.

Pegăsium Stagnum, a lake near Epheſus, which aroſe from the earth when Pegaſus ſtruck it with his foot.

Pegăsus, a winged horſe ſprung from the blood of Meduſa, when Perſeus had cut off her head. He received his name from his being born, according to Heſiod, near the *ſources* (πηγη) of the ocean. As ſoon as born he left the earth, and flew up into heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, he fixed his reſidence on mount Helicon, where, by ſtriking the earth with his foot, he inſtantly raiſed a fountain, which has been called Hippocrene. He became the favorite of the Muſes, and being afterwards tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. No ſooner was this fiery monſter deſtroyed, than Pegaſus threw down his rider, becauſe he was a mortal, or rather according to the more received opinion, becauſe he attempted to fly to heaven. This act of temerity in Bellerophon, was puniſhed by Jupiter, who ſent an inſect to torment Pegaſus, which occaſioned the melancholy fall of his rider. Pegaſus continued his flight up to heaven, and was placed among the conſtellations by Jupiter. Perſeus, according to Ovid, was mounted on the horſe Pegaſus, when he deſtroyed the ſea monſter which was going to devour Andromache. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 11.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3. & 4.—*Lycophr.* 17.—*Pauſ.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 785.—*Hygin. fab.* 57.

Pelăgo, an eunuch, one of Nero's favorites, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 59.

Pelăgon, a man killed by a wild boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 360.——A ſon of Aſopus and Metope.——A Phocian, one of whoſe men conducted Cadmus and ſhewed him where, according to the oracle, he was to build a city.

Pelagonia, one of the diviſions of Macedonia at the north. *Liv.* 26, c 25. l. 31, c. 28.

Pelarge, a daughter of Potneus, who re-eſtabliſhed the worſhip of Ceres in Bœotia. She received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 25.

Pelasgi, a people of Greece, ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt antient in the world. They firſt inhabited Argolis in Peloponneſus, which from them received the name of *Pelaſgia*, and about 1883 years before the Chriſtian era, they paſſed into Æmonia, and were afterwards diſperſed in ſeveral parts of Greece. Some of them fixed their habitation in Epirus, others in Crete, others in Italy, and others in Leſbos. From theſe different changes of ſituation in the Pelaſgians, all the Greeks are indiſcriminately called Pelaſgians, and their country Pelaſgia, though, more properly ſpeaking, it ſhould be confined to Theſſaly, Epirus, and Peloponneſus, in Greece. Some of the Pelaſgians, that had been driven from Attica, ſettled in Lemnos, where ſome time after they carried ſome Athenian women, whom they had ſeized in an expedition on the coaſt of Attica. They raiſed ſome children by theſe captive females, but they afterwards deſtroyed them with their mothers, through jealouſy, becauſe they differed in manners as well as language from them. This horrid murder was attended by a dreadful peſtilence, and they were ordered, to expiate their crime, to do whatever the Athenians commanded them. This was to deliver their poſſeſſions into their hands. The Pelaſgians ſeem to have received their name from Pelaſgus the firſt king, and founder of their nation. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 1.—*Strab.* 5. —*Herodot.* 1.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.*—*Flacc.*—*Seneca in Med. & Agam.*

Pelasgia, or Pelasgiotis, a country of Greece, whoſe inhabitants are called *Pelaſgi*, or *Pelaſgiotæ*. Every country of Greece, and all Greece in general, is indiſcriminately called Pelaſgia, though the name ſhould be more particularly confined to a part of Theſſaly, ſituate between the Peneus, the Aliacmon, and the Sperchius. The maritime borders of this part of Theſſaly were afterwards called *Magneſia*, though the ſea or its ſhore ſtill retained the name of *Pelaſgicus Sinus*, now the gulf of *Volo*. Pelaſgia is alſo one of the antient names of Epirus, as alſo of Peloponneſus. *Vid.* Pelaſgi.

Pelasgus, a ſon of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned in Sicyon, and gave his name to the antient inhabitants of Peloponneſus.

Pĕlēthrŏnii, an epithet given to the Lapithæ, becauſe they inhabited the town of *Pelethronium*, at the foot of mount Pelion in Theſſaly; or becauſe one of their number bore the name of Pelethronius. It is to them that mankind are indebted for the invention of the bit with which they tamed their horſes with ſo much dexterity.

Virg. G. 3, v. 115.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 452. —*Lucan.* 6, v. 387.

PELEUS, a king of Theſſaly, ſon of Æacus and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. He was acceſſary to the death of his brother Phocus, and on that account he was obliged to leave his father's dominions. He retired to the court of Eurytus, the ſon of Actor, who reigned at Phthia, or according to the leſs received opinion of Ovid, he fled to Ceyx, king of Trachinia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, with the uſual ceremonies, and the monarch gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. Some time after this, Peleus and Eurytus went to the chaſe of the Calydonian boar, where the father-in-law was accidentally killed by an arrow which his ſon-in-law had aimed at the beaſt. This unfortunate event obliged him to baniſh himſelf from the court of Phthia, and he retired to Iolchos, where he was purified of the murder of Eurytus, by Acaſtus the king of the country. His reſidence at Iolchos was ſhort, Aſtydamia, the wife of Acaſtus, became enamoured of him; and when ſhe found him inſenſible to her paſſionate declaration, ſhe accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue. The monarch partially believed the accuſations of his wife, but not to violate the laws of hoſpitality, by putting him inſtantly to death, he ordered his officers to conduct him to mount Pelion, on pretence of hunting, and there to tie him to a tree, that he might become the prey of the wild beaſts of the place. The orders of Acaſtus were faithfully obeyed, but Jupiter, who knew the innocence of his grandſon Peleus, ordered Vulcan to ſet him at liberty. As ſoon as he had been delivered from danger, Peleus aſſembled his friends to puniſh the ill-treatment which he had received from Acaſtus. He forcibly took Iolchos, drove the king from his poſſeſſions, and put to death the wicked Aſtydamia. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, of whoſe ſuperior charms Jupiter himſelf had been enamoured. His pretenſions, however, were rejected, and as he was a mortal, the goddeſs fled from him with the greateſt abhorrence; and the more effectually to evade his enquiries, ſhe generally aſſumed the ſhape of a bird, or a tree, or of a tygreſs. Peleus became more animated from her refuſal, he offered a ſacrifice to the gods, and Proteus informed him that to obtain Thetis he muſt ſurprize her while ſhe was aſleep in her grotto, near the ſhores of Theſſaly. This advice was immediately followed, and Thetis, unable to eſcape from the graſp of Peleus, at laſt conſented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity, and all the gods attended, and made them each the moſt valuable preſents. The goddeſs of diſcord was the only one of the deities who was not preſent, and ſhe puniſhed this ſeeming neglect by throwing an apple into the midſt of the aſſembly of the gods, with the inſcription of *detur pulchriori.* [*Vid. Diſcordia.*] From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles, whoſe education was early entruſted to the Centaur Chiron, and afterwards to Phœnix, the ſon of Amyntor. Achilles went to the Trojan war, at the head of his father's troops, and Peleus gloried in having a ſon who was ſuperior to all the Greeks in valor, and intrepidity. The death of Achilles was the ſource of grief to Peleus; and Thetis, to comfort her huſband, promiſed him immortality, and ordered him to retire into the grottos of the iſland of Leuce, where he would ſee and converſe with the manes of his ſon. Peleus had a daughter called Polydora, by Antigone. *Homer. Il.—Eurip. in Androm.—Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet. —Ovid. Heroid.* 5. *Faſt.* 2. *Met.* 11, *fab.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29. —*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 54.

PELIADES, the daughters of Pelias. *Vid.* Pelias.

PELIAS, the twin brother of Neleus, was ſon of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed from the world by his mother, who wiſhed her father to be ignorant of her incontinence. He was expoſed in the woods, but his life was preſerved by ſhepherds, and he received the name of *Pelias*, from a ſpot of the color of *lead* in his face. Sometime after this adventure, Tyro married Cretheus, ſon of Æolus, king of Iolchos, and became mother of three children, of whom Æſon was the eldeſt. Meantime Pelias viſited his mother, and was received in her family, and after the death of Cretheus, he unjuſtly ſeized the kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro, by the deceaſed monarch. To ſtrengthen himſelf in his uſurpation, Pelias conſulted the oracle, and when he was told to beware of one of the deſcendants of Æolus, who ſhould come to his court with one foot ſhod, and the other bare, he privately removed the ſon of Æſon, after he had publicly declared that he was dead. Theſe precautions proved abortive. Jaſon the ſon of Æſon, who had been educated by Chiron, returned to Iolchos, when arrived to years of maturity, and as he had loſt one of his ſhoes in croſſing the river Anaurus, or the Evenus, Pelias immediately perceived

ceived that this was the perſon whom he was adviſed ſo much to dread. His unpopularity prevented him from acting with violence againſt a ſtranger, whoſe uncommon dreſs, and commanding aſpect, had raiſed admiration in his ſubjects. But his aſtoniſhment was excited when he ſaw Jaſon arrive at his palace, with his friends and his relations, and boldly demand the kingdom which he uſurped. Pelias was conſcious that his complaints were well founded, and therefore, to divert his attention, he told him that he would voluntarily reſign the crown to him, if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, the ſon of Athamas, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. He further obſerved, that the expedition would be attended with the greateſt glory, and that nothing but the infirmities of old age had prevented him himſelf from vindicating the honor of his country, and the injuries of his family by puniſhing the aſſaſſin. This ſo warmly recommended, was as warmly accepted by the young hero, and his intended expedition was made known all over Greece. [*Vid. Jaſon.*] During the abſence of Jaſon, in the Argonautic expedition, Pelias murdered Æſon and all his family; but according to the more received opinion of Ovid, Æſon was ſtill living when the Argonauts returned, and he was reſtored to the vigor of youth by the magic of Medea. This ſudden change in the vigor and the conſtitution of Æſon, aſtoniſhed all the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias, who had received the patronymic of *Peliades*, expreſſed their deſire to ſee their father's infirmities vaniſh, by the ſame powerful arts. Medea, who wiſhed to avenge the injuries which her huſband Jaſon had received from Pelias, raiſed the deſires of the Peliades, by cutting an old ram to pieces, and boiling the fleſh in a cauldron, and afterwards turning it into a fine young lamb. After they had ſeen this ſucceſsful experiment, the Peliades cut their father's body to pieces, after they had drawn all the blood from his veins, on the aſſurance that Medea would repleniſh them by her incantations. The limbs were immediately put into a cauldron of boiling water, but Medea ſuffered the fleſh to be totally conſumed, and refuſed to give the Peliades the promiſed aſſiſtance, and the bones of Pelias did not even receive a burial. The Peliades were four in number, Alceſte, Piſidice, Pelopea, and Hippothoe, to whom Hyginus adds Meduſa. Their mother's name was Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias, or Philomache, the daughter of Amphion. After this parricide, the Peliades fled to the court of Admetus, where Acaſtus, the ſon-in-law of Pelias, purſued them, and took their protector priſoner. The Peliades died, and were buried in Arcadia. *Hygin. fab.* 12, 13 & 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, *fab.* 3 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 11.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Diod.* 4.——A Trojan chief wounded by Ulyſſes during the Trojan war. He ſurvived the ruin of his country, and followed the fortune of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 435.——The ſhip Argo is called *Pelias arbor*, built of the trees of mount Pelion.——The ſpear of Achilles. *Vid. Pelion.*

PELĪDES, a patronymic of Achilles, and of Pyrrhus, as being deſcended from Peleus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 264.

PĔLIGNI, a people of Italy, who dwelt near the Sabines and Marſi, and had Corfinium and Sulmo for their chief towns. The moſt expert magicians were among the Peligni, according to Horace. *Liv.* 8, c. 6 & 29. l. 9, c. 41.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, *el.* 8, v. 42.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 19, v. 8.

PELIGNUS, a friend of the emperor Claudius, made governor of Cappadocia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 49.

PELINÆUS, a mountain of Chios.

PELINNÆUM, or PELINNA, a town of Macedonia. *Strab.* 14.—*Liv.* 36, c. 10 & 14.

PELION & Pelios, a celebrated mountain of Theſſaly, whoſe top is covered with pine trees. In their wars againſt the gods, the giants, as the poets mention, placed mount Oſſa upon Pelion, to ſcale the heavens with more facility. The celebrated huge ſpear of Achilles, which none but the hero could wield, had been cut down on this mountain, and was thence called *Pelias*. It was a preſent from his preceptor Chiron, who, like the other Centaurs, had fixed his reſidence here. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 155. l. 13, v. 199.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281. l. 3, v. 94.—*Senec. in Herc. & Med.*

PELIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 40.

PELLA, a celebrated town of Macedonia, which became the capital of the country after the ruin of Edeſſa. Philip, king of Macedonia, was educated there, and Alexander the Great was born there, whence he is often called *Pellæus juvenis*. The tomb of the poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. The epithet *Pellæus* is often applied to Egypt or Alexandria, becauſe the Ptolemies, kings of the country, were of Macedonian origin. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 85.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 60. l. 8, v. 475 & 607. l. 9, v. 1016 & 1073. l. 10, v. 55.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.—*Liv.* 42, c. 41.

PELLĀNE, a town of Laconia with a fountain whoſe waters have a ſubterraneous

communication with the waters of another fountain. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21.

PELLĒNE, a town of Achaia in the Peloponneſus, at the weſt of Sicyon, famous for its wool. It was built by the giant Pallas, and was the country of Proteus the ſea god. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.—*Liv.* 33, c. 14.

PĔLŏPĒA, or PĔLŏPĪA, a daughter of Thyeſtes the brother of Atreus. She had a ſon by her father, who had offered her violence in a wood, without knowing that ſhe was his own daughter. Some ſuppoſe that Thyeſtes purpoſely committed this inceſt, as the oracle had informed him that his wrongs ſhould be avenged, and his brother deſtroyed by a ſon who ſhould be born from him and his daughter. This proved too true. Pelopea afterwards married her uncle Atreus, who kindly received in his houſe his wife's illegitimate child, called Ægyſthus, becauſe preſerved by goats, (αἶγες) when expoſed in the mountains. Ægyſthus became his uncle's murderer. [*Vid.* Ægyſthus.] *Hygin.* fab 87, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 359. *Seneca. in Agam.*

PELŏPĒIA, a feſtival obſerved by the people of Elis in honor of Pelops. It was kept in imitation of Hercules who ſacrificed to Pelops in a trench, as it was uſual, when the manes and the infernal gods were the objects of worſhip.

PELŏPĪA, a daughter of Niobe.——A daughter of Pelias.——The mother of Cycnus.

PELOPĬDAS, a celebrated general of Thebes, ſon of Hippoclus. He was deſcended of an illuſtrious family, and was remarkable for his immenſe poſſeſſions, which he beſtowed with great liberality to the poor and neceſſitous. Many were the objects of his generoſity, but when Epaminondas had refuſed to accept his preſents, Pelopidas diſregarded all his wealth, and preferred before it the enjoyment of his friend's converſation and of his poverty. From their friendſhip and intercourſe the Thebans derived the moſt conſiderable advantages. No ſooner had the intereſt of Sparta prevailed at Thebes, and the friends of liberty and national independence been baniſhed from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, reſolved to free his country from foreign ſlavery. His plan was bold and animated, and his deliberations were ſlow. Mean while Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being in appearance a worthleſs and inſignificant philoſopher, animated the youths of the city, and at laſt Pelopidas, with eleven of his aſſociates, entered Thebes, and eaſily maſſacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed their country from foreign maſters. After this ſucceſsful enterprize, Pelopidas was unanimouſly placed at the head of the government, and ſo confident were the Thebans of his abilities as a general and a magiſtrate, that they ſucceſſively re-elected him 13 times to fill the honorable office of governor of Bœotia. Epaminondas ſhared with him the ſovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on againſt Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, Pelopidas was appointed commander, but his imprudence in truſting himſelf unarmed into the enemy's camp nearly proved fatal to him. He was taken priſoner, but Epaminondas reſtored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops obtained the victory, B. C. 364 years. He received an honorable burial, the Thebans ſhewed their ſenſe for his merit by their lamentations, they ſent a powerful army to revenge his death by the deſtruction of the tyrant of Pheræ and his relations, and his children were preſented with immenſe donations by the cities of Theſſaly. Pelopidas is admired for his valor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage. The impoveriſhed ſtate of Thebes before his birth, and after his fall, plainly demonſtrates the ſuperiority of his genius and of his abilities, and it has been juſtly obſerved that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas the glory and the independence of the Thebans roſe and ſet. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.*

PELOPONNESIĂCUM BELLUM, a celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponneſus with their reſpective allies. It is the moſt famous and the moſt intereſting of all the wars which have happened between the inhabitants of Greece; and for the minute and circumſtantial deſcription which we have of the events and revolutions which mutual animoſity produced, we are indebted more particularly to the correct and authentic writings of Thucydides and of Xenophon. The circumſtances which gave birth to this memorable war are theſe: the power of Athens under the prudent and vigorous adminiſtration of Pericles, was already extended over Greece, and it had procured itſelf many admirers and more enemies, when the Corcyreans, who had been planted by a Corinthian colony, refuſed to pay to their founders thoſe marks of reſpect and reverence which among the Greeks every colony was obliged to pay to its mother country. The Corinthians wiſhed to puniſh that infidelity, and when

when the people of Epidamnus, a conſiderable town on the Adriatic, had been invaded by ſome of the barbarians of Illyricum, the people of Corinth gladly granted to the Epidamnians that aſſiſtance which had in vain been ſolicited from the Corcyreans their founders and their patrons. The Corcyreans were offended at the interference of Corinth in the affairs of their colony; they manned a fleet, and obtained a victory over the Corinthian veſſels which had aſſiſted the Epidamnians. The ſubſequent conduct of the Corcyreans, and their inſolence to ſome of the Elians who had furniſhed a few ſhips to the Corinthians, provoked the Peloponneſians, and the diſcontent became general. Ambaſſadors were ſent by both parties to Athens to claim its protection and to juſtify theſe violent proceedings. The greateſt part of the Athenians heard their various reaſons with moderation and with compaſſion, but the enterprizing ambition of Pericles prevailed, and when the Corcyreans had reminded the people of Athens, that in all the ſtates of Peloponneſus they had to dread the moſt malevolent enemies, and the moſt inſidious of rivals, they were liſtened to with attention and were promiſed ſupport. This ſtep was no ſooner taken than the Corinthians appealed to the other Grecian ſtates, and particularly to the Lacedæmonians. Their complaints were accompanied by thoſe of the people of Megara and of Ægina, who bitterly inveighed againſt the cruelty, injuſtice, and inſolence of the Athenians. This had due weight with the Lacedæmonians, who had long beheld with concern and with jealouſy the ambitious power of the Athenians, and they determined to ſupport the cauſe of the Corinthians. However, before they proceeded to hoſtilities, an embaſſy was ſent to Athens to repreſent the danger of entering into a war with the moſt powerful and floriſhing of all the Grecian ſtates. This alarmed the Athenians, but when Pericles had eloquently ſpoken of the reſources and the actual ſtrength of the republic and of the weakneſs of the allies, the clamors of his enemies were ſilenced, and the anſwer which was returned to the Spartans was taken as a declaration of war. The Spartans were ſupported by all the republics of the Peloponneſus except Argos and part of Achaia, beſides the people of Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Leucas, Ambracia, and Anactorium. The Platæans, the Leſbians, Carians, Chians, Meſſenians, Acarnanians, Zacynthians, Corcyreans, Dorians, and Thracians were the friends of the Athenians, with all the Cyclades except Eubœa, Samos, Melos, and Thera. The firſt blow had already been ſtruck, May 7, A. C. 431, by an attempt of the Bœotians to ſurprize Platæa, and therefore Archidamus king of Sparta, who had in vain recommended moderation to the allies, entered Attica at the head of an army of 60,000 men, and laid waſte the country by fire and ſword. Pericles, who was at the head of the government, did not attempt to oppoſe them in the field, but a fleet of 150 ſhips ſet ſail without delay to ravage the coaſts of the Peloponneſus. Megara was alſo depopulated by an army of 20,000 men, and the campaign of the firſt year of the war was concluded in celebrating with the moſt ſolemn pomp the funerals of ſuch as had nobly fallen in battle. The following year was remarkable for a peſtilence which raged in Athens, and which deſtroyed the greateſt part of the inhabitants. The public calamity was ſtill heightened by the approach of the Peloponneſian army on the borders of Attica, and by the unſucceſsful expedition of the Athenians againſt Epidaurus and in Thrace. The peſtilence which had carried away ſo many of the Athenians proved alſo fatal to Pericles, and he died about two years and ſix months after the commencement of the Peloponneſian war. The following years did not give riſe to deciſive events, but the revolt of Leſbos from the alliance of the Athenians was productive of freſh troubles. Mitylene, the capital of the iſland, was recovered, and the inhabitants treated with the greateſt cruelty. The iſland of Corcyra became alſo the ſeat of new ſeditions, and thoſe citizens who had been carried away priſoners by the Corinthians, and for political reaſons treated with lenity, and taught to deſpiſe the alliance of Athens, were no ſooner returned home than they raiſed commotions, and endeavoured to perſuade their countrymen to join the Peloponneſian confederates. This was ſtrongly oppoſed, but both parties obtained by turns the ſuperiority, and maſſacred, with the greateſt barbarity, all thoſe who obſtructed their views. Some time after Demoſthenes the Athenian general invaded Ætolia, where his arms were attended with the greateſt ſucceſs. He alſo fortified Pylos in the Peloponneſus, and gained ſo many advantages over the confederates that they ſued for peace, which the inſolence of Athens refuſed. The fortune of the war ſoon after changed, and the Lacedæmonians, under the prudent conduct of Braſidas, made themſelves maſters of many valuable places in Thrace. But this victorious progreſs was ſoon ſtopped by the death of their general, and that of Cleon the Athenian commander, and the pacific diſpoſition of Nicias, who was now at the head of Athens, made overtures of peace and univerſal tranquillity. Pliſtoanax, the

the king of the Spartans, wiſhed them to be accepted, but the intrigues of the Corinthians prevented the diſcontinuation of the war, and therefore hoſtilities began a-new. But while war was carried on with various ſucceſs in different parts of Greece, the Athenians engaged in a new expedition, they yielded to the perſuaſive eloquence of Gorgias of Leontium, and the ambitious views of Alcibiades, and ſent a fleet of 20 ſhips to aſſiſt the Sicilian ſtates againſt the tyrannical power of Syracuſe, B. C. 416. This was warmly oppoſed by Nicias, but the eloquence of Alcibiades prevailed, and a powerful fleet was ſent againſt the capital of Sicily. Theſe vigorous, though impolitic meaſures of the Athenians, were not viewed with indifference by the confederates. Syracuſe, in her diſtreſs, implored the aſſiſtance of Corinth, and Gylippus was ſent to direct her operations, and to defend her againſt the power of her enemies. The events of battles were dubious, and though the Athenian army was animated, by the prudence and intrepidity of Nicias, and the more haſty courage of Demoſthenes, yet the good fortune of Syracuſe prevailed, and after a campaign of two years of bloodſhed, the fleets of Athens were totally ruined, and the few ſoldiers that ſurvived the deſtructive ſiege made priſoners of war. So fatal a blow threw the people of Attica into conſternation and deſpair, and while they ſought for reſources at home, they ſeverely felt themſelves deprived of ſupport abroad, their allies were alienated by the intrigues of the enemy, and rebellion was fomented in their dependent ſtates and colonies on the Aſiatic coaſt. The threatened ruin however was timely averted, and Alcibiades, who had been treated with cruelty by his countrymen, and who had for ſome time reſided in Sparta, and directed her military operations, now exerted himſelf to defeat the deſigns of the confederates, by inducing the Perſians to eſpouſe the cauſe of his country. But a ſhort time after the internal tranquillity of Athens was diſturbed, and Alcibiades, by wiſhing to aboliſh the democracy, called away the attention of his fellow-citizens from the proſecution of a war which had already coſt them ſo much blood. This, however, was but momentary, the Athenians ſoon after obtained a naval victory, and the Peloponneſian fleet was defeated by Alcibiades. The Athenians beheld with rapture the ſucceſs of their arms, but when their fleet, in the abſence of Alcibiades, had been defeated and deſtroyed near Andros, by Lyſander, the Lacedæmonian admiral, they ſhewed their diſcontent and mortification by eagerly liſtening to the accuſations which were brought againſt their naval leader, to whom they gratefully had acknowledged themſelves indebted for their former victories. Alcibiades was diſgraced in the public aſſembly, and ten commanders were appointed to ſucceed him in the management of the republic. This change of admirals, and the appointment of Callicratidas to ſucceed Lyſander, whoſe office had expired with the revolving year, produced new operations. The Athenians fitted out a fleet, and the two nations decided their ſuperiority near Arginuſæ, in a naval battle. Callicratidas was killed, and the Lacedæmonians conquered, but the rejoicings which the intelligence of this victory occaſioned, were ſoon ſtopped, when it was known that the wrecks of ſome of the diſabled ſhips of the Athenians, and the bodies of the ſlain had not been ſaved from the ſea. The admirals were accuſed in the tumultuous aſſembly, and immediately condemned. Their ſucceſſors in office were not ſo prudent, but they were more unfortunate in their operations. Lyſander was again placed at the head of the Peloponneſian forces, inſtead of Eteonicus, who had ſucceeded to the command at the death of Callicratidas. The age and the experience of this general ſeemed to promiſe ſomething deciſive, and indeed an opportunity was not long wanting for the diſplay of his military character. The ſuperiority of the Athenians, over that of the Peloponneſians, rendered the former inſolent, proud, and negligent, and when they had imprudently forſaken their ſhips to indulge their indolence, or purſue their amuſements on the ſea ſhore at Ægoſpotamos, Lyſander attacked their fleet, and his victory was complete. Of one hundred and eighty ſail, only nine eſcaped, eight of which fled under the command of Conon, to the iſland of Cyprus, and the other carried to Athens the melancholy news of the defeat. The Athenian priſoners were all maſſacred, and when the Peloponneſian conquerors had extended their dominion over the ſtates and communities of Europe and Aſia, which formerly acknowledged the power of Athens, they returned home to finiſh the war by the reduction of the capital of Attica. The ſiege was carried on with vigor, and ſupported with firmneſs, and the firſt Athenian who mentioned capitulation to his countrymen, was inſtantly ſacrificed to the fury and the indignation of the populace, and all the citizens unanimouſly declared, that the ſame moment would terminate their independence and their lives. This animated language, however, was not long continued, the ſpirit of faction was not yet extinguiſhed at Athens, and it proved perhaps more deſtructive to the public liberty than the opera-

tions

tions and assaults of the Peloponnesian besiegers. During four months, negociations were carried on with the Spartans, by the aristocratical part of the Athenians. and at last it was agreed, that to establish the peace, the fortifications of the Athenian harbours must be demolished, together with the long walls which joined them to the city; all their ships, except 12, were to be surrendered to the enemy: they were to resign every pretension to their ancient dominions abroad; to recall from banishment all the members of the late aristocracy; to follow the Spartans in war, and, in the time of peace, to frame their constitution according to the will and the prescriptions of their Peloponnesian conquerors. The terms were accepted, and the enemy entered the harbour, and took possession of the city, that very day on which the Athenians had been accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of the immortal victory which their ancestors had obtained over the Persians about 76 years before, near the island of Salamis. The walls and fortifications were instantly levelled with the ground, and the conquerors observed, that in the demolition of Athens, succeeding ages would fix the era of Grecian freedom. The day was concluded with a festival, and the recitation of one of the tragedies of Euripides in which the misfortunes of the daughter of Agamemnon, who was reduced to misery, and banished from her father's kingdom, excited a kindred sympathy in the bosom of the audience, who melted into tears at the recollection that one moment had likewise reduced to misery and servitude, the capital of Attica, which was once called the common patroness of Greece, and the scourge of Persia. This memorable event happened about 404 years before the Christian era, and 30 tyrants were appointed by Lysander over the government of the city. *Xen. Græc. Hist.—Plut. in Lys. Per. Alcib. Nic. & Ages.—Diod.* 11, &c.—*Aristophan. Thucyd.* — *Plato.* — *Arist.* — *Lysias.* — *Isocrates.—C. Nep. in Lys. Alcib.* &c.—*Cic. in off.* 1, 24.

PELOPONNĒSUS, a celebrated peninsula, which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. It received this name from Pelops, who settled there, as the name indicates (πηλοπος νησος, *the island of Pelops*). It had been called before *Argia*, *Pelasgia*, and *Argolis*, and in its form, it has been observed by the moderns, highly to resemble the leaf of the plane tree. Its present name is *Morea*, which seems to be derived either from the Greek word μορεα, or the Latin *morus*, which signifies a *mulberry tree*, which is found there in great abundance. The antient Peloponnesus was divided into six different provinces, Messenia, Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, to which some add Sicyon. These provinces all bordered on the sea shore, except Arcadia. The Peloponnesus was conquered, some time after the Trojan war, by the Heraclidæ or descendants of Hercules, who had been forcibly expelled from it. The inhabitants of this peninsula rendered themselves illustrious like the rest of the Greeks by their genius, their fondness for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms, but in nothing more than by a celebrated war which they carried on against Athens and her allies for 27 years, and which from them received the name of the Peloponnesian war. [*Vid. Peloponnesiacum bellum.*] The Peloponnesus scarce extended 200 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It was separated from Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which, as being only five miles broad, Demetrius, Cæsar, Nero, and some others, attempted in vain to cut, to make a communication between the bay of Corinth, and the Saronicus sinus. *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.*—*Diod.* 12, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 21. l. 8, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

PELOPĒA MŒNIA, is applied to the cities of Greece, but more particularly to Mycenæ and Argos, where the descendants of Pelops reigned. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 193.

PELOPS, a celebrated prince, son of Tantalus king of Phrygia. His mother's name was Eurÿanassa, or according to others Euprytone, or Eurystemista, or Dione. He was murdered by his father, who wished to try the divinity of the gods who had visited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his son. The Gods perceived his perfidious cruelty, and they refused to touch the meat, except Ceres, whom the recent loss of her daughter had rendered melancholy and inattentive. She eat one of the shoulders of Pelops, and therefore when Jupiter had had compassion on his fate, and restored him to life, he placed a shoulder of ivory instead of that which Ceres had devoured. This shoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal by its very touch, every complaint, and remove every disorder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by Tros, king of Troy, on pretence that he had carried away his son Ganymedes. This rape had been committed by Jupiter himself; the war, nevertheless, was carried on, and Tantalus, defeated and ruined, was obliged to fly with his son Pelops, and to seek a shelter in Greece. This tradition is confuted by some who support, that Tantalus did not fly into Greece, as he had been sometime before confined by Jupiter in the infernal regions for his impiety,

piety, and therefore Pelops was the only one whom the enmity of Tros perſecuted. Pelops came to Piſa, where he became one of the ſuitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of king Œnomaus, and he entered the liſts againſt the father, who promiſed his daughter only to him, who could out-run him in a chariot race. Pelops was not terrified at the fate of the 13 lovers, who before him had entered the courſe againſt Œnomaus, and had, according to the conditions propoſed, been put to death when conquered. He previouſly bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and therefore he eaſily obtained the victory. [*Vid. Œnomaus.*] He married Hippodamia, and threw headlong into the ſea Myrtilus, when he claimed the reward of his perfidy. According to ſome authors, Pelops had received ſome winged horſes from Neptune, with which he was enabled to out-run Œnomaus. When he had eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne of Piſa, Hippodamia's poſſeſſion, he extended his conqueſts over the neighbouring countries, and from him the peninſula, of which he was one of the monarchs, received the name of Peloponneſus. Pelops, after death, received divine honors, and he was as much revered above all the other heroes of Greece, as Jupiter was above the reſt of the gods. He had a temple at Olympia, near that of Jupiter, where Hercules conſecrated to him a ſmall portion of land, and offered to him a ſacrifice. The place where this ſacrifice had been offered was religiouſly obſerved, and the magiſtrates of the country yearly, on coming upon office, made there an offering of a black ram. During the ſacrifice, the ſoothſayer was not allowed, as at other times, to have a ſhare of the victim, but he alone who furniſhed the wood, was permitted to take the neck. The wood for ſacrifices as may be obſerved, was always furniſhed by ſome of the prieſts, to all ſuch as offered victims, and they received a price equivalent to what they gave. The white poplar was generally uſed in the ſacrifices made to Jupiter and to Pelops The children of Pelops by Hippodamia were Pitheus, Trœzen, Atreus, Thyeſtes, &c. beſides ſome by concubines. The time of his death is unknown, though it is univerſally agreed, that he ſurvived for ſome time Hippodamia. Some ſuppoſe that the Palladium of the Trojans was made with the bones of Pelops. His deſcendants were called *Pelopidæ*. Pindar, who in his firſt Olympic ſpeaks of Pelops, confutes the traditions of his ivory ſhoulder, and ſays, that Neptune took him up to heaven to become the cup-bearer to the gods, from which he was expelled, when the impiety of Tantalus wiſhed to make mankind partake of the nectar and the entertainments of the gods. Some ſuppoſe that Pelops firſt inſtituted the Olympic games in honor of Jupiter, and to commemorate the victory which he had obtained over Œnomaus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Pindar. Ol.* 1.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 404, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 9, 82 & 83.

PELOR, one of the men who ſprang from the teeth of the dragon killed by Cadmus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

PELORIA, a feſtival obſerved by the Theſſalians, in commemoration of the news which they received by one Pelorius, that the mountains of Tempe had been ſeparated by an earthquake, and that the waters of the lake which lay there ſtagnated, had found a paſſage into the Alpheus, and left behind a vaſt, pleaſant, and moſt delightful plain, &c. *Athen.* 3.

PELŌRUS, (*v. is-idis, v. ias-iados*) now cape *Faro*, one of the three great promontories of Sicily. It lies near the coaſt of Italy, and received its name from Pelorus, the pilot of the ſhip which carried Annibal away from Italy. This celebrated general, as it is reported, was carried by the tides into the ſtreights of Charybdis, and as he was ignorant of the coaſt, he aſked the pilot of his ſhip the name of the promontory, which appeared at a diſtance. The pilot told him, it was one of the capes of Sicily, but Annibal gave no credit to his information, and murdered him on the ſpot on the apprehenſion that he would betray him into the hands of the Romans. He was, however, ſoon convinced of his error, and found that the pilot had ſpoken with great fidelity, and therefore, to pay honor to his memory, and to atone for his cruelty, he gave him a magnificent funeral, and ordered that the promontory ſhould bear his name, and from that time it was called Pelorum. Some ſuppoſe that this account is falſe, and they obſerve, that it bore that name before the age of Annibal. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 411, & 687.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 350. l. 13, v. 727. l. 15, v. 706.

PELTÆ, a town of Phrygia.

PĒLŪSIUM, now *Tineh*, a town of Egypt, ſituate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Peluſian. It is about 20 ſtadia from the ſea, and it has received the name of *Peluſium* from the lakes and marſhes, (πηλὸς) which are in its neighbourhood. It was the key of Egypt on the ſide of Phœnicia, as it was impoſſible to enter the Egyptian territories without paſſing by Peluſium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and

and garriſoned, as it was of ſuch importance for the ſecurity of the country. It produced lentils, and was celebrated for the linen ſtuffs made there. It is now in ruins. *Mela.* 2, c. 9.—*Colum.* 5, c. 10.—*Sil. It.* 3, v. 25.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 466. l. 9, v. 83. l. 10, v. 53.—*Liv.* 44, c. 19. l. 45, c. 11.—*Strab.* 17.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 228.

PĔNĀTES, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who preſided over houſes and the domeſtic affairs of families. They were called *Penates*, becauſe they were generally placed in the innermoſt, and moſt ſecret parts of the houſe, *in penitiſſimâ ædium parte, quod*, as Cicero ſays, *penitus inſident*. The place where they ſtood was afterwards called *penetralia*, and they themſelves received the name of *Penetrales*. It was in the option of every maſter of a family to chuſe his Penates, and therefore Jupiter, and ſome of the ſuperior gods are often invoked as patrons of domeſtic affairs. According to ſome, the gods Penates were divided into four claſſes; the firſt comprehended all the celeſtial, the ſecond the ſea gods, the third the gods of hell, and the laſt all ſuch heroes as had received divine honors after death. The Penates were originally the manes of the dead, but when ſuperſtition had taught mankind to pay uncommon reverence to the ſtatues and images of their deceaſed friends, their attention was ſoon exchanged for regular worſhip, and they were admitted by their votaries to ſhare immortality and power over the world, with a Jupiter or a Minerva. The ſtatues of the Penates were generally made with wax, ivory, ſilver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worſhipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incenſe, fruits, and ſometimes the ſacrifice of lambs, ſheep, goats, &c. In the early ages of Rome, human ſacrifices were offered to them; but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, aboliſhed this unnatural cuſtom. When offerings were made to them, their ſtatues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlick, and beſides the monthly day that was ſet apart for their worſhip, their feſtivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27. *Ver.* 2.—*Dionyſ.* 1.

PENDALIUM, a promontory of Cyprus.

PĒNEIA, or PENĒIS, an epithet applied to Daphne, as daughter of Peneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452.

PENELIUS, one of the Greeks killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

PĒNĔLŎPE, a celebrated princeſs of Greece, daughter of Icarius, and wife of Ulyſſes, king of Ithaca. Her marriage with Ulyſſes was celebrated about the ſame time that Menelaus married Helen, and ſhe retired with her huſband to Ithaca, againſt the inclination of her father, who wiſhed to detain her at Sparta, her native country. She ſoon after became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part with great reluctance from her huſband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the Trojan war. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] The continuation of hoſtilities for ten years, made her ſad and melancholy; but when Ulyſſes did not return like the other princes of Greece at the concluſion of the war, her fears and her anxieties were increaſed. As ſhe received no intelligence of his ſituation, ſhe was ſoon beſet by a number of importuning ſuitors, who wiſhed her to believe that her huſband was ſhipwrecked, and that therefore ſhe ought not longer to expect his return, but forget his loſs, and fix her choice and affections on one of her numerous admirers. She received their addreſſes with coldneſs and diſdain; but as ſhe was deſtitute of power, and a priſoner as it were in their hands, ſhe yet flattered them with hopes and promiſes, and declared that ſhe would make choice of one of them, as ſoon as ſhe had finiſhed a piece of tapeſtry, on which ſhe was employed. The work was done in a dilatory manner, and ſhe baffled their eager expectations, by undoing in the night, what ſhe had done in the day-time. This artifice of Penelope has given riſe to the proverb of *Penelope's web*, which is applied to whatever labor can never be ended. The return of Ulyſſes, after an abſence of twenty years, however, delivered her from fears, and from her dangerous ſuitors. Penelope is deſcribed by Homer as a model of female virtue and chaſtity, but ſome more modern writers diſpute her claims to modeſty, and continence, and they repreſent her as the moſt debauched and voluptuous of her ſex. According to their opinions therefore, ſhe liberally gratified the deſires of her ſuitors, in the abſence of her huſband, and had a ſon whom ſhe called Pan, as if to ſhew that he was the offſpring of all her admirers. Some however, ſuppoſe, that Pan was ſon of Penelope by Mercury, and that he was born before his mother's marriage with Ulyſſes. The god, as it is ſaid, deceived Penelope, under the form of a beautiful goat, as ſhe was tending her father's flocks on one of the mountains of Arcadia. After the return of Ulyſſes, Penelope had a daughter, who was called Ptoliporthe, but if we believe the traditions that were long preſerved at Matinea, Ulyſſes repudiated his wife for her incontinence during his abſence, and Penelope fled to Sparta, and afterwards to Mantinea, where ſhe died and was buried. After the death of Ulyſſes, according

cording to Hyginus, she married Telegonus, her husband's son by Circe, by order of the goddess Minerva. Some say that her original name was Arnea, or Amirace, and that she was called Penelope, when some river birds called Penelopes had saved her from the waves of the sea, when her father had exposed her. Icarius had attempted to destroy her, because the oracles had told him that his daughter by Peribœa would be the most dissolute of her sex, and a disgrace to his family. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il. & Od.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, *Met.*—*Aristot. Hist. anim.* 8.—*Hygin. fab.* 127.—*Aristoph. in Avib.*—*Plin.* 37.

Pēneus, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Pindus, and falling into the Thermean gulf, after a wandering course between mount Ossa and Olympus, through the plains of Tempe. It received its name from Peneus, a son of Oceanus, and Tethys. The Peneus antiently inundated the plains of Thessaly, till an earthquake separated the mountains Ossa and Olympus, and formed the beautiful vale of Tempe, where the waters formerly stagnated. From this circumstance, therefore, it obtained the name of Araxes, *ab ἀραξασω, scindo.* Daphne, the daughter of the Peneus, according to the fables of the mythologists, was changed into a laurel on the banks of this river. This tradition arises from the quantity of laurels which grow near the Peneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.——Also a small river of Peloponnesus.

Penidas, one of Alexander's friends, who went to examine Scythia under pretence of an embassy. *Curt.* 6, c. 6.

Pennīnæ alpes, a certain part of the Alps. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

Pentapŏlis, a town of India.——A part of Africa near Cyrene. It received this name on account of the *five cities* which it contained; Cyrene, Arsinoe, Berenice, Ptolemais or Barce, and Apollonia. *Plin.* 5, c. 5.——Also part of Palestine, containing the five cities of Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus, and Ekron.

Pentelĭcus, a mountain of Attica, where were found quarries of beautiful marble. *Strab.* 9.

Penthesĭlēa, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars. She came to assist Priam in the last years of the Trojan war, and fought against Achilles, by whom she was slain. The hero was so struck with the beauty of Penthesilea, when he stripped her of her arms, that he even shed tears for having too violently sacrificed her to his fury. Thersites laughed at the partiality of the hero, for which ridicule he was instantly killed. Lycophron says, that Achilles slew Thersites because he had put out the eyes of Penthesilea when she was yet alive. The scholiast of Lycophron differs from that opinion, and declares, that it was commonly believed, that Achilles offered violence to the body of Penthesilea when she was dead, and that Thersites was killed because he had reproached the hero of this infamous action, in the presence of all the Greeks. The death of Thersites so offended Diomedes that he dragged the body of Penthesilea out of the camp, and threw it into the Scamander. It is generally supposed, that Achilles was enamoured of the Amazon before he fought with her, and that she had by him a son called Cayster. *Dictys. Cret.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 31.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 495. l. 11, v. 662.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Lycophr. in Cass.* 995, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.

Pentheus, son of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Bœotia. His refusal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the most fatal consequences. He forbad his subjects to pay adoration to this new god; and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus, apprized of the debauchery which attended the solemnity, ordered the god himself, who conducted the religious multitude, to be seized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the prison in which Bacchus had been confined, opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his soldiers to destroy the whole band of the bacchanals. This, however, was not executed, for Bacchus inspired the monarch with the ardent desire of seeing the celebration of the orgies. Accordingly he hid himself in a wood on mount Cithæron, from whence he could see all the ceremonies unperceived. But here his curiosity soon proved fatal, he was descried by the bacchanals, and they all rushed upon him. His mother was the first who attacked him, and her example was instantly followed by her two sisters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces. Euripides introduces Bacchus among his priestesses, when Pentheus was put to death; but Ovid, who relates the whole in the same manner, differs from the Greek poet only in saying, that not Bacchus himself, but one of his priests was present. The tree on which the Bacchanals found Pentheus, was cut down by the Corinthians, by order of the oracle, and with it two statues of the god of wine were made, and placed in the forum. *Hygin.* fab. 184.—*Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 7, 8, & 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 469.—*Paus.* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Euripid. in Bacch.*—*Senec. in Phœnis. & Hipp.*

PENTHĬLUS, a ſon of Oreſtes by Erigone, the daughter of Ægyſthus, who reigned conjointly with his brother Tiſamenus at Argos. He was driven ſome time after from his throne by the Heraclidæ, and he retired to Achaia, and thence to Leſbos, where he planted a colony. *Pauſ.* 4.—*Strab.* 13.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

PENTHĬLUS, a prince of Paphos, who aſſiſted Xerxes with 12 ſhips. He was ſeized by the Greeks, to whom he communicated many important things concerning the ſituation of the Perſians, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 195.

PEPĂRĒTHOS, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean ſea, on the coaſt of Macedonia, about 20 miles in circumference. It abounded in olives, and its wines have always been reckoned excellent. They were not, however, palatable before they were ſeven years old. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 470.—*Liv.* 28, c. 5. l. 31, c. 28.

PEPHNOS, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

PEPHRĒDO, a ſea nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. *Apollod.*

PERÆA, or BERÆA, a country of Judæa, near Egypt. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.——A part of Caria, oppoſite to Rhodes. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.——A colony of the Mityleneans in Æolia. *Liv.* 37, c. 21.

PERASIPPUS, an ambaſſador ſent to Darius by the Lacedæmonians, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

PERCŌPE, a city which aſſiſted Priam during the Trojan war. *Vid.* Percote.

PERCOSIUS, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to diſſuade his two ſons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they ſhould periſh there.

PERCŌTE, a town on the Helleſpont, between Abydos and Lampſacus, near the ſea ſhore. Artaxerxes gave it to Themiſtocles, to maintain his wardrobe. It is ſometimes called Percope. *Herodot.* 1, c. 117.—*Hom.*

PERDICCAS, the fourth king of Macedonia, B. C. 729, was deſcended from Temenus. He encreaſed his dominions by conqueſt, and in the latter part of his life, he ſhewed his ſon Argeus where he wiſhed to be buried, and told him that as long as the bones of his deſcendants and ſucceſſors on the throne of Macedonia were laid in the ſame grave, ſo long would the crown remain in their family. Theſe injunctions were obſerved till the time of Alexander, who was buried out of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7 & 8.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.——Another, king of Macedonia, ſon of Alexander. He reigned during the Peloponneſian war, and aſſiſted the Lacedæmonians againſt Athens. He behaved with great courage on the throne, and died B. C. 413, after a long reign of glory and independence, during which he had ſubdued ſome of his barbarian neighbours.——Another, king of Macedonia, who was ſupported on his throne by Iphicrates the Athenian, againſt the inſtruſions of Pauſanias. He was killed in a war againſt the Illyrians, B. C. 360. *Juſtin.* 7, &c.——One of the friends and favorites of Alexander the Great. At the king's death he wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute, and the ring which he had received from the hand of the dying Alexander, ſeemed in ſome meaſure to favor his pretenſions. The better to ſupport his claims to the throne, he married Cleopatra, the ſiſter of Alexander, and ſtrengthened himſelf by making a league with Eumenes. His ambitious views were eaſily diſcovered by Antigonus, and the reſt of the generals of Alexander, who all wiſhed, like Perdiccas, to ſucceed to the kingdom and honors of the deceaſed monarch. Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, leagued with Antigonus againſt him, and after much bloodſhed on both ſides, Perdiccas was totally ruined, and at laſt aſſaſſinated in his tent in Egypt, by his own officers, about 321 years before the Chriſtian era. Perdiccas had not the prudence and the addreſs which were neceſſary to conciliate the eſteem and gain the attachment of his fellow ſoldiers, and this impropriety of his conduct alienated the heart of his friends, and at laſt proved his deſtruction. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Curt.* 10.—*C. Nep. Eum.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.

PERDIX, a young Athenian, ſon of the ſiſter of Dædalus. He invented the ſaw, and ſeemed to promiſe to become a greater artiſt than had ever been known. His uncle was jealous of his riſing fame, and he threw him down from the top of a tower, and put him to death. Perdix was changed into a bird which bears his name. *Hygin.* fab. 39 & 274.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 220, &c.

PERENNA. *Vid.* Anna.

PERENNIS, a favorite of the emperor Commodus. He is deſcribed by ſome as a virtuous and impartial magiſtrate, while others paint him as a cruel, violent, and oppreſſive tyrant, who committed the greateſt barbarities to enrich himſelf. He was put to death for aſpiring to the empire. *Herodian.*

PEREUS, a ſon of Elatus and Laodice, grandſon of Arcas. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 4.

PERGA, a town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 57.

PERGĂMUS, Pergama, (*plur.*) the citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often uſed for Troy. It was ſituated in the moſt elevated part of the town, on the ſhores of the

the river Scamander. Xerxes mounted to the top of this citadel when he reviewed his troops as he marched to invade Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 43.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 466, &c.

PERGĂMUS, now *Bergamo*, a town of Myſia, on the banks of the Caycus. It was the capital of a celebrated empire called the kingdom of Pergamus, which was founded by Philæterus, an eunuch, whom Lyſimachus, after the battle of Ipſus, had entruſted with the treaſures which he had obtained in the war. Philæterus made himſelf maſter of the treaſures and of Pergamus, in which they were depoſited, B. C. 283, and laid the foundations of an empire, over which he himſelf preſided for 20 years. His ſucceſſors began to reign in the following order: His nephew Eumenes aſcended the throne 263 B. C.; Attalus, 241; Eumenes the ſecond, 197; Attalus Philadelphus, 159; Attalus Philomator, 138, who, B. C. 133, left the Roman people heirs to his kingdom, as he had no children. The right of the Romans, however, was diſputed by an uſurper, who claimed the empire as his own, and Aquilius the Roman general was obliged to conquer the different cities one by one, and to gain their ſubmiſſion by poiſoning the waters which were conveyed to their houſes, till the whole was reduced into the form of a dependent province. The capital of the kingdom of Pergamus was famous for a library of 200,000 volumes, which had been collected by the different monarchs who had reigned there. This noble collection was afterwards tranſported to Egypt by Cleopatra, with the permiſſion of Antony, and it adorned and enriched the Alexandrian library, till it was moſt fatally deſtroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 642. Parchment was firſt invented and made uſe of, at Pergamus, to tranſcribe books, as Ptolemy king of Egypt had forbidden the exportation of papyrus from his kingdom, in order to prevent Eumenes from making a library as valuable and as choice as that of Alexandria. From this circumſtance parchment has been called *charta pergamena*. Galenus the phyſician, and Apollodorus the mythologiſt were born there. Æſculapius was the chief deity of the country. *Plin.* 5 & 15.—*Iſid.* 6, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 29, c. 11. l. 31, c. 46.—*Plin.* 10, c. 21. l. 13, c. 11.——A ſon of Neoptolemus and Andromache, who, as ſome ſuppoſe, founded Pergamus in Aſia. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

PERGE, a town of Pamphylia. *Strab.* 14.

PERGUS, a lake of Sicily near Enna, where Proſerpine was carried away by Pluto. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 386.

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, ſon of Cypſelus. The firſt years of his government were mild and popular, but he ſoon learnt to become oppreſſive, when he had conſulted the tyrant of Sicily about the ſureſt way of reigning. He received no other anſwer but whatever explanation he wiſhed to place on the Sicilian tyrant's having, in the preſence of his meſſenger, plucked in a field, all the ears of corn which ſeemed to tower above the reſt. Periander underſtood the meaning of this anſwer. He immediately ſurrounded himſelf with a numerous guard, and put to death the richeſt and moſt powerful citizens of Corinth. He was not only cruel to his ſubjects, but his family alſo were objects of his vengeance. He committed inceſt with his mother, and put to death his wife Meliſſa, upon falſe accuſation. He alſo baniſhed his ſon Lycophron to the iſland of Corcyra, becauſe the youth pitied the miſerable end of his mother, and deteſted the barbarities of his father. Periander died about 585 years before the Chriſtian era, and by the meanneſs of his flatterers, he was reckoned one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. Though he was tyrannical, yet he patronized the fine arts; he was fond of peace, and he ſhewed himſelf the friend and the protector of genius and of learning. He uſed to ſay, that a man ought ſolemnly to keep his word, but not to heſitate to break it if ever it claſhed with his intereſt. He ſaid alſo, that not only crimes ought to be puniſhed, but alſo every wicked and corrupted thought. *Diog. in vita.—Ariſt.* 5, *Polit.—Pauſ.* 2.——A tyrant of Ambracia, whom ſome rank with the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, and not the tyrant of Corinth.——A man diſtinguiſhed as a phyſician, but contemptible as a poet. *Plut.—Lucan.*

PERIARCHUS, a naval commander of Sparta conquered by Conon. *Diod.*

PERIBŒA, the ſecond wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, was daughter of Hipponous. She became mother of Tydeus. Some ſuppoſe that Œneus debauched her, and afterwards married her. *Hygin.* fab. 69.——A daughter of Alcathous, ſold by her father on ſuſpicion that ſhe was courted by Telamon, ſon of Æacus, king of Ægina. She was carried to Cyprus, where Telamon the founder of Salamis married her, and ſhe became mother of Ajax. She alſo married Theſeus, according to ſome. She is alſo called Eribœa. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 17, & 42.—*Hygin.* 97.——The wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, who educated Œdipus as her own child.——A daughter of Eurymedon, who became mother of Nauſithous by Neptune.——The mother of Penelope, according to ſome authors.

PERI-

Peribomius, a noted debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 16.

Perĭcles, an Athenian of a noble family, ſon of Xanthippus and Agariſte. He was naturally endowed with great powers, which he improved by attending the lectures of Damon, of Zeno, and of Anaxagoras. Under theſe celebrated maſters he became a commander, a ſtateſman, and an orator, and gained the affections of the people by his uncommon addreſs and well directed liberality. When he took a ſhare in the adminiſtration of public affairs, he rendered himſelf popular by oppoſing Cimon, who was the favorite of the nobility, and to remove every obſtacle which ſtood in the way of his ambition, he leſſened the dignity and the power of the court of the Areopagus, whom the people had been taught for ages to reſpect and to venerate. He alſo attacked Cimon, and cauſed him to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm. Thucydides alſo, who had ſucceeded Cimon on his baniſhment, ſhared the ſame fate, and Pericles remained for 15 years the ſole miniſter, and as it may be ſaid the abſolute ſovereign of a republic which always ſhowed itſelf ſo jealous of its liberties, and which diſtruſted ſo much the honeſty of her magiſtrates. In his miniſterial capacity Pericles did not enrich himſelf, but the proſperity of Athens was the object of his adminiſtration. He made war againſt the Lacedæmonians, and reſtored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been illegally deprived of that honorable truſt. He obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemæa, and waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the inhabitants of Samos at the requeſt of his favorite miſtreſs Aſpaſia. The Peloponneſian war was fomented by his ambitious views [*Vid. Peloponneſiacum bellum*], and when he had warmly repreſented the floriſhing ſtate, the opulence, and actual power of his country, the Athenians did not heſitate a moment to undertake a war againſt the moſt powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for 27 years, and which was concluded by the deſtruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The arms of the Athenians were for ſome time crowned with ſucceſs, but an unfortunate expedition raiſed clamors againſt Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their loſſes to him, and to make atonement for their ill ſucceſs, they condemned him to pay 50 talents. This loſs of popular favor by republican caprice, did not ſo much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children, and when the tide of unpopularity was paſſed by, he condeſcended to come into the public aſſembly, and to view with ſecret pride the contrition of his fellow citizens, who univerſally begged his forgiveneſs for the violence which they had offered to his miniſterial character. He was again reſtored to all his honors, and if poſſible inveſted with more power and more authority than before, but the dreadful peſtilence which had diminiſhed the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years before Chriſt, in his 70th year, he fell a ſacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of ſo many of her citizens. Pericles was for 40 years at the head of the adminiſtration, 25 years with others, and 15 alone, and the floriſhing ſtate of the empire during his government gave occaſion to the Athenians publicly to lament his loſs, and venerate his memory. As he was expiring, and ſeemingly ſenſeleſs, his friends that ſtood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the moſt glorious actions of his life, and the victories which he had won, when he ſuddenly interrupted their tears and converſation, by ſaying that in mentioning the exploits that he had atchieved, and which were common to him with all generals, they had forgot to mention a circumſtance which reflected far greater glory upon him as a miniſter, a general, and above all, as a man. It is, ſays he, that not a citizen in Athens has been obliged to put on mourning on my account. The Athenians were ſo pleaſed with his eloquence that they compared it to thunder and lightning, and as to another father of the gods, they gave him the ſirname of Olympian. The poets, his flatterers, ſaid that the goddeſs of perſuaſion, with all her charms and her attraction, dwelt upon his tongue. When he marched at the head of the Athenian armies, Pericles obſerved that he had the command of a free nation that were Greeks, and citizens of Athens. He alſo declared that not only the hand of a magiſtrate, but alſo his eyes and his tongue ſhould be pure and undefiled. Yet great and venerable as this character may appear, we muſt not forget the follies of Pericles. His vicious partiality for the celebrated courtezan Aſpaſia, ſubjected him to the ridicule and the cenſure of his fellow citizens; but if he triumphed over ſatire and malevolent remarks, the Athenians had occaſion to execrate the memory of a man who by his example corrupted the purity and innocence of their morals, and who made licentiouſneſs reſpectable, and the indulgence of every impure deſire the qualification of the ſoldier as well as of the ſenator. Pericles loſt all his legitimate children by the peſtilence, and to call a natural ſon by his own name he was obliged to repeal a law which he had made againſt ſpurious children, and which he had enforced with

great ſeverity. This ſon, called Pericles, became one of the ten generals who ſucceeded Alcibiades in the adminiſtration of affairs, and like his colleagues he was condemned to death by the Athenians, after the unfortunate battle of Arginuſæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Quintil.* 12, c. 9.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3.—*Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 10.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*—*Thucyd.*

Periclymĕnus, a ſon of Neleus, brother to Neſtor, killed by Hercules. He was one of the Argonauts, and had received from Neptune the power of changing himſelf into whatever ſhape he pleaſed. *Apollod.*

Peridia, a Theban woman, whoſe ſon was killed by Turnus in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 515.

Periegētes Dionysius, a poet. *Vid.* Dionyſius.

Perīĕres, a ſon of Æolus, or according to others of Cynortas. *Apollod.*——The charioteer of Menœceus. *Id.*

Perigĕnes, an officer of Ptolemy, &c.

Perigŏne, a woman who had a ſon called Melanippus, by Theſeus. She was daughter of Synnis the famous robber, whom Theſeus killed. She married Deioneus the ſon of Eurytus, by conſent of Theſeus. *Plut.*

Perilāus, an officer in the army of Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 10.——A tyrant of Argos.

Perilēus, a ſon of Icarius and Peribœa.

Perilla, a daughter of Ovid the poet. She was extremely fond of poetry and literature. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, el. 7, v. 1.

Perillus, an ingenious artiſt at Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. This machine was fabricated to put criminals to death by burning them alive, and it was ſuch that their cries were like the roaring of a bull. When Perillus gave it Phalaris, the tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the donor, and cruelly put him to death by lighting a ſlow fire under the belly of the bull. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.—*Ovid. in art. am.* 1, v. 653, *in ib.* 439.——A lawyer and uſurer in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 2, ſat. 3, v. 75.

Perimēde, a daughter of Æolus, who married Achelous.——The wife of Licymnius.——A woman ſkilled in the knowledge of herbs and of enchantments. *Theocrit.* 2.

Perimēla, a daughter of Hippodamas, thrown into the ſea for receiving the addreſſes of the Achelous. She was changed into an iſland in the Ionian ſea, and became one of the Echinades. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 690.

Perinthia, a play of Menander's. *Terent. And. prol.* 9.

Pĕrinthus, a town of Thrace, in the Propontis, antiently ſirnamed *Mygdonica.* It was afterwards called *Heraclea,* in honor of Hercules, and now *Erekli.* *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Liv.* 33, c. 30.

Peripatetĭci, a ſect of philoſophers at Athens, diſciples to Ariſtotle. They received this name from the place where they were taught, called *Peripaton,* in the Lyceum, or becauſe they received the philoſopher's lectures as they *walked* (περιπατουντες). The Peripatetics acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed their *ſummum bonum* not in the pleaſures of paſſive ſenſation, but in the due exerciſe of the moral and intellectual faculties. The habit of this exerciſe, when guided by reaſon, conſtituted the higheſt excellence of man. The philoſopher contended that our own happineſs chiefly depends upon ourſelves, and tho' he did not require in his followers that ſelf-command to which others pretended, yet he allowed a moderate degree of perturbation, as becoming human nature, and he conſidered a certain ſenſibility of paſſion totally neceſſary, as by reſentment we are enabled to repel injuries, and the ſmart which paſt calamities have inflicted, renders us careful to avoid the repetition. *Cic. Acad.* 2, &c.

Periphas, a man who attempted, with Pyrrhus, Priam's palace, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 476.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——One of the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 449.——One of the firſt kings of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to ſome authors.

Periphātus, a robber of Attica, ſon of Vulcan, deſtroyed by Theſeus. He is alſo called Corynetes.

Periphēmus, an antient hero of Greece, to whom Solon ſacrificed at Salamis, by order of the oracle.

Perisades, a people of Illyricum.

Peristhĕnes, a ſon of Ægyptus. *Ap.*

Peritanus, an Arcadian who enjoyed the company of Helen after her elopement with Paris.

Peritas, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whoſe honor the monarch built a city.

Peritonium, a town of Egypt, on the weſtern ſide of the Nile, eſteemed of great importance, as being one of the keys of the country. Antony was defeated there by C. Gallus, the lieutenant of Auguſtus.

Permessus, a river of Bœotia, riſing in mount Helicon, and flowing all round it. It received its name from Permeſſus the father of a nymph called Aganippe, who alſo gave her name to one of the fountains of Helicon. The river Permeſſus, as we

as the fountain Aganippe, were sacred to the Muses. *Strab.* 8.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8.

PERO, or PERONE, a daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos, by Chloris. She married Bias son of Amythaon, because he had, according to her father's desire, recovered some oxen which Hercules had stolen away. *Homer. Od.* 12.—*Propert.* 2, el. 2, v. 17.—*Paus.* 4, c. 36.——A daughter of Cimon, remarkable for her filial affection. When her father had been sent to prison, where his judges had condemned him to starve, she supported his life by giving him the milk of her breasts, as to her own child. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.

PEROE, a fountain of Bœotia, called after Peroe, a daughter of the Asopus. *Paus.* 9, c. 4.

PEROLA, a Roman who meditated the death of Hannibal in Italy. His father Pacuvius dissuaded him from assassinating the Carthaginian general.

PERPENNA, M. a Roman who conquered Aristonicus in Asia, and took him prisoner. He died B. C. 130.——Another who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and opposed Pompey. He was defeated by Metellus, and some time after he had the meanness to assassinate Sertorius, whom he had invited to his house. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.—A Greek who obtained the consulship at Rome. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.

PERPERĒNE, a place of Phrygia, where, as some suppose, Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus. *Strab.* 5.

PERRANTHES, a hill of Epirus, near Ambracia. *Liv.* 38, c. 4.

PERRHÆBIA, a part of Thessaly, situate on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe. The inhabitants were driven from their possessions by the Lapithæ, and retired into Ætolia, where part of the country received the name of *Perrhæbia*. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 33.—*Strab.* 9.—*Liv.* 33, c. 34. l. 39, c. 34.

PERSA, or PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Æetes, Circe, and Pasiphae, by Apollo. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3.

PERSÆ, the inhabitants of Persia. *Vid.* Persia.

PERSÆUS, a philosopher intimate with Antigonus, by whom he was appointed over the Acrocorinth. He flourished B. C. 274. *Diog. Laert. in Zenon.*

PERSĒE, a fountain near Mycenæ, in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 16.

PERSĒIS, one of the Oceanides.——A patronymic of Hecate as daughter of Perses. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 69.

PERSĔPHŎNE, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine. [*Vid. Proserpina.*]——The mother of Amphion by Jasus.

PERSĔPŎLIS, a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conquest of Darius. The reason of this is unknown. Diodorus says that the sight of about 800 Greeks, whom the Persians had shamefully mutilated, so irritated Alexander that he resolved to punish the barbarity of the inhabitants of Persepolis, and of the neighbouring country, by permitting his soldiers to plunder their capital. Others suppose that Alexander set it on fire at the instigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, when he had passed the day in drinking, and in riot and debauchery. The ruins of Persepolis, now *Estakar*, or *Tehel-minar*, still astonish the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence. *Curt.* 5, c. 7.—*Diod.* 17, *&c.*—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.* 11, c. 14.

PERSES, a son of Perseus and Andromeda. From him the Persians, who were originally called *Cephenes*, received their name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A king of Macedonia. *Vid.* Perseus.

PERSEUS a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. As Acrisius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower to prevent her becoming a mother, because he was to perish, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's son, Perseus was no sooner born (*Vid. Danae*) than he was thrown into the sea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acrisius were frustrated; the slender boat which carried Danae and her son was driven by the winds upon the coasts of the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fisherman called Dictys, and carried to Polydectes the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perseus was entrusted to the care of the priests of Minerva's temple. His rising genius and manly courage, however, soon displeased Polydectes, and the monarch, who wished to offer violence to Danae, feared the resentment of her son. Yet Polydectes resolved to remove every obstacle. He invited all his friends to a sumptuous entertainment, and it was requisite that all such as came, should present the monarch with a beautiful horse. Perseus was in the number of the invited, and the more particularly so, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the present which he expected from all the rest. Nevertheless Perseus, who wished not to appear inferior to the others in magnificence, told the king that as he could not give him a horse, he would bring him the head of Medusa, the

only one of the Gorgons who was ſubject to mortality. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as it would remove Perſeus from Seriphos, and on account of its ſeeming impoſſibility, the attempt might perhaps end in his ruin. But the innocence of Perſeus was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, which had the wonderful power of making its bearer inviſible; Minerva gave him her buckler, which was as reſplendent as glaſs; and he received from Mercury wings and the talaria, with a ſhort dagger made of diamonds, and called *harpe*. According to ſome it was from Vulcan, and not from Mercury, that he received the *harpe*, which was in form like a ſcythe. With theſe arms Perſeus began his expedition, and traverſed the air, conducted by the goddeſs Minerva. He went to the Graiæ, the ſiſters of the Gorgons, who, according to the poets, had wings like the Gorgons, but only one eye and one tooth between them all, of which they made uſe of, each in her turn. They were three in number, according to Æſchylus and Apollodorus; or only two, according to Ovid and Heſiod. With Pluto's helmet, which rendered him inviſible, Perſeus was enabled to ſteal their eye and their tooth while they were aſleep, and he returned them only when they had informed him where their ſiſters the Gorgons reſided. When he had received every neceſſary information, Perſeus flew to the habitation of the Gorgons, which was ſituate beyond the weſtern ocean, according to Heſiod and Apollodorus; or in Libya according to Ovid and Lucan; or in the deſarts of Aſiatic Scythia, according to Æſchylus, he found theſe monſters aſleep, and as he knew that if he fixed his eyes upon them, he ſhould be inſtantly changed into a ſtone, he continually looked on his ſhield, which reflected all the objects as clearly as the beſt of glaſſes. He approached them, and with a courage which the goddeſs Minerva ſupported, he cut off Meduſa's head with one blow. The noiſe awoke the two immortal ſiſters, but Pluto's helmet rendered Perſeus inviſible, and the attempts of the Gorgons to revenge Meduſa's death proved fruitleſs, the conqueror made his way through the air, and from the blood which dropped from Meduſa's head ſprang all thoſe innumerable ſerpents which have ever ſince infeſted the ſandy deſerts of Libya. Chryſaor alſo, with his golden ſword, ſprung from theſe drops of blood, as well as the horſe Pegaſus, which immediately flew through the air, and ſtopped on mount Helicon, where he became the favorite of the Muſes. Mean time Perſeus had continued his journey acroſs the deſerts of Libya, but the approach of night obliged him to alight in the territories of Atlas, king of Mauritania. He went to the monarch's palace, where he hoped to find a kind reception by announcing himſelf as the ſon of Jupiter, but in this he was diſappointed. Atlas recollected that, according to an antient oracle, his gardens were to be robbed of their fruit by one of the ſons of Jupiter, and therefore he not only refuſed Perſeus the hoſpitality he demanded, but he even offered violence to his perſon. Perſeus finding himſelf inferior to his powerful enemy, ſhowed him Meduſa's head, and inſtantly Atlas was changed into a large mountain which bore the ſame name in the deſerts of Africa. On the morrow Perſeus continued his flight, and as he paſſed acroſs the territories of Libya, he diſcovered, on the coaſts of Æthiopia, the naked Andromeda, expoſed to a ſea monſter. He was ſtruck at the ſight, and offered her father Cepheus to deliver her from inſtant death if he obtained her in marriage as a reward of his labors. Cepheus conſented, and immediately Perſeus raiſing himſelf in the air, flew towards the monſter, which was advancing to devour Andromeda, and he plunged his dagger in his right ſhoulder, and deſtroyed it. This happy event was attended with the greateſt rejoicings. Perſeus raiſed three altars to Mercury, Jupiter, and Pallas, and after he had offered the ſacrifice of a calf, a bullock, and a heifer, the nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt feſtivity. The univerſal joy, however, was ſoon diſturbed. Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, entered the palace with a number of armed men, and attempted to carry away the bride, whom he had courted and admired long before the arrival of Perſeus. The father and mother of Andromeda interfered, but in vain; a bloody battle enſued, and Perſeus muſt have fallen a victim to the rage of Phineus, had not he defended himſelf at laſt with the ſame arms which proved fatal to Atlas. He ſhewed the Gorgon's head to his adverſaries, and they were inſtantly turned to ſtone, each in the poſture and attitude in which he then ſtood. The friends of Cepheus, and ſuch as ſupported Perſeus, ſhared not the fate of Phineus, as the hero had previouſly warned them of the power of Meduſa's head, and of the ſervices which he received from it. Soon after this memorable adventure Perſeus retired to Seriphos, at the very moment that his mother, Danae, fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid the purſuit of Polydectes, who attempted to offer her violence. Dictys, who had ſaved her from the ſea, and who as ſome ſay was the brother of Polydectes, defended her againſt

againſt the attempts of her enemies, and therefore Perſeus, ſenſible of his merit and of his humanity, placed him on the throne of Seriphos, after he had with Meduſa's head turned into ſtones the wicked Polydectes, and the officers who were the aſſociates of his guilt. He afterwards reſtored to Mercury his talaria and his wings, to Pluto his helmet, to Vulcan his ſword, and to Minerva her ſhield; but as he was more particularly indebted to the goddeſs of wiſdom for her aſſiſtance and protection, he placed the Gorgon's head on her ſhield, or rather, according to the more received opinion, on her ægis. After he had finiſhed theſe celebrated exploits, Perſeus expreſſed a wiſh to return to his native country, and accordingly he embarked for the Peloponneſus, with his mother and Andromeda. When he reached the Peloponneſian coaſts he was informed that Teutamias, king of Lariſſa, was then celebrating funeral games in honor of his father. This intelligence drew him to Lariſſa to ſignalize himſelf in throwing the quoit, of which, according to ſome, he was the inventor. But here he was attended by an evil fate, and had the misfortune to kill a man with a quoit which he had thrown in the air. This was no other than his grandfather Acriſius, who, on the firſt intelligence that his grandſon had reached the Peloponneſus, fled from his kingdom of Argos to the court of his friend and ally Teutamias, to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle which had obliged him to treat his daughter with ſo much barbarity. Some ſuppoſe with Pauſanias, that Acriſius had gone to Lariſſa to be reconciled to his grandſon, whoſe fame had been ſpread in every city of Greece; and Ovid maintains that the grandfather was under the ſtrongeſt obligations to his ſon-in-law, as thro' him he had received his kingdom, from which he had been forcibly driven by the ſons of his brother Prœtus. This unfortunate murder greatly depreſſed the ſpirits of Perſeus: by the death of Acriſius he was entitled to the throne of Argos, but he refuſed to reign there; and to remove himſelf from a place which reminded him of the parricide he had unfortunately committed, he exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coaſt of Argolis, where Megapenthes the ſon of Prœtus then reigned. When he had finally ſettled in this part of the Peloponneſus, he determined to lay the foundations of a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, becauſe the pommel of his ſword, called by the Greeks *myces*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is univerſally agreed that he received divine honors like the reſt of the antient heroes. He had ſtatues at Mycenæ, and in the iſland of Seriphos, and the Athenians raiſed him a temple, in which they conſecrated an altar in honor of Dictys, who had treated Danae and her infant ſon with ſo much paternal tenderneſs. The Egyptians alſo paid particular honor to his memory, and aſſerted that he often appeared among them wearing ſhoes two cubits long, which was always interpreted as a ſign of fertility. Perſeus had by Andromeda, Alceus, Sthenelus, Neſtor, Electryon, and Gorgophone, and after death, according to ſome mythologiſts, he became a conſtellation in the heavens. *Herodot.* 2, c. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16 & 18. l. 3, c. 17, &c.—*Apollon. Arg.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 16. l. 5, fab. 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 668.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Heſiod. Theog. & Scut. Herc.*—*Pind. Pyth.* 7, & *Olymp.* 3.—*Ital.* 9.—*Propert.* 2.—*Athen.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Tzetz. in Lycoph.* 17.——A ſon of Neſtor and Anaxibia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A writer who publiſhed a treatiſe on the republic of Sparta.——A philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno. *Vid.* Perſæus.

PERSEUS, or PERSES, a ſon of Philip king of Macedonia. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf like his father, by his enmity to the Romans, and when he had made ſufficient preparations, he declared war againſt them. His operations, however, were ſlow and injudicious, he wanted courage and reſolution, and though he at firſt obtained ſome advantages over the Roman armies, yet his avarice and his timidity proved deſtructive to his cauſe. When Paulus was appointed to the command of the Roman armies in Macedonia, Perſeus ſhewed his inferiority by his imprudent encampments, and when he had at laſt yielded to the advice of his officers, who recommended a general engagement, and drawn up his forces near the walls of Pydna, B. C. 168, he was the firſt who ruined his own cauſe, and by flying as ſoon as the battle was begun, he left the enemy maſters of the field. From Pydna, Perſeus fled to Samothrace, but he was ſoon diſcovered in his obſcure retreat, and brought into the preſence of the Roman conqueror, where the meanneſs of his behaviour expoſed him to ridicule, and not to mercy. He was carried to Rome, and dragged along the ſtreets of the city to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. His family were alſo expoſed to the ſight of the Roman populace, who ſhed tears on viewing in their ſtreets, dragged like a ſlave, a monarch who had once defeated their armies, and ſpread alarm all over Italy, by the greatneſs of his military preparations, and by his bold undertakings. Perſeus died in priſon, or according to ſome, he was put to a ſhameful

death the first year of his captivity. He had two sons, Philip and Alexander, and one daughter whose name is not known. Alexander the younger of these was hired to a Roman carpenter, and led the greatest part of his life in obscurity, till his ingenuity raised him to notice. He was afterwards made secretary to the senate. *Liv.* 40, &c.—*Justin.* 33, c. 1, &c.—*Plut. in Paulo.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Propert.* 4. *el.* 12, v. 39.

PERSIA, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which in its antient state extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia above 2000 miles. As a province, Persia was but small, and according to the description of Ptolemy, it was bounded on the north by Media, west by Susiana, south by the Persian gulph, and east by Carmania. The empire of Persia, or the Persian monarchy, was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Christian era, and under the succeeding monarchs it became one of the most considerable and powerful kingdoms of the earth. The kings of Persia began to reign in the following order: Cyrus, B. C. 559: Cambyses 529; and after the usurpation of Smerdis for 7 months, Darius 521: Xerxes the Great 485: Artabanus 7 months, and Artaxerxes Longimanus 464: Xerxes II. 425: Sogdianus 7 months, 424: Darius II. or Nothus 423: Artaxerxes II. or Memnon 404: Artaxerxes III. or Ochus, 358: Arses or Arogus 337, and Darius III. or Codomanus, 335, who was conquered by Alexander the Great 331. The destruction of the Persian monarchy by the Macedonians was easily effected, and from that time Persia became tributary to the Greeks. After the death of Alexander, when the Macedonian empire was divided among the officers of the deceased conqueror, Seleucus Nicanor made himself master of the Persian provinces, till the revolt of the Parthians introduced new revolutions in the east. Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to the Parthians for near 500 years. After this the sovereignty was again placed into the hands of the Persians, by the revolt of Artaxerxes, a common soldier, A. D. 229, who became the founder of the second Persian monarchy, which proved so inimical to the power of the Roman emperors. In their national character, the Persians were warlike, they were early taught to ride, and to handle the bow, and by the manly exercises of hunting, they were inured to bear the toils and fatigues of a military life. Their national valor, however, soon degenerated, and their want of employment at home soon rendered them unfit for war. In the reign of Xerxes, when the empire of Persia was in its most flourishing state, a small number of Greeks were enabled repeatedly to repel for three successive days, an almost innumerable army. This celebrated action, which happened at Thermopylæ, shews in a strong light the superiority of the Grecian soldiers over the Persians, and the battles that before, and a short time after, were fought between the two nations at Marathon, Salamis, Platæa and Mycale, are again an incontestible proof that these Asiatics had more reliance upon their numbers and upon the splendor and richness of their arms, than upon the valor and the discipline of their troops. Their custom, too prevalent among eastern nations, of introducing luxury into the camp, proved also in some measure destructive to their military reputation, and the view which the antients give us of the army of Xerxes, of his cooks, stage-dancers, concubines, musicians, and perfumers, is no very favorable sign of the sagacity of a monarch, who, by his nod, could command millions of men to flock to his standard. In their religion the Persians were very superstitious, they paid the greatest veneration to the sun, the moon, and the stars, and they offered sacrifices to fire, but the supreme deity was never represented by statues among them. They permitted polygamy, and it was no incest among them to marry a sister, or a mother. In their punishments they were extremely severe, even to barbarity. The monarch always appeared with the greatest pomp and dignity; his person was attended by a guard of 15,000 men, and he had besides, a body of 10,000 chosen horsemen, called *immortal*. He stiled himself, like the rest of the eastern monarchs, the King of kings, as expressive of his greatness and his power. The Persians were formerly called *Cephenes*, *Achæmenians*, and *Artæi*, and they are often confounded with the Parthians by the antient poets. They received the name of Persians from Perses the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who is supposed to have settled among them. Persepolis was the capital of the country. *Curt.* 4, &c.—*Plut. in Artax. Alex. &c.*—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 2, 15.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.*—*Herodot.* 1, c, 125, &c. *Apollod.* 2.—*Marcel.* 23.

PERSICUM MARE, or Persicus Sinus, a part of the Indian ocean on the coast of Persia and Arabia, now called the Gulf of *Balgora*.

PERSIS, a province of Persia bounded by

by Media, Carmania, Suſiana, and the Perſian gulf. It is often taken for Perſia itſelf.

Aulus Persius Flaccus, a Latin poet of Volaterræ. He was of an equeſtrian family, and he made himſelf known by his intimacy with the moſt illuſtrious Romans of the age. The early part of his life was ſpent in his native town, and at the age of ſixteen he was removed to Rome, where he ſtudied philoſophy under Cornutus the celebrated Stoic. He alſo received the inſtructions of Palemon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorican. Naturally of a mild diſpoſition, his character was unimpeached, his modeſty remarkable, and his benevolence univerſally admired. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſatyrical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the ſubject of his poems. He did not even ſpare Nero, and the more effectually to expoſe the emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his ſatires ſome of his verſes. The *torva mimalloneis implerunt cornua bombis*, with the three following verſes, are Nero's, according to ſome. But though he was ſo ſevere upon the vicious and ignorant, he did not forget his friendſhip for Cornutus, and he ſhowed his regard for his character and abilities by making mention of his name with great propriety in his ſatires. It was by the advice of his learned preceptor that he corrected one of his poems in which he had compared Nero to Midas, and at his repreſentation he altered the words *Auriculas aſini Mida rex habet*, into *Auriculas aſini quis non habet?* Perſius died in the 30th year of his age, A. D. 62, and left all his books, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred volumes, and a large ſum of money, to his preceptor, but Cornutus only accepted the books, and returned the money to the ſiſters and friends of the deceaſed. The ſatires of Perſius are ſix in number, blamed by ſome for obſcurity of ſtyle and of language. But tho' they may appear almoſt unintelligible to ſome, it ought to be remembered that they were read with pleaſure and with avidity by his contemporaries, and that the only difficulties which now appear to the moderns, ariſe from their not knowing the various characters which they deſcribed, the vices which they laſhed, and the errors which they cenſured. The ſatires of Perſius are generally printed with thoſe of Juvenal, the beſt editions of which will be found to be Hennin. 4to L. Bat. 1695, and Hawkey, 12mo. Dublin 1746. The beſt edition of Perſius, ſeparate, is that of Meric Caſaubon, 12mo. Lond. 1647.—A man whoſe quarrel with Rupilius, is mentioned in a ridiculous manner by Horat. *Sat.* 7. He is called *Hybrida*, as being ſon of a Greek by a Roman woman.

Pertinax, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was deſcended from an obſcure family, and, like his father, who was either a ſlave or the ſon of a manumitted ſlave, he for ſome time followed the mean employment of drying wood and making charcoal. His indigence, however, did not prevent him from receiving a liberal education, and indeed he was for ſome time employed in teaching a number of pupils the Greek and the Roman languages in Etruria. He left this laborious profeſſion for a military life, and by his valor and intrepidity he gradually roſe to offices of the higheſt truſt in the army, and was made conſul by M. Aurelius for his eminent ſervices. He was afterwards entruſted with the government of Mœſia, and at laſt he preſided over the city of Rome as governor. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was univerſally ſelected to ſucceed to the imperial throne, and his refuſal, and the plea of old age and encreaſing infirmities, did not prevent his being ſaluted emperor and Auguſtus. He acquieſced with reluctance, but his mildneſs, his economy, and the popularity of his adminiſtration, convinced the ſenate and the people of the prudence and the juſtice of their choice. He forbad his name to be inſcribed on ſuch places or eſtates as were part of the imperial domain, and exclaimed that they belonged not to him but to the public. He melted all the ſilver ſtatues which had been raiſed to his vicious predeceſſor, and he expoſed to public ſale, all his concubines, his horſes, his arms, and all the inſtruments of his pleaſure and extravagance. With the money raiſed from theſe he enriched the empire, and was enabled to aboliſh all the taxes which Commodus had laid on the rivers, ports, and highways, through the empire. This patriotic adminiſtration gained him the affection of the worthieſt and moſt diſcerning of his ſubjects, but the extravagant and luxurious raiſed their clamors againſt him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that diſcipline which was ſo neceſſary to preſerve the peace and tranquillity of Rome, the flames of rebellion were kindled, and the minds of the ſoldiers totally alienated. Pertinax was apprized of this mutiny, but he refuſed to fly at the hour of danger. He ſcorned the advice of his friends who wiſhed him to withdraw from the impending ſtorm, and he unexpectedly appeared before the ſeditious pretorians, and without

fear or concern, boldly aſked them whether they who were bound to defend the perſon of their prince and emperor, were come to betray him and to ſhed his blood. His undaunted aſſurance and his intrepidity would have had the deſired effect, and the ſoldiers had already begun to retire, when one of the moſt ſeditious advanced and darted his javelin at the emperor's breaſt, exclaiming, *the ſoldiers ſend you this.* The reſt immediately followed the example, and Pertinax muffling up his head, and calling upon Jupiter to avenge his death, remained unmoved, and was inſtantly diſpatched. His head was cut off and carried upon the point of a ſpear as in triumph to the camp. This happened on the 28th of March, A.D. 193. Pertinax reigned only 87 days, and his death was the more univerſally lamented as it proceeded from a ſeditious tumult, and robbed the Roman empire of a wiſe, virtuous, and benevolent emperor. *Dio.—Herodian.——Capitol.*

PERŬSIA, now *Perugia*, an antient town of Etruria on the Tyber, built by Ocnus. L. Antonius was beſieged there by Auguſtus and obliged to ſurrender. *Strab.* 5. —*Lucan* 1, v. 41.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 74.—*Liv.* 9, c. 37. l. 10, c. 30 & 37.

PESCENNIUS. *Vid.* Niger.——A man intimate with Cicero.

PESSĪNUS *(untis,)* a town of Phrygia where Atys, as ſome ſuppoſe, was buried. It is particularly famous for a temple and a ſtatue of the goddeſs Cybele, who was from thence called *Peſſinuntia. Strab.* 12.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.—*Liv.* 29, c. 10 & 11.

PETĂLIA, a town of Eubœa.

PETĂLUS, a man killed by Perſeus at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 115.

PETELIA, a town. *Vid.* Petilia.

PETELĪNUS LACUS, a lake near one of the gates of Rome. *Liv.* 6, c. 20.

PETEON, a town of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

PETEUS, a ſon of Orneus, and grandſon of Erechtheus. He reigned in Attica, and became father of Mneſtheus who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war. He is repreſented by ſome of the antients as a monſter, half a man and half a beaſt. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 35.

PETILIA, now *Strongoli*, a town of Magna Græcia, the capital of Lucania, built or perhaps only repaired by Philoctetes, who, after his return from the Trojan war, left his country Melibœa, becauſe his ſubjects had revolted. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 23, c. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 402.—*Strab.* 6.

PETILIA LEX was enacted by Petilius the tribune, to make an enquiry and to know how much money had been obtained from the conqueſts over king Antiochus.

PETILII, two tribunes who accuſed Scipio Africanus of extortion. He was acquitted.

PETĪLIUS, a prætor who perſuaded the people of Rome to burn the books which had been found in Numa's tomb, about 400 years after his death. His advice was followed. *Plut. in Num.*——A plebeian decemvir, &c.——A governor of the capitol who ſtole away the treaſures intruſted to his care. He was accuſed, but, tho' guilty, he was acquitted as being the friend of Auguſtus. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 94.

PETOSĪRIS, a celebrated mathematician of Egypt. *Juv.* 6, v. 580.

PETRA, the capital town of Arabia Petræa. *Strab.* 16.——A town of Sicily, near Hybla, whoſe inhabitants are called *Petrini & Petrenſes.*——A town of Thrace. *Liv.* 40, c. 22.——Another of Pieria in Macedonia. *Liv.* 39, c. 26.—*Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 39.——An elevated place near Dyrrhachium. *Lucan.* 6, v. 16 & 70.—*Cæſ. Civ.* 3, c. 42.——Another in Elis.——Another near Corinth.

PETRÆA, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Th.*——A part of Arabia, which has Syria at the eaſt, Egypt on the weſt, Paleſtine on the north, and Arabia Felix at the ſouth. This part of Arabia was rocky, whence it has received its name. It was for the moſt part alſo covered with barren ſands, and was interſperſed with ſome fruitful ſpots. Its capital was called Petra.

PETREIUS, a Roman ſoldier who killed his tribune during the Cimbrian wars, becauſe he heſitated to attack the enemy. He was rewarded for his valor with a crown of graſs. *Plin.* 22, c. 6.——A lieutenant of C. Antonius who defeated the troops of Catiline. He took the part of Pompey againſt Julius Cæſar. When Cæſar had been victorious in every part of the world, Petreius, who had retired into Africa, atrempted to deſtroy himſelf by fighting with his friend king Juba in ſingle combat. Juba was killed firſt, and Petreius obliged one of his ſlaves to run him through. *Salluſt. Catil.* —*Appian.*—*Cæſ.* 1, *Civ.*——A centurion in Cæſar's army in Gaul, &c. Some read Petronius.

PETRĪNUM, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 5, v. 5.

PETROCORII, the inhabitants of the modern town of Perigord in France. *Cæſ.* 7, *B. G.* c. 75.

PETRŌNIA, the wife of Vitellius. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 64.

PETRŌNIUS, a governor of Egypt appointed to ſucceed Gallus. He behaved with great humanity to the Jews, and made war

war againſt Candace queen of Æthiopia. *Strab.* 17.——A favorite of Nero, put to death by Galba.—A governor of Britain.—A tribune killed in Parthia with Craſſus.—A man baniſhed by Nero to the Cyclades, when Piſo's conſpiracy was diſcovered. *Tacit. An.* 15.——A governor of Britain in Nero's reign. He was put to death by Galba's orders.——Maximus, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Maximus.——Arbiter, a favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the miniſters and aſſociates of all his pleaſures and his debauchery. He was naturally fond of pleaſure and effeminate, and he paſſed his whole nights in revels and the days in ſleep. He indulged himſelf in all the delights and gaieties of life, but though he was the moſt voluptuous of the age, yet he moderated his pleaſures, and wiſhed to appear curious and refined in luxury and extravagance. Whatever he did ſeemed to be performed with an air of unconcern and negligence, he was affable in his behaviour, and his witticiſms and ſatirical remarks appeared artleſs and natural. He was appointed proconſul of Bithynia, and afterwards he was rewarded with the conſulſhip, in both of which honorable employments he behaved with all the dignity which became one of the ſucceſſors of a Brutus or a Scipio. With his office he laid down his artificial gravity, and gave himſelf up to the purſuit of pleaſure, the emperor became more attached to him, and ſeemed fonder of his company, but he did not long enjoy the imperial favors. Tigellinus, likewiſe one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accuſed him of conſpiring againſt the emperor's life. The accuſation was credited, and Petronius immediately reſolved to withdraw himſelf from Nero's puniſhments by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented, A. D. 66. Petronius ordered his veins to be opened, but without the eagerneſs of terminating his agonies he had them cloſed at invervals. Some time after they were opened, and as if he wiſhed to die in the ſame careleſs and unconcerned manner as he had lived, he paſſed his time in diſcourſing with his friends upon trifles, and liſtened with the greateſt avidity to love verſes, amuſing ſtories, or laughable epigrams. Sometimes he manumitted his ſlaves or puniſhed them with ſtripes. In this ludicrous manner he ſpent his laſt moments till nature was exhauſted, and before he expired he wrote an epiſtle to the emperor, in which he had deſcribed with a maſterly hand his nocturnal extravagances, and the daily impurities of his actions. This letter was carefully ſealed, and after he had conveyed it privately to the emperor, Petronius broke his ſignet, that it might not after his death become a ſnare to the innocent. Petronius diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings as well as by his luxury and voluptuouſneſs. He is the author of many elegant but obſcene compoſitions ſtill extant, among which is a poem on the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, ſuperior in ſome reſpects to the Pharſalia of Lucan. There is alſo the feaſt of *Trimalcion*, in which he paints with too much licentiouſneſs, the pleaſures and the debaucheries of a corrupted court and of an extravagant monarch—reflections on the inſtability of human life——a poem on the vanity of dreams—another on the education of the Roman youth—two treatiſes, &c. The beſt editions of Petronius are thoſe of Burman, 4to. Utr. 1709, and Reineſius, 8vo. 1731.

Pettius, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed his eleventh epode.

Peuce, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Danube. The inhabitants are called *Peucæ*, and *Peucini*. *Strab.* 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 202.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Peucestes, a Macedonian ſet over Egypt by Alexander. He received Perſia at the general diviſion of the Macedonian empire at the king's death. He behaved with great cowardice after he had joined himſelf to Eumenes. *C. Nep. in Eum.*—*Plut.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 8.——An iſland which was viſited by the Argonauts at their return from the conqueſt of the golden fleece.

Peucĕtia, a part of Italy near Campania, called alſo *Meſapia* and *Calabria*. It received its name from Peucetus the ſon of Lycaon of Arcadia. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 513.

Peucīni, a nation of Germany, called alſo *Baſternæ*. *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.

Peucolāus, an officer who conſpired with Dymnus againſt Alexander's life. *Curt.* 6.——Another, ſet over Sogdiana. *Id.* 7.

Pexodōrus, a governor of Caria, who offered to give his daughter in marriage to Aridæus the illegitimate ſon of Philip. *Plut.*

Phacium, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13. l. 36, c. 13.

Phacusa, a town of Egypt, on the eaſtern mouth of the Nile.

Phæa, a celebrated ſow which infeſted the neighbourhood of Cromyon. It was deſtroyed by Theſeus as he was travelling from Trœzene to Athens to make himſelf known to his father. Some ſuppoſed that the boar of Calydon ſprang from this ſow. Phæa, according to ſome authors, was no other than a woman who proſtituted herſelf

to ſtrangers, whom ſhe murdered, and afterwards plundered. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Strab.* 8.

PHÆĀCIA, an iſland of the Ionian ſea, near the coaſt of Epirus, anciently called *Scheria*, and afterwards *Corcyra*. The inhabitants, called *Phæaces*, were a luxurious and diſſolute people, from which reaſon a glutton was generally ſtigmatized by the epithet of *Phæax*. When Ulyſſes was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Phæacia, Alcinous was then king of the iſland, whoſe gardens have been greatly celebrated. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 15, v. 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 719.—*Strab.* 6 & 7.—*Propert.* 3, el. 2, v. 13.

PHÆAX, an inhabitant of the iſland of Phæacia. *Vid.* Phæacia.——A man who ſailed with Theſeus to Crete.——An Athenian who oppoſed Alcibiades in his adminiſtration.

PHÆCASIA, one of the Sporades in the Ægean. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

PHÆDĪMUS, one of Niobe's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A Macedonian general who betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus.——A celebated courier of Greece. *Stat.* 6.

PHÆDON, an Athenian put to death by the 30 tyrants. His daughters, to eſcape the oppreſſors and preſerve their chaſtity, threw themſelves together into a well.——A diſciple of Socrates. He had been ſeized by pirates in his younger days, and the philoſopher, who ſeemed to diſcover ſomething uncommon and promiſing in his countenance, bought his liberty for a ſum of money, and ever after eſteemed him. Phædon, after the death of Socrates, returned to Elis his native country, where he founded a ſect of philoſophers called *Elean*. The name of Phædon is affixed to one of the dialogues of Plato. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, c. 11.—*Diog.*——An archon at Athens, when the Athenians were directed by the oracle to remove the bones of Theſeus to Attica. *Plut. in Theſ.*

PHÆDRA, a daughter of Minos and Paſiphae, who married Theſeus, by whom ſhe became mother of Acamas and Demophoon. They had already lived for ſome time in conjugal felicity, when Venus, who hated all the deſcendants of Apollo, becauſe that god had diſcovered her amours with Mars, inſpired Phædra with an unconquerable paſſion for Hippolytus the ſon of Theſeus, by the amazon Hippolyte. This ſhameful paſſion Phædra long attempted to ſtifle, but in vain; and therefore, in the abſence of Theſeus, ſhe addreſſed Hippolytus with all the impatience of a deſponding lover. Hippolytus rejected her with horror and diſdain; but Phædra, incenſed on account of the reception ſhe had met, reſolved to puniſh his coldneſs and refuſal. At the return of Theſeus ſhe accuſed Hippolytus of attempts upon her virtue. The credulous father liſtened to the accuſation, and without hearing the defence of Hippolytus, he baniſhed him from his kingdom, and implored Neptune, who had promiſed to grant three of his requeſts, to puniſh him in ſome exemplary manner. As Hippolytus fled from Athens, his horſes were ſuddenly terrified by a huge ſea-monſter, which Neptune had ſent on the ſhore. He was dragged through precipices and over rocks, and he was trampled under the feet of his horſes, and cruſhed under the wheels of his chariot. When the tragical end of Hippolytus was known at Athens, Phædra confeſſed her crime, and hung herſelf in deſpair, unable to ſurvive one whoſe death her wickedneſs and guilt had occaſioned. The death of Hippolytus, and the infamous paſſion of Phædra, are the ſubject of one of the tragedies of Euripides and of Seneca. Phædra was buried at Trœzene, where her tomb was ſtill ſeen in the age of the geographer Pauſanias, near the temple of Venus, which ſhe had built to render the goddeſs favorable to her inceſtuous paſſion. There was near her tomb a myrtle, whoſe leaves were all full of ſmall holes, and it was reported, that Phædra had done this with a hair pin, when the vehemence of her paſſion had rendered her melancholy and almoſt deſperate. She was repreſented in a painting in Apollo's temple at Delphi, as ſuſpended in the air, while her ſiſter Ariadne ſtood near to her, and fixed her eyes upon her. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 22. l. 2, c. 32.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 47, & 243.—*Eurip. Senec. & in Hippol.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4.

PHÆDRIA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHÆDRUS, one of the diſciples of Socrates. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.——An Epicurean philoſopher.——A Thracian, who became one of the freed men of the emperor Auguſtus. He tranſlated into iambic verſes, the fables of Æſop, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. They are divided into five books, valuable for their preciſion, purity, elegance, and ſimplicity. They remained long buried in oblivion, till they were diſcovered in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims, and publiſhed by Peter Pithou, a Frenchman, at the end of the 16th century. Phædrus was for ſome time perſecuted by Sejanus, becauſe this corrupt miniſter believed that he was ſatiriſed and abuſed in the encomiums which the poet every where pays to virtue. The beſt editions of Phædrus, are thoſe of Burman, 4to. Leyd. 1727. Hoogſtraten, 4to. Amſt. 1701, and Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754.

PHÆDŸMA,

PHÆDŸMA, a daughter of Otanes, who firſt diſcovered that Smerdis, who had aſcended the throne of Perſia at the death of Cambyſes, was an impoſtor. *Herodot.* 3, c. 69.

PHÆMONŌE, a prieſteſs of Apollo.

PHÆNARĒTE, the mother of the philoſopher Socrates. She was a midwife by profeſſion.

PHÆNIAS, a peripatetic philoſopher, diſciple of Ariſtotle. He wrote an hiſtory of tyrants. *Diog. Laert.*

PHÆNNA, one of the Graces worſhipped at Sparta. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

PHÆNNIS, a famous propheteſs in the age of Antiochus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.

PHÆSANA, a town of Arcadia.

PHÆSTUM, a town of Crete.——Another of Macedonia. *Liv.* 36, c. 13.

PHAĔTON, a ſon of the Sun, or Phœbus, and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was ſon of Cephalus and Aurora, according to Heſiod and Pauſanias, or of Tithonus and Aurora, according to Apollodorus. He is, however, more generally acknowledged to be the ſon of Phœbus and Clymene. Phaeton was naturally of a lively diſpoſition, and a handſome figure. Venus became enamoured of him, and entruſted him with the care of one of her temples. This diſtinguiſhing favor of the goddeſs, rendered him vain and aſpiring, and when Epaphus, the ſon of Io, had told him, to check his pride, that he was not the ſon of Phœbus, Phaeton reſolved to know his true origin, and at the inſtigation of his mother he viſited the palace of the ſun. He begged Phœbus, that if he really were his father, he would give him inconteſtible proofs of his paternal tenderneſs, and convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus ſwore by the Styx, that he would grant him whatever he required, and no ſooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton demanded of him to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus repreſented the impropriety of ſuch a requeſt, and the dangers to which it would expoſe him; but in vain, and as the oath was inviolable, and Phaeton unmoved, the father inſtructed his ſon how he was to proceed in his way through the regions of the air. His explicit directions were forgotten, or little attended to; and no ſooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity to guide the chariot. The flying horſes became ſenſible of the confuſion of their driver, and immediately departed from the uſual track. Phaeton repented too late of his raſhneſs, and already heaven and earth were threatened with an univerſal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the diſorder of the horſes of the ſun, ſtruck the rider with one of his thunderbolts, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body, conſumed with fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His ſiſters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter. [*Vid. Phaetontiades.*] According to the poets, while Phaeton was unſkillfully driving the chariot of his father, the blood of the Æthiopians was dried up and their ſkin became black, a color which is ſtill preſerved among the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the torrid zone. The territories of Libya were alſo parched up, according to the ſame tradition, on account of their too great vicinity to the ſun; and ever ſince Africa, unable to recover her original verdure and fruitfulneſs, has exhibited a ſandy country, and uncultivated waſte. According to thoſe who explain this poetical fable, Phaeton was a Ligurian prince, who ſtudied aſtronomy, and in whoſe age the neighbourhood of the Po was viſited with uncommon heats. The horſes of the Sun are called *Phaetontis equi*, either becauſe they were guided by Phaeton, or from the Greek word (φοιβω), which expreſſes the ſplendor and luſtre of that luminary. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 105.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, *fab.* 17. l. 2, *fab.* 1, &c.—*Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 11.—*Senec. in Medea.*—*Apollod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 156.

PHAĔTONTIĂDES, or Phaetontides, the ſiſters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346. *Vid.* Heliades.

PHAETŪSA, one of the Heliades changed into poplars, after the death of their brother Phaeton. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346.

PHÆUS, a town of Peloponneſus.

PHAGESIA, a feſtival among the Greeks, obſerved during the celebration of the Dionyſia. It received its name from the good *eating* and living that then univerſally prevailed, φαγειν.

PHALACRINE, a village of the Sabines, where Veſpaſian was born. *Suet. Veſp* 2.

PHALÆ, wooden towers at Rome erected in the circus. *Juv.* 6, v. 589.

PHALÆCUS, a general of Phocis againſt the Bœotians, killed at the battle of Cheronæa. *Diod.* 16.

PHALÆSIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHALANNA, a town of Perrhæbia. *Liv.* 42, c. 54.

PHALANTHUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum in Italy, at the head of the Partheniæ. His father's name was Aracus. As he went to Italy he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, and carried to ſhore by

by a dolphin, and from that reaſon, there was a dolphin placed near his ſtatue in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. [*Vid. Partheniæ.*] He received divine honors after death. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6.——A town and mountain of the ſame name in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHĂLĂRIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who made uſe of the moſt excruciating torments to puniſh his ſubjects on the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had preſented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be ſeized, and the firſt experiment to be made on his body. Theſe cruelties did not long remain unrevenged, the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to death in the ſame manner as he had tortured Perillus, and many of his ſubjects, after him, B. C. 552. The brazen bull of Phalaris was carried by Amilcar to Carthage; when that city was taken by Scipio, it was delivered again to the inhabitants of Agrigentum by the Romans. There are now ſome letters extant written by a certain Abaris to Phalaris with their reſpective anſwers, but they are ſuppoſed by ſome to be ſpurious. The beſt edition is that of the learned Boyle, Oxon, 1718. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, *ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 12, *de offic.* 2.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 663.—*Juv.* 8, v. 81.—*Plin.* 34, c. 8.—*Diod.*——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 762.

PHALARIUM, a citadel of Syracuſe, where Phalaris's bull was placed.

PHALĂRUS, a river of Bœotia, falling into the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34.

PHALCIDON, a town of Theſſaly. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHALEAS, a philoſopher and legiſlator, &c. *Ariſt.*

PHALĒREUS DEMETRIUS. *Vid.* Demetrius.

PHALERIA, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 15.

PHALĒRIS, a Corinthian who led a colony to Epidamus from Corcyra.

PHALĒRON, or PHALERUM, or Phalera, (*orum*), or *Phalereus portus*, an ancient harbour of Athens, about 25 ſtadia from the city, which for its ſituation and ſmallneſs was not very fit for the reception of many ſhips.——A place of Theſſaly.

PHALĒRUS, one of the Argonauts. *Orpheus.*

PHALIAS, a ſon of Hercules and Heliconis. *Apollod.*

PHALLĪCA, feſtivals obſerved by the Egyptians in honor of Oſiris. They receive their name from φαλλος; *ſimulachrum lignæum membri virilis.* The inſtitution originated in this: after the murder of Oſiris, Iſis was unable to recover among the other limbs the privities of her huſband, and therefore, as ſhe paid particular honor to every part of his body, ſhe diſtinguiſhed that which was loſt with more honor, and paid it more attention. Its repreſentation, called *phallus* was made with wood, and carried during the ſacred feſtivals which were inſtituted in honor of Oſiris. The people held it in the greateſt veneration, it was looked upon as an emblem of fecundity, and the mention of it among the antients, never conveyed any impure thought or laſcivious reflection. The feſtivals of the *phallus* were imitated by the Greeks, and introduced into Europe by the Athenians, who made the proceſſion of the *phallus* part of the celebration of the Dionyſia of the god of wine. Thoſe that carried the *phallus* at the end of a long pole, were called *phallophori.* They generally appeared among the Greeks beſmeared with the dregs of wine, covered with ſkins of lambs, and wearing on their heads a crown of ivy. *Lucian. de Deâ. Syr.*—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſir.*

PHALYSIUS, a citizen of Naupactum, who recovered his ſight by reading a letter ſent him by Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 10, *cap. ult.*

PHANÆUS, a promontory of the iſland of Chios famous for its wines. It was called after a king of the ſame name, who reigned there. *Liv.* 36, c. 43.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 98.

PHANARÆA, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.*

PHANAS, a famous Meſſenian, &c. who died B. C. 682.

PHANES, a man of Halicarnaſſus, who fled from Amaſis, king of Egypt, to the court of Cambyſes king of Perſia, whom he adviſed when he invaded Egypt, to paſs through Arabia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 4.

PHANETA, a town of Epirus. *Liv.* 32, c. 28.

PHANŎCLES, an elegiac poet of Greece, who wrote a poem upon that unnatural ſin of which Socrates is accuſed by ſome. He ſupported that Orpheus had been the firſt who diſgraced himſelf by that filthy indulgence. Some of his fragments are remaining.

PHANODĒMUS, an hiſtorian who wrote on the antiquities of Attica.

PHANTASIA, a daughter of Nicarchus of Memphis in Egypt. Some have ſuppoſed that ſhe wrote a poem on the Trojan war, and another on the return of Ulyſſes to Ithaca, from which compoſitions Homer copied the greateſt part of his Iliad and Odyſſey, when he viſited Memphis, where they were depoſited.

PHANUS, a ſon of Bacchus, who was among the Argonauts. *Apollod.*

PHAON, a boatman of Mitylene in Leſbos. He received a ſmall box of ointment from Venus, who had preſented herſelf to him in the form of an old woman, to be carried over into Aſia, and as ſoon as he had rubbed himſelf with what the box contained, he became one of the moſt beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with the charms of Phaon, and among others, Sappho, the celebrated poeteſs. Phaon gave himſelf up to the pleaſures of Sappho's company, but however, he ſoon conceived a diſdain for her, and Sappho, mortified at his coldneſs, threw herſelf into the ſea. Some ſay that Phaon was beloved by the goddeſs of beauty, who concealed him for ſome time among lettuces. Ælian ſays, that Phaon was killed by a man whoſe bed he was defiling. *Ælian. V. H.* 12. *Ovid. Heroid.* 21.—*Palæphat. de in.* c. 49.—*Athen.* 1.—*Lucian. in Sim. & Poliſtr.*

PHARA, a town of Africa, burnt by Scipio's ſoldiers.

PHARACIDES, a general of the Lacedæmonian fleet, who aſſiſted Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily againſt the Carthaginians. *Polyæn.* 2.

PHARÆ, or PHERÆ, a town of Crete. ——Another in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

PHARASMANES, a king of Iberia, in the reign of Antoninus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 33.

PHARAX, a Lacedæmonian officer, who attempted to make himſelf abſolute in Sicily.——A Theſſalian, whoſe ſon, called Cyanippus, married a beautiful woman called Leucone, who was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Parth.*

PHARIS, a town of Laconia, whoſe inhabitants are called *Pharitæ*. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 30.——A ſon of Mercury and Philodamea, who built Pharæ in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

PHARMECUSA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, where Julius Cæſar was ſeized by ſome pirates. *Suet. Cæſ.* 4 ——Another, where was ſhewn Circe's tomb. *Strab.*

PHARNABAZUS, a ſatrap of Perſia, ſon of a perſon of the ſame name, B. C. 409. He aſſiſted the Lacedæmonians againſt the Athenians, and gained their eſteem by his friendly behaviour and ſupport. His conduct, however, towards Alcibiades was of the moſt perfidious nature, and he did not ſcruple to betray to his mortal enemies the man he had long honored with his friendſhip. *C. Nep. in Alc.*—*Plut.*——An officer under Eumenes. ——A king of Iberia.

PHARNACE, a town of Pontus. *Plin.* 6, c. 4.

PHARNACES, a ſon of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans againſt his father. He revolted againſt Mithridates, and even cauſed him to be put to death, according to ſome accounts. In the civil wars of Julius Cæſar and Pompey, he intereſted himſelf for neither of the contending parties, upon which Cæſar turned his arms againſt him, and conquered him. It was to expreſs the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that the victorious Roman made uſe of theſe words, *Veni, vidi, vici. Flor.* 3.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 37.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 55.——A king of Pontus, who made war with Eumenes, B. C. 181.——A king of Cappadocia.——A librarian of Atticus. *Cic. ad Att.*

PHARNAPATES, a general of Orodes, king of Parthia, killed in a battle by the Romans.

PHARNASPES, the father of Caſſandra the mother of Cambyſes.

PHARNUS, a king of Media, conquered by Ninus king of Aſſyria.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Alexandria, about ſeven furlongs diſtant from the continent. It was joined to the Egyptian ſhore with a cauſeway by Dexiphanes, B. C. 284, and upon it was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus, by Soſtratus, the ſon of Dexiphanes. This tower, which was called the tower of Pharos, and which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was built with white marble, and could be ſeen at the diſtance of 100 miles. On the top, fires were conſtantly kept to direct ſailors in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of acceſs. The building of this tower coſt the Egyptian monarch 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,000l. Engliſh, if Attic, or if Alexandrian, double that ſum. There was this inſcription upon it, *King Ptolemy to the gods the ſaviors, for the benefit of ſailors*; but Soſtratus the architect, wiſhing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the ſtones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above mentioned inſcription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name diſappeared, and the following inſcription then became viſible: *Soſtratus the Cnidian, ſon of Dexiphanes, to the gods the ſaviors, for the benefit of ſailors.* The word *Pharius* is often uſed as Egyptian. *Lucan.* 2, v. 636. l. 3, v. 260. l. 6, v. 308. l. 9, v. 1005, &c.—*Ovid. A. A.* 3, v. 635.—*Plin.* 4, c. 31 & 85. l. 36, c. 13.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 13, c. 11.—*Homer. od.* 4.—*Flac.* 2.—*Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 2, v. 102.——A watch-tower near Capreæ. ——An iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum, now

now called *Leſina*. *Mela*. 2, c. 7.——The emperor Claudius ordered a tower to be built at the entrance of the port of Oſtia, for the benefit of ſailors, and it likewiſe bore the name of *Pharos*, an appellation afterwards given to every other edifice which was raiſed to direct the courſe of ſailors, either with lights, or by ſignals. *Juv.* 11, v. 76.—*Suet.*

PHARSĂLUS, now *Farſa*, a town of Theſſaly, in whoſe neighbourhood is a large plain called *Pharſalia*, famous for a battle which was fought there between Julius Cæſar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. In that battle, which was fought on the 12th of May, B. C. 48, Cæſar loſt about 200 men, or according to others 1200. Pompey's loſs was 15,000, or 25,000, according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made priſoners of war by the conqueror. *Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp. & Cæſ.*—*Appian. Civ.*—*Cæſar. Civ.*—*Sueton. in Cæſ.*—*Dio. Caſſ.*——That poem of Lucan in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, bears the name of Pharſalia. *Vid.* Lucanus.

PHARTE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

PHARUS, a Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 322.

PHARUSII, or PHAURUSII, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

PHASIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as being born near the Phaſis. *Ovid. Met.* 7.

PHARYBUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ægean ſea. It is called by ſome Baphyrus.

PHARYCADON, a town of Macedonia, on the Peneus. *Strab.* 9.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris.

PHASĒLIS, a town of Pamphylia, which was long the reſidence of pirates. *Strab.* 14.—*Lucan.* 8, c. 251.—*Cic. agra.* 2, c. 19.

PHASIĀNA, a country of Aſia, near the river Phaſis. The inhabitants, called *Phaſiani*, are of Egyptian origin.

PHASIS, a ſon of Phœbus and Ocyroe.——A river of Colchis riſing in the mountains of Armenia, now called *Faoæ*. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, who entered it, after a long and perilous voyage, from which reaſon all dangerous voyages have been proverbially intimated by the words of *ſailing to the Phaſis*. There were on the banks of the Phaſis a great number of large birds, of which, according to ſome of the antients, the Argonauts brought ſome to Greece, and which were called on that account *pheaſants*. The Phaſis was reckoned by the antients one of the largeſt rivers of Aſia. *Plin.* 10, c. 48.—*Martial.* 13, *ep.* 62.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela*. 1, c 19.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 44.—*Orpheus.*

PHASSUS, a ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

PHAUDA, a town of Pontus.

PHAVORĪNUS, a writer, the beſt edition of whoſe Greek Lexicon is that in fol. *Venet.* 1712.

PHAYLLUS, a tyrant of Ambracia, brother to Onomarchus of Phocis, &c. [*Vid. Phocis.*] *Pauſ.* 10, c. 2.

PHEA, or PHEIA, a town of Elis. *Homer. Il.* 7.

PHECADUM, an inland town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

PHEGEUS, or PHLEGEUS, a companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 765.——Another likewiſe killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 371, &c.——A prieſt of Bacchus, the father of Alphesibœa, who purified Alcmæon of his mother's murder, and gave him his daughter in marriage. He was afterwards put to death by the children of Alcmæon by Callirhoe, becauſe he had ordered Alcmæon to be killed when he had attempted to recover a collar which he had given to his daughter. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 412.

PHELLIA, a river of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20.

PHELLOE, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.

PHELLUS, a place of Attica.——A town of Elis, near Olympia. *Strab.*

PHEMIUS, a man introduced by Homer as a muſician among Penelope's ſuitors. Some ſay that he taught Homer, for which the grateful poet immortalized his name. *Homer. Od.*——A man, who, according to ſome, wrote an account of the return of the Greeks from the Trojan war. The word is applied by Ovid, *Am.* 3, v. 7. indiſcriminately to any perſon who excels in muſic.

PHEMONOE, a prieſteſs of Apollo, who is ſuppoſed to have invented heroic verſes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

PHENĒUM, a town of Arcadia, whoſe inhabitants, called *Pheneatæ*, worſhip Mercury. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

PHENEUS, a town with a lake of the ſame name in Arcadia, whoſe waters are unwholeſome in the night, and wholeſome in the day time. *Cic. de N. D.* 3, c. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 165.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 332.——A ſon of Melas, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.*

PHERÆ, a town of Theſſaly where the tyrant Alexander reigned, whence he was called *Pheræus*. *Strab.* 8.—*Cic.* 2, *de offic.*—*Ovid. in Ib.* 321.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.——A town of Attica.——Another of Laconia in Peloponneſus. *Liv.* 35, c. 30.

PHERÆUS,

PHERÆUS, a ſirname of Jaſon, as being a native of Pheræ.

PHERAULES, a Perſian whom Cyrus raiſed from poverty to affluence. He afterwards gave up all his poſſeſſions to enjoy tranquillity and retirement. *Xenoph. Cyr.*

PHERĔCLUS, one of the Greeks during the Trojan war. *Ovid. Her.* 15.——A pilot of the ſhip of Theſeus when he went to Crete. *Plut. in Theſ.*

PHERĒCRĂTES, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Plato and Ariſtophanes. He is ſuppoſed to have written 21 comedies, of which only few verſes remain. He introduced living characters on the ſtage, but never abuſed the liberty which he had taken either by ſatire or defamation. He invented a ſort of verſe, which from him has been called *Pherecratian.* It conſiſted of the three laſt feet of an hexameter verſe, of which the firſt was always a ſpondee, as for inſtance, the third verſe of Horace's 1, od. 5. *Grato Pyrrha ſub antro.*——Another deſcended from Deucalion. *Cic. Tuſ.*

PHERECȳDES, a philoſopher of Syros, diſciple to Pittacus, one of the firſt who delivered his thoughts in proſe. He was acquainted with the periods of the moon, and foretold eclipſes with the greateſt accuracy. The doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, was firſt ſupported by him, as alſo that of the metempſychoſis. Pythagoras was one of his diſciples, remarkable for his eſteem and his attachment to his learned maſter. When Pherecydes lay dangerouſly ill in the iſland of Delos, Pythagoras haſtened to give him every aſſiſtance in his power, and when all his efforts had proved ineffectual, he buried him, and after he had paid him the laſt offices, he retired to Italy. Some, however, ſuppoſe, that Pherecydes threw himſelf down from a precipice as he was going to Delphi, or according to others, he fell a ſacrifice to the louſy diſeaſe, B. C. 515, in the 85th year of his age. *Diog.—Lactant.*——An hiſtorian of Leros ſirnamed the Athenian. He wrote an hiſtory of Attica, now loſt, in the age of Darius Hyſtaſpes.——A tragic poet.

PHERENDATES, a Perſian ſet over Egypt by Artaxerxes.

PHERES, a ſon of Cretheus and Tyro, who built Pheræ in Theſſaly, where he reigned. He married Clymene, by whom he had Admetus. *Apollod.*——A ſon of Medea, ſtoned to death by the Corinthians on account of the poiſonous cloaths which he had given to Glauce, Creon's daughter. [*Vid. Medea.*] *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.——A friend of Æneas killed by Haleſus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.

PHERETIAS, a patronymic of Admetus, ſon of Pheres. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 291.

PHERETĪMA, the wife of Battus, king of Cyrene, and mother of Arceſilaus. After her ſon's death, ſhe recovered the kingdom by means of Amaſis king of Egypt, and to avenge the murder of Arceſilaus, ſhe cauſed all his aſſaſſins to be crucified round the walls of Cyrene, and ſhe cut off the breaſts of their wives, and hung them up near the bodies of their huſbands. It is ſaid that ſhe was devoured alive by worms, a puniſhment which, according to ſome of the antients, was inflicted by Providence for her unparalleled cruelties. *Polyæn.* 8.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 204, &c.

PHERINUM, a town of Theſſaly.

PHERON, a king of Egypt, who ſucceeded Seſoſtris. He was blind, and he recovered his ſight by waſhing his eyes, according to the directions of the oracle, in the urine of a woman who had never had any unlawful connections. He tried his wife firſt, but ſhe appeared to have been faithleſs to his bed, and ſhe was burnt with all thoſe whoſe urine could not reſtore ſight to the king. He married the woman whoſe urine proved beneficial. *Herodot.* 2, c. 111.

PHIĂLE, one of Diana's nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.——A celebrated courtezan. *Juv.* 10, v. 238.

PHIALIA, or PHIGALIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.

PHIĂLUS, a king of Arcadia. *Id. ib.*

PHICORES, a people near the Palus Mæotis. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated ſtatuary of Athens, who died B. C. 432. He made a ſtatue of Minerva at the requeſt of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and meaſured 39 feet in height. His preſumption raiſed him many enemies, and he was accuſed of having carved his own image and that of Pericles on the ſhield of the ſtatue of the goddeſs, for which he was baniſhed from Athens by the clamorous populace. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received from his countrymen, by making a ſtatue which ſhould eclipſe the fame of that of Minerva. He was ſucceſsful in the attempt, and the ſtatue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the beſt of all his pieces, and has paſſed for one of the wonders of the world. The people of Elis were ſo ſenſible of his merit, and of the honor he had done to their city, that they appointed his deſcendants to the honorable office of keeping clean that magnificent ſtatue, and of preſerving it from injury.

Pauſ.

Pauſ. 9, c. 4.—*Cic. de Orat.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Quintil.* 12.—*Plut. in Per.*

PHIDILE, a woman. *Vid.* Phidyle.

PHIDIPPIDES, a celebrated courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about 152 Engliſh miles, in two days, to aſk of the Lacedæmonians aſſiſtance againſt the Perſians. The Athenians raiſed a temple to his memory. *Herodot.* 6, c. 105.—*C. Nep. in. Milt.*

PHIDITIA, a public entertainment at Sparta, where much frugality was obſerved as the word (φειδιτια from φειδομαι, *parco*), denotes. Perſons of all ages were admitted; the younger frequented it as a ſchool of temperance and ſobriety, where they were trained to good manners and uſeful knowledge, by the example and the diſcourſe of the elders.

PHIDON, a man who enjoyed the ſovereign power at Argos, and is ſuppoſed to have invented ſcales and meaſures, and coined ſilver at Ægina. He died B. C. 854. *Ariſt.*—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——An antient legiſlator at Corinth.

PHIDYLE, a female ſervant of Horace, to whom he addreſſed 3. *od*, 23.

PHIGALEI, a people of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia. They were naturally fond of drinking, and negligent of domeſtic affairs. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 39.

PHILA, the eldeſt daughter of Antipater, who married Craterus. She afterwards married Demetrius, and when her huſband had loſt the kingdom of Macedonia, ſhe poiſoned herſelf. *Plut.*——A town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 67. l. 44, c. 2 & 34. ——An iſland, called alſo Phla.

PHILADELPHIA, now *Allah-ſher*, a town of Lydia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.——Another in Cilicia,—Arabia,—Syria.

PHILADELPHUS, a king of Paphlagonia, who followed the intereſt of M. Antony. ——The ſirname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt, by antiphraſis, becauſe he deſtroyed all his brothers. *Vid.* Ptolemæus 2d.

PHILÆ, a town and iſland of Egypt, above the ſmaller cataract, but placed oppoſite Syene by *Plin.* 5, c. 9.—*Lucan.* 10, v. 313.—*Seneca* 2, *Nat.* 4, c. 2.——One of the Sporades.

PHILÆNI, two brothers of Carthage. When a conteſt aroſe between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that, at a ſtated hour, two men ſhould depart from each city, and that whenever they met, there they ſhould fix the boundaries of their country. The Philæni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into their terri ories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans ſupported, that the Philæni had left Carthage before the appointment, and that therefore they muſt retire, or be buried in the ſand. The Philæni refuſed, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the ſand. The Carthaginians, to commemorate the patriotic deeds of the Philæni, who had ſacrificed their lives that the extent of their country might not be diminiſhed, raiſed two altars on the place where their bodies had been buried, which they called *Philænorum aræ*. Theſe altars were the boundaries of the Carthaginian dominions, which on the other ſide extended as far as the columns of Hercules, which is about 2000 miles, or according to the accurate obſervations of the moderns, only 1420 geographical miles. *Salluſt. de bell. Jug.* 19 & 79.—*Sil. It.* 15, v. 704.

PHILÆNIS, or PHILERIS, a courtezan. *Vid.* Phileris.

PHILÆUS, a ſon of Ajax by Lyſide, the daughter of Coronus, one of the Lapithæ. Miltiades, as ſome ſuppoſe, was deſcended from him.——A ſon of Augeas, who upbraided his father for not granting what Hercules juſtly claimed for cleaning his ſtables. [*Vid. Augeas.*] He was placed upon his father's throne by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.

PHILAMMON, a celebrated muſician, ſon of Apollo and Chione.——A man who murdered Arſinoe, and who was ſlain by her female attendants.

PHILARCHUS, a hero who gave aſſiſtance to the Phocians when the Perſians invaded Greece.

PHILĒMON, a comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Menander. He obtained ſome poetical prizes over Menander, not ſo much by the merit of his compoſition as by the intrigues of his friends. Plautus imitated ſome of his comedies. He lived to his 97th year, and died, as it is reported, of laughing on ſeeing an aſs eat figs, B. C. 274. ——His ſon, who bore the ſame name, wrote 54 comedies, of which ſome few fragments remain, which do not ſeem to entitle him to great rank among the Greek comic writers. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10.—*Plut. de ira coh.*—*Strab.* 14. ——A poor man of Phrygia. [*Vid. Baucis.*] ——An illegitimate ſon of Priam.

PHILĒNE, a town of Attica, between Athens and Tanagra. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 102.

PHILĒRIS, an immodeſt woman, whom Philocrates the poet lampooned. *Mart.* 7.

PHILĔROS, a town of Macedonia. *Plin.*

PHILESIUS, a leader of the 10,000 Greeks after the battle of Cunaxa.

PHILETÆRUS, an eunuch made gover-

nor

nor of Pergamus by Lyſimachus. He quarrelled with Lyſimachus, and made himſelf maſter of Pergamus, where he laid the foundations of a kingdom called the kingdom of Pergamus, B. C. 283. He reigned there for 20 years, and at his death he appointed his nephew Eumenes as his ſucceſſor. *Strab.* 13.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.——A Cretan general who revolted from Seleucus, and was conquered, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHILĒTAS, a grammarian and poet of Cos, in the reign of king Philip, and of his ſon Alexander the Great. He was made preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. The elegies and epigrams which he wrote have been greatly commended by the antients. He was ſo ſmall and ſlender, according to the improbable accounts of Ælian, that he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent being blown away by the wind. *Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 14.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, el. 5.——An hiſtorian.

PHILETIUS, a faithful ſteward of Ulyſſes.

PHILĬDAS, a friend of Pelopidas, who favored the conſpiracy formed to expel the Spartans from Thebes. He received the conſpirators in his own houſe.

PHILIDES, a dealer in horſes in the age of Themiſtocles, &c. *Plut. in Them.*

PHILINNA, a courtezan, mother of Aridæus, by Philip the father of Alexander.

PHILINUS, a native of Agrigentum, who fought with Annibal againſt the Romans. He wrote a partial hiſtory of the Punic wars. *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Polyb.*

PHILIPPEI, or PHILIPPI, certain pieces of money coined in the reign of Philip of Macedonia, and with his image. *Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 284.—*Liv.* 34, c. 52. l. 37, c. 59. l. 39, c. 5 & 7.

PHILIPPI, a town of Macedonia, antiently called *Datos*, and ſituate at the eaſt of the Strymon on a riſing ground, which abounds with ſprings and water. It was called Philippi, after Philip, king of Macedonia, who fortified it againſt the incurſions of the barbarians of Thrace, and became celebrated for two battles which were fought there in October, B. C. 42, at the interval of about 20 days, between Auguſtus and Antony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Caſſius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 824.—*Plin.* 7, c. 45.—*Flor.* 4, c. 7.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Appian.* 2, *civ. bell.*—*Plut. in Anton.*—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 490.—*Suet. Aug.* 3.

PHILLIPPĬDES, a comic poet in Alexander's age.——A courier called alſo Phidippides.

PHILIPPŎPŎLIS, a town of Thrace, near the Hebrus, built by Philip, the father of Alexander. *Liv.* 39, c. 53.——Of Theſſaly, called Philippi.

PHILIPPUS 1ſt, ſon of Argeus, ſucceeded his father on the throne of Macedonia, and reigned 38 years B. C. 40.—The ſecond of that name was the fourth ſon of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was ſent to Thebes as an hoſtage by his father, where he learnt the art of war under Epaminondas, and ſtudied with the greateſt care the manners and the purſuits of the Greeks. He was re-called to Macedonia, and at the death of his brother Perdiccas, he aſcended the throne as guardian and protector of the youthful years of his nephew. His ambition, however, ſoon diſcovered itſelf, and he made himſelf independent. The valor of a prudent general, and the policy of an experienced ſtateſman ſeemed requiſite to enſure his power. The neighbouring nations, ridiculing the youth and inexperience of the new king of Macedonia, appeared in arms, but Philip ſoon convinced them of their error. Unable to meet them as yet in the field of battle, he ſuſpended their fury by preſents, and ſoon turned his arms againſt Amphipolis, a colony tributary to the Athenians. Amphipolis was conquered, and added to the kingdom of Macedonia, and Philip meditated no leſs than the deſtruction of a republic which had rendered itſelf ſo formidable to the reſt of Greece, and had even claimed ſubmiſſion from the princes of Macedonia. His deſigns, however, were as yet immature, and before he could make Athens an object of conqueſt, the Thracians and the Illyrians demanded his attention. He made himſelf maſter of a Thracian colony, to which he gave the name of Philippi, and from which he received the greateſt advantages on account of the golden mines in the neighbourhood. In the midſt of his political proſperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Moloſſi, and when ſome time after he became father of Alexander, the monarch, conſcious of the ineſtimable advantages which ariſe from the leſſons, the example, and the converſation of a learned and virtuous preceptor, wrote a letter with his own hand to the philoſopher Ariſtotle, and begged him to retire from his uſual purſuits, and to dedicate his whole time to the inſtruction of the young prince. Every thing ſeemed now to conſpire to his aggrandizement, and hiſtorians have obſerved that Philip received in one day the intelligence of three things which could gratify the moſt unbounded ambition, and flatter the hopes of the moſt

aſpiring monarch: the birth of a ſon, an honorable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum. But all theſe encreaſed rather than ſatiated his ambition, he declared his inimical ſentiments againſt the power of Athens and the independence of all Greece, by laying ſiege to Olynthus, a place, which, on account of its ſituation and conſequence, would prove moſt injurious to the intereſts of the Athenians, and moſt advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians, rouſed by the eloquence of Demoſthenes, ſent 17 veſſels and 2,000 men to the aſſiſtance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greateſt part of the citizens ſuffered themſelves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus ſurrendered to the enemy, and was inſtantly reduced to ruins. His ſucceſſes were as great in every part of Greece, he was declared head of the Amphictyonic council, and was entruſted with the care of the ſacred temple of Apollo at Delphi. If he was recalled to Macedonia, it was only to add freſh laurels to his crown, by victories over his enemies in Illyricum and Theſſaly. By aſſuming the maſk of a moderator and peace-maker he gained confidence, and in attempting to protect the Peloponneſians againſt the encroaching power of Sparta, he rendered his cauſe popular, and by ridiculing the inſults that were offered to his perſon as he paſſed through Corinth, he diſplayed to the world his moderation, and philoſophic virtues. In his attempts to make himſelf maſter of Eubœa, Philip was unſucceſsful; and Phocion, who deſpiſed his gold as well as his meanneſs, obliged him to evacuate an iſland whoſe inhabitants were as inſenſible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved at the horrors of war, and the bold efforts of a vigilant enemy. From Eubœa he turned his arms againſt the Scythians, but the advantages he obtained over this indigent nation were inconſiderable, and he again made Greece an object of plunder and rapine. He advanced far into Bœotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. His behaviour after the battle reflects great diſgrace upon him as a man, and as a monarch. In the hour of feſtivity, and during the entertainment which he had given to celebrate the trophies he had won, Philip ſallied from his camp, and with the inhumanity of a brute, he inſulted the bodies of the ſlain, and exulted over the calamities of the priſoners of war. His inſolence, however, was checked when Demades, one of the Athenian captives, reminded him of his meanneſs, by exclaiming, *Why do you, O king, act the part of a Therſites, when you can repreſent with ſo much dignity the elevated character of an Agamemnon.* The reproof was felt, Demades received his liberty, and Philip learned how to gain popularity even among his fallen enemies, by relieving their wants and eaſing their diſtreſſes. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguiſhed; and Philip, unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprizes, and meditated new conqueſts. He was nominated general of the Greeks againſt the Perſians, and was called upon as well as from inclination as duty to revenge thoſe injuries which Greece had ſuffered from the invaſions of Darius, and of Xerxes. But he was ſtopped in the midſt of his warlike preparations, he was ſtabbed by Pauſanias as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. This murder has given riſe to many reflections upon the cauſes which produced it, and many who conſider the recent repudiation of Olympias, and the reſentment of Alexander, are apt to inveſtigate the cauſes of his death in the boſom of his family. The ridiculous honors which Olympias paid to her huſband's murderer ſtrengthened the ſuſpicion, yet Alexander declared that he invaded the kingdom of Perſia to revenge his father's death upon the Perſian ſatraps and princes, by whoſe immediate intrigues the aſſaſſination had been committed. The character of Philip is that of a ſagacious, artful, prudent, and intriguing monarch, he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and diſſimulating at home, and he poſſeſſed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the diſpoſition and caprice of mankind, without ever altering his purpoſe, or loſing ſight of his ambitious aims. He poſſeſſed much perſeverance, and in the execution of his plans he was always vigorous. The hand of an aſſaſſin prevented him from atchieving the boldeſt and the moſt extenſive of his undertakings, and he might have acquired as many laurels, and conquered as many nations as his ſon Alexander did in the ſucceeding reign, and the kingdom of Perſia might have been added to the Macedonian empire, perhaps with greater moderation, with more glory, and with more laſting advantages. The private character of Philip lies open to cenſure, and raiſes indignation. The admirer of his virtues is diſguſted to find him among the moſt abandoned proſtitutes, and diſgracing himſelf by the moſt unnatural crimes and laſcivious indulgences

which can make even the moſt debauched; and the moſt profligate to bluſh. He was murdered in the 47th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, about 336 years before the Chriſtian era. His reign is become uncommonly intereſting, and his adminiſtration a matter of inſtruction. He is the firſt monarch whoſe life and actions are deſcribed with peculiar accuracy and hiſtorical faithfulneſs. Philip was the father of Alexander the Great and of Cleopatra, by Olympias; he had alſo by Audaca, an Illyrian, Cyna, who married Amyntas the ſon of Perdiccas, Philip's elder brother; by Nicaſipolis, a Theſſalian, Nicæa, who married Caſſander; by Philinna, a Lariſſæan dancer, Aridæus, who reigned ſome time after Alexander's death; by Cleopatra, the niece of Attalus, Caranus and Europa, who were both murdered by Olympias; and Ptolemy, the firſt king of Egypt, by Arſinoe, who in the firſt month of her pregnancy was married to Lagus. *Demoſth. in Phil. & Olynth.—Juſtin. 7, &c.—Diod. 16. —Plut. in Alex. Dem. & Apoph.—Iſocrat. ad Phil.—Curt. 1, &c.—Æſchines.—Pauſ. Bœotic. &c.*——The laſt king of Macedonia, of that name, was ſon of Demetrius. His infancy, at the death of his father, was protected by Antigonus, one of his friends, who aſcended the throne, and reigned for 12 years, with the title of independent monarch. When Antigonus died, Philip recovered his father's throne, though only 15 years of age, and he early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his boldneſs and his ambitious views. His cruelty, however, to Aratus, ſoon diſplayed his character in its true light, and to the gratification of every vice, and every extravagant propenſity, he had the meanneſs to ſacrifice this faithful and virtuous Athenian. Not ſatisfied with the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip aſpired to become the friend of Annibal, and wiſhed to ſhare with him the ſpoils which the diſtreſſes and continual loſs of the Romans ſeemed ſoon to promiſe. But his expectations were fruſtrated, the Romans diſcovered his intrigues, and though weakened by the valor and artifice of the Carthaginian, yet they were ſoon enabled to meet him in the field of battle. The conſul Lævinus entered without delay his territories of Macedonia, and after he had obtained a victory over him near Apollonia, and reduced his fleet to aſhes, he compelled him to ſue for peace. This peaceful diſpoſition was not permanent, and when the Romans diſcovered that he had aſſiſted their immortal enemy Annibal, with men and money, they appointed T. Q. Flaminius to puniſh his perfidy, and the violation of the treaty. The Roman conſul with his uſual expedition, invaded Macedonia, and in a general engagement, which was fought near Cynocephalæ, the hoſtile army was totally defeated, and the monarch ſaved his life with difficulty by flying from the field of battle. Deſtitute of reſources, without friends either at home or abroad, Philip was obliged to ſubmit to the mercy of the conqueror, and to demand peace by his ambaſſadors. It was granted with difficulty, the terms were humiliating, but the poverty of Philip obliged him to accept the conditions, however diſadvantageous and degrading to his dignity. In the midſt of theſe public calamities, the peace of his family was diſturbed; and Perſes, the eldeſt of his ſons by a concubine, raiſed ſeditions againſt his brother Demetrius, whoſe condeſcenſion and humanity had gained popularity among the Macedonians, and who, from his reſidence at Rome, as an hoſtage, had gained the good graces of the ſenate, and by the modeſty and innocence of his manners, had obtained forgiveneſs from that venerable body for the hoſtilities of his father. Philip liſtened with too much avidity to the falſe accuſation of Perſes; and when he heard it aſſerted that Demetrius wiſhed to rob him of his crown, he no longer heſitated to puniſh with death ſo unworthy and ſo ungrateful a ſon. No ſooner was Demetrius ſacrificed to credulity than Philip became convinced of his cruelty and raſhneſs, and to puniſh the perfidy of Perſes, he attempted to make Antigonus, another ſon, his ſucceſſor on the Macedonian throne. But he was prevented from executing his purpoſe by death, in the 42d year of his reign, 179 years before the Chriſtian æra. The aſſaſſin of Demetrius ſucceeded his father, and with the ſame ambition, with the ſame raſhneſs and oppreſſion renewed the war againſt the Romans till his empire was deſtroyed and Macedonia became a Roman province. Philip has been compared with his great anceſtor of the ſame name, but though they poſſeſſed the ſame virtues, the ſame ambition, and were tainted with the ſame vices, yet the father of Alexander was more ſagacious and more intriguing, and the ſon of Demetrius was more ſuſpicious, more cruel, and more implacable, and according to the pretended prophecy of one of the Sibyls, Macedonia was indebted to one Philip for her riſe and conſequence among nations, and under another Philip ſhe lamented the loſs of her power, her empire, and her dignity. *Polyb. 16, &c.—Juſtin. 29, &c.—Plut. in Flam.—Pauſ. 7, c. 8.—Liv. 31, &c.*——M. Julius, a Roman emperor, of an obſcure family in Arabia, from whence he was ſirnamed *Arabian*. From the loweſt rank

in the army he gradually roſe to the higheſt offices, and when he was made general of the pretorian guards he aſſaſſinated Gordian to make himſelf emperor. To eſtabliſh himſelf with more certainty on the imperial throne, he left Meſopotamia a prey to the continual invaſions of the Perſians, and hurried to Rome, where his election was univerſally approved by the ſenate and the Roman people. Philip rendered his cauſe popular by his liberality and profuſion, and it added much to his ſplendor and dignity that the Romans during his reign commemorated the foundation of their city, a ſolemnity which was obſerved but once every hundred years, and which was celebrated with more pomp and more magnificence than under the preceding reigns. The people were entertained with games and ſpectacles, the theatre of Pompey was ſucceſſively crowded during three days and three nights, and 2000 gladiators bled in the circus at once, for the amuſement and pleaſure of a gazing populace. His uſurpation, however, was ſhort, Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor in Pannonia, and he was aſſaſſinated by his own ſoldiers near Verona, in the 45th year of his age, and the 5th of his reign, A. D. 249. His ſon who bore the ſame name, and who had ſhared with him the imperial dignity, was alſo maſſacred in the arms of his mother. Young Philip was then in the 12th year of his age, and the Romans lamented in him the loſs of riſing talents, of natural humanity, and endearing virtues. *Aurel. Victor.—Zozim.*——A native of Acarnania, phyſician to Alexander the Great. When the monarch had been ſuddenly taken ill, after bathing in the Cydnus, Philip undertook to remove the complaint, when the reſt of the phyſicians believed that all medical aſſiſtance would be ineffectual. But as he was preparing his medicine, Alexander received a letter from Parmenio, in which he was adviſed to beware of his phyſician Philip, as he had conſpired againſt his life. The monarch was alarmed, and when Philip preſented him the medicine, he gave him Parmenio's letter to peruſe, and began to drink the potion. The ſerenity and compoſure of Philip's countenance, as he read the letter, removed every ſuſpicion from Alexander's breaſt, and he purſued the directions of his phyſician, and in a few days recovered. *Plut. in Alex.—Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.* 2.——A ſon of Alexander the Great, murdered by order of Olympias.——A governor of Sparta.——A ſon of Caſſander.——A man who pretended to be the ſon of Perſes, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia. He was called *Pſeudophilippus.*——A general of Caſſander, in Ætolia.——A Phrygian, made governor of Jeruſalem by Antiochus, &c.——A ſon of Herod the Great, in the reign of Auguſtus.——A brother of Alexander the Great, called alſo Aridæus. *Vid.* Aridæus.——A freed man of Pompey the Great. He found his maſter's body deſerted on the ſea ſhore, in Egypt, and he gave it a decent burial, with the aſſiſtance of an old Roman ſoldier, who had fought under Pompey.——The father-in-law of the emperor Auguſtus.——A Lacedæmonian who wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute in Thebes.——An officer made maſter of Parthia, after the death of Alexander the Great.——A king of part of Syria, ſon of Antiochus Gryphus.——A ſon of Antipater in the army of Alexander.——A brother of Lyſimachus, who died ſuddenly after hard walking and labor.——An hiſtorian of Amphipolis.——A Carthaginian, &c.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Caria.——A native of Megara, &c.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote a diffuſe hiſtory from the creation down to his own time. It was not much valued. He lived in the age of Theodoſius 2d.

PHILISCUS, a famous ſculptor, whoſe ſtatues of Latona, Venus, Diana, the Muſes, and a naked Apollo, were preſerved in the portico belonging to Octavia.——A Greek comic poet. *Plin.* 11, c. 9.——An Athenian who received Cicero when he fled to Macedonia.——An officer of Artaxerxes appointed to make peace with the Greeks.

PHILISTION, a comic poet of Nicæa in the age of Socrates. *Martial.* 2, ep. 41.——A phyſician of Locris. *A. Gell.* 7, c. 12.

PHILISTUS, a muſician of Miletus.——A Syracuſan, who during his baniſhment from his native country wrote an hiſtory of Sicily in 12 books, which was greatly commended. He was afterwards ſent againſt the Syracuſans by Dionyſius the younger, and he killed himſelf when overcome by the enemy, 356 B. C. *Plut. in Dion.—Diod.* 13.

PHILLO, an Arcadian maid, by whom Hercules had a ſon. The father expoſed his daughter, but ſhe was ſaved by means of her lover, who was directed to the place where ſhe was doomed to periſh, by the chirping of a magpye, which imitated the plaintive cries of a child. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12.

PHILO, a Jewiſh writer of Alexandria, A. D. 40, ſent as ambaſſador from his nation to Caligula. He was unſucceſsful in his embaſſy, of which he wrote an entertaining account; and the emperor, who wiſhed to be worſhipped as a god, expreſſed his diſſatisfaction with the Jews, becauſe they refuſed to place his ſtatues in their temples.

temples. He was ſo happy in his expreſſions and elegant in his variety, that he has been called the Jewiſh Plato, and the book which he wrote on the ſufferings of the Jews in the reign of Caius, met with ſuch unbounded applauſe in the Roman ſenate, where he read it publicly, that he was permitted to conſecrate it in the public libraries. His works were divided into three parts, of which the firſt related to the creation of the world, the ſecond ſpoke of ſacred Hiſtory, and in the third, the author made mention of the laws and cuſtoms of the Jewiſh nation. The beſt edition of Philo is that of Mangey, 2 vols. fol. London 1742.——A man who fell in love with his daughter called Proſerpine, as ſhe was bathing. He had by her a ſon, Mercurius Triſmegiſtus.——A man who wrote an account of a journey to Arabia.——A philoſopher who followed the doctrines of Carneades, B. C. 100.——Another philoſopher of Athens, tutor to Cicero.——A grammarian in the firſt century.——An architect of Byzantium, who floriſhed about three centuries before the Chriſtian era. He built a dock at Athens, where ſhips were drawn in ſafety and protected from ſtorms. *Cic. in Orat.* 1, c. 14.——A Greek Chriſtian writer, whoſe work was edited at Rome, 4to. 1772.——A dialectic philoſopher, 260 B. C.

PHILOBŒOTUS, a mountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

PHILOCHORUS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Athens in 17 books. He died B. C. 222.

PHILŎCLES, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet, during the Peloponneſian war. He recommended to his countrymen to cut off the right hand of ſuch of the enemies as were taken, that they might be rendered unfit for ſervice. His plan was adopted by all the 10 admirals except one, but their expectations were fruſtrated, and, inſtead of being conquerors, they were totally defeated at Ægoſpotamos by Lyſander, and Philocles was put to death, with the reſt of his colleagues. *Plut. in Lyſ.*——A general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.——A comic poet.——Another, who wrote tragedies at Athens.

PHILOCRĂTES, an Athenian, famous for his treachery, &c.——A writer who publiſhed an hiſtory of Theſſaly.——A ſervant of C. Gracchus.——A Greek orator.

PHILOCTĒTES, ſon of Pœan and Demonaſſa, was one of the Argonauts according to Flaccus and Hyginus, and the arm-bearer and particular friend of Hercules. He was preſent at the death of Hercules, and becauſe he had erected the burning pile on which the hero was conſumed, he received from him the arrows which had been dipped in the gall of the hydra, after he had bound himſelf by a ſolemn oath not to betray the place where his aſhes were depoſited. He had no ſooner paid the laſt offices to Hercules, than he returned to Melibœa, where his father reigned. From thence he viſited Sparta, where he became one of the numerous ſuitors of Helen, and ſoon after, like the reſt of thoſe princes who had courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and who had bound themſelves to protect her from injury, he was called upon by Menelaus to accompany the Greeks to the Trojan war, and he immediately ſet ſail from Melibœa with ſeven ſhips, and repaired to Aulis, the general rendezvous of the combined fleet. He was here prevented from joining his countrymen, and the offenſive ſmell which aroſe from a wound in his foot, obliged the Greeks, at the inſtigation of Ulyſſes, to remove him from the camp, and he was accordingly carried to the iſland of Lemnos, or as others ſay to Chryſe, where Phimachus, the ſon of Dolophion, was ordered to wait upon him. In this ſolitary retreat he was ſuffered to remain for ſome time, till the Greeks, on the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, which were then in the poſſeſſion of Philoctetes. Upon this Ulyſſes, accompanied by Diomedes, or according to others by Pyrrhus, was commiſſioned by the reſt of the Grecian army to go to Lemnos, and to prevail upon Philoctetes to come and finiſh the tedious ſiege. Philoctetes recollected the ill-treatment he had received from the Greeks, and particularly from Ulyſſes, and therefore he not only refuſed to go to Troy, but he even perſuaded Pyrrhus to conduct him to Melibœa. As he embarked the manes of Hercules forbad him to proceed, but immediately to repair to the Grecian camp, where he ſhould be cured of his wounds, and put an end to the war. Philoctetes obeyed; and after he had been reſtored to his former health by Æſculapius, or according to ſome by Machaon, or Podalirus, he deſtroyed an immenſe number of the Trojan enemy, among whom was Paris, the ſon of Priam, with the arrows of Hercules. When by his valor Troy had been ruined, he ſet ſail from Aſia, but as he was unwilling to viſit his native country, he came to Italy, where, by the aſſiſtance of his Theſſalian followers, he was enabled to build a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. Authors diſagree about the cauſes of the wound which Philoctetes received on the foot. The moſt antient mythologiſts ſupport, that it was the bite of

the ſerpent which Juno had ſent to torment him, becauſe he had attended Hercules in his laſt moments, and had buried his aſhes. According to another opinion, the princes of the Grecian army obliged him to diſcover where the aſhes of Hercules were depoſited, and as he had made an oath not to mention the place, he only with his foot ſtruck the ground where they lay, and by this means concluded he had not violated his ſolemn engagement. For this, however, he was ſoon after puniſhed, and the fall of one of the poiſoned arrows from his quiver upon the foot which had ſtruck the ground, occaſioned ſo offenſive a wound, that the Greeks were obliged to remove him from their camp. The ſufferings and adventures of Philoctetes are the ſubject of one of the beſt tragedies of Sophocles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 46.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 1, c. 14.—*Senec. in Herc.*—*Sophocl. Phil.*—*Quint. Calab.* 9 & 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 26, 97, & 102.—*Diod.* 2 & 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 329. l. 9, v. 234. *Triſt.* 5, *el.* 2.—*Cic. Tuſc.* c. 2.—*Ptolem. Hæph.* 6.

PHILOCYPRUS, a prince of Cyprus in the age of Solon, by whoſe advice he changed the ſituation of a city, which in gratitude he called Soli. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILODAMĒA, one of the Danaides, mother of Phares by Mercury. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.

PHILODĒMUS, a poet in the age of Cicero, who rendered himſelf known by his laſcivious and indelicate verſes. *Cic. de Finib.* 2.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 121.——A comic poet, ridiculed by Ariſtophanes.

PHILODĬCE, a daughter of Inachus, who married Leucippus.

PHILOLĀUS, a ſon of Minos, by the nymph Paria, from whom the iſland of Paros received its name. Hercules put him to death, becauſe he had killed two of his companions. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philoſopher of Crotona, B. C. 374, who firſt ſupported the diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, and its annual motion round the ſun. Cicero *in Acad.* 4, c. 39, has aſcribed this opinion to the Syracuſan philoſopher Nicetas, and likewiſe to Plato; and from this paſſage ſome ſuppoſe that Copernicus ſtarted the idea of the ſyſtem which he afterwards eſtabliſhed. *Diog.*—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Plut.*——A lawgiver of Thebes. He was a native of Corinth, and of the family of the Bacchiades, &c. *Ariſtot.* 2, *Polit. cap. ult.*——A mechanic of Tarentum.——A ſirname of Æſculapius, who had a temple in Laconia, near the Aſopus.

PHILOLŎGUS, a freed man of Cicero. He betrayed his maſter to Antony, for which he was tortured by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own fleſh by piece meal, and to boil and eat it up. *Plut. in Cic.* &c.

PHILOMĂCHE, the wife of Pelias, king of Iolchos. According to ſome writers, ſhe was daughter to Amphion, king of Thebes.

PHILOMBRŎTUS, an archon at Athens, in whoſe age the ſtate was intruſted to Solon, when torn by factions. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILOMĒDUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute in Phocæa, by promiſing to aſſiſt the inhabitants. *Polyæn.*

PHĬLŎMĒLA, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and ſiſter to Procne, who had married Tereus king of Thrace. Procne ſeparated from Philomela, to whom ſhe was particularly attached, ſpent her time in great melancholy till ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to go to Athens, and bring her ſiſter to Thrace. Tereus obeyed his wife's injunctions, but he had no ſooner obtained Pandion's permiſſion to conduct Philomela to Thrace, than he became enamoured of her, and reſolved to gratify his paſſion. He diſmiſſed the guards, whom the ſuſpicions of Pandion had appointed to watch his conduct, and he offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut off her tongue, that ſhe might not be able to diſcover his barbarity, and the indignities which ſhe had ſuffered. He confined her alſo in a lonely caſtle, and after he had taken every precaution to prevent a diſcovery, he returned to Thrace, and he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way, and that he had paid the laſt offices to her remains. Procne, at this ſad intelligence, put on mourning for the loſs of Philomela; but a year had ſcarcely elapſed before ſhe was ſecretly informed, that her ſiſter was not dead. Philomela, during her captivity, deſcribed on a piece of tapeſtry, her misfortunes and the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne. She was then going to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus when ſhe received it, ſhe diſguiſed her reſentment, and as during the feſtivals of the god of wine, ſhe was permitted to rove about the country, ſhe haſtened to deliver her ſiſter Philomela from her confinement, and ſhe concerted with her on the beſt meaſures of puniſhing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her ſon Itylus, who was in the ſixth year of his age, and ſerved him up as food before her huſband during the feſtival. Tereus, in the midſt of his repaſt, called for Itylus, but Procne immediately informed him, that he was then feaſting on his fleſh, and that inſtant Philomela, by throwing on the table the head of Itylus, convinced the monarch of the cruelty

cruelty of the ſcene. He drew his ſword to puniſh Procne and Philomela, but as he was going to ſtab them to the heart, he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a ſwallow, and Itylus into a pheaſant. This tragical ſcene happened at Daulis in Phocis; but Pauſanias and Strabo, who mention the whole of the ſtory, are ſilent about the tranſformation, and the former obſerves, that Tereus, after this bloody repaſt, fled to Megara, where he deſtroyed himſelf. The inhabitants of the place raiſed a monument to his memory, where they offered yearly ſacrifices, and placed ſmall pebbles inſtead of barley. It was on this monument that the birds called hoopoes were firſt ſeen; hence the fable of his metamorphoſis. Procne and Philomela died through exceſs of grief and melancholy, and as the nightingale's and the ſwallow's voice is peculiarly plaintive and mournful, the poets have embelliſhed the fable by ſuppoſing, that the two unfortunate ſiſters were changed into birds. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 42. l. 10, c. 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 45.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 6. *fab.* 9 & 10—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 15 & 511.——A daughter of Actor, king of the Myrmidons.

PHILOMELUM, a town of Phrygia. *Cic. ad Attic.* 5, ep. 20. *in Verr.* 3, c. 83.

PHILOMĒLUS, a general of Phocis, who plundered the temple of Delphi, and died B. C. 354. *Vid.* Phocis.——A rich muſician. *Mart.* 4, ep. 5.

PHILON, a general of ſome Greeks, who ſettled in Aſia. *Diod.* 18.

PHILONIDES, a courier of Alexander, who ran from Sicyon to Elis, 160 miles, in nine hours, and returned the ſame journey in 15 hours. *Plin.* 2, c. 71.

PHILONIS, a name of Chione daughter of Dædalion, made immortal by Diana.

PHILONOE, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia, who married Bellerophon. *Id.* 2.

PHILONŎME, a daughter of Nyctimus, king of Arcadia, who threw into the Erymanthus two children, whom ſhe had by Mars. The children were preſerved. *Plut. in Per.*——The ſecond wife of Cycnus, the ſon of Neptune. She became enamoured of Tennes, her huſband's ſon by his firſt wife Proclea, the daughter of Clytius, and when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue. Cycnus believed the accuſation, and ordered Tennes to be thrown into the ſea, &c. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.

PHILONŎMUS, a ſon of Electryon, king of Mycenæ.

PHILONUS, a village of Egypt. *Strab.*

PHILOPĂTOR, a ſirname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt. *Vid.* Ptolemæus.

PHILOPHRON, a general, who, with 5000 ſoldiers, defended Peluſium againſt the Greeks, who invaded Egypt. *Diod.* 16.

PHILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. His father's name was Grangis. His education was begun and finiſhed, under Caſſander, Ecdemus, and Demophanes, and he early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field of battle, and appeared fond of agriculture and a country life. He propoſed himſelf Epaminondas for a model, and he was not unſucceſsful in imitating the prudence and the ſimplicity, the diſintereſtedneſs and activity of this famous Theban. When Megalopolis was attacked by the Spartans, Philopœmen, then in the 30th year of his age, gave the moſt deciſive proofs of his valor and intrepidity. He afterwards aſſiſted Antigonus, and was preſent in the famous battle in which the Ætolians were defeated. Raiſed to the rank of chief commander, he ſhewed his ability to diſcharge that important truſt, by killing with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta; and if he was defeated in a naval battle by Nabis, he ſoon after repaired his loſſes by taking the capital of Laconia, B. C. 188, and by aboliſhing the laws of Lycurgus, which had floriſhed there for ſuch a length of time. Sparta, after its conqueſt, became tributary to the Achæans, and Philopœmen enjoyed the triumph of having reduced to ruins, one of the greateſt and the moſt powerful of the cities of Greece. Some time after the Meſſenians revolted from the Achæan league, and Philopœmen, who headed the Achæans, unfortunately fell from his horſe, and was dragged to the enemy's camp. Dinocrates, the general of the Meſſenians, treated him with great ſeverity; he was thrown into a dungeon, and obliged to drink a doſe of poiſon. When he received the cup from the hand of the executioner, Philopœmen aſked him how his countrymen had behaved in the field of battle; and when he heard that they had obtained the victory, he drank the whole with pleaſure, exclaiming, that this was comfortable news. The death of Philopœmen, which happened about 183 years before the Chriſtian era, in his 70th year, was univerſally lamented, and the Achæans, to revenge his death, immediately marched to Meſſenia, where Dinocrates, to avoid their reſentment, killed himſelf. The reſt of his murderers were dragged to his tomb, where they were ſacrificed; and the people of Megalopolis, to ſhew farther their great ſenſe of his merit, ordered a bull to be yearly offered on his tomb, and hymns

to be ſung in his praiſe, and his actions to be celebrated in a panegyrical oration. He had alſo ſtatues raiſed to his memory, which ſome of the Romans attempted to violate, and to deſtroy, to no purpoſe, when Mummius took Corinth. Philopœmen has been juſtly called by his countrymen, the laſt of the Greeks. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Juſtin.* 32, c. 4.—*Polyb.*——A native of Pergamus, who died B. C. 138.

PHILOSTRĂTUS, a famous ſophiſt, born at Lemnos, or according to ſome at Athens. He came to Rome, where he lived under the patronage of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus, and he was entruſted by the empreſs with all the papers which contained ſome account, or anecdotes of Apollonius Thyanæus, and he was ordered to review them, and with them to compile an hiſtory. The life of Apollonius is written with elegance, but the improbable accounts, the fabulous ſtories, and exaggerated details which it gives, render it diſguſting. There is, beſides, another treatiſe remaining of his writings, &c. He died A. D. 244. The beſt edition of his writings, is that of Olearius, fol. Lipſ. 1709.——His nephew, who lived in the reign of Heliogabalus, wrote an account of ſophiſts.——A philoſopher in the reign of Nero.——Another in the age of Auguſtus.

PHILŌTAS, a ſon of Parmenio, diſtinguiſhed in the battles of Alexander, and at laſt accuſed of conſpiring againſt his life. He was tortured, and ſtoned to death, or, according to ſome, ſtuck through with darts by the ſoldiers, B. C. 330. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Plut.*—*Arrian.*——An officer in the army of Alexander.——Another, who was made maſter of Cilicia, after Alexander's death.——A phyſician in the age of Antony. He ridiculed the expences and the extravagance of this celebrated Roman. *Plut.*

PHILOTĔRA, the mother of Mylo, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

PHILOTĪMUS, a freed man of Cicero. *Cic. ad Div.* 3, c. 9.

PHILŌTIS, a ſervant maid at Rome, who ſaved her countrymen from deſtruction. After the ſiege of Rome by the Gauls, the Fidenates aſſembled an army, and marched againſt the capital, demanding all the wives and daughters in the city, as the conditions of peace. This extraordinary demand aſtoniſhed the ſenators, and when they refuſed to comply, Philotis adviſed them to ſend all their female ſlaves diſguiſed in matron's cloaths, and ſhe offered to march herſelf at the head. Her advice was followed, and when the Fidenates had feaſted late in the evening, and were quite intoxicated, and fallen aſleep, Philotis lighted a torch as a ſignal for her countrymen to attack the enemy. The whole was ſucceſsful, the Fidenates were conquered, and the ſenate, to reward the fidelity of the female ſlaves, permitted them to appear in the dreſs of the Roman matrons. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 5.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 2.

PHILOXĔNUS, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia, at the general diviſion of the provinces.——A ſon of Ptolemy, who was given to Pelopidas as an hoſtage.——A dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who enjoyed the favor of Dionyſius, tyrant of Sicily, for ſome time, till he offended him by ſeducing one of his female ſingers. During his confinement, Philoxenus compoſed an allegorical poem, called Cyclops, in which he had delineated the character of the tyrant under the name of Polyphemus, and repreſented his miſtreſs under the name of Galatæa, and himſelf under that of Ulyſſes. The tyrant, who was fond of writing poetry, and of being applauded, removed Philoxenus from his dungeon, but the poet refuſed to purchaſe his liberty, by ſaying things unworthy of himſelf, and applauding the wretched verſes of Dionyſius, and therefore he was ſent to the quarries. When he was aſked his opinion at a feaſt about ſome verſes which Dionyſius had juſt repeated, and which the courtiers had received with the greateſt applauſe, Philoxenus gave no anſwer, but he ordered the guards that ſurrounded the tyrant's table, to take him back to the quarries. Dionyſius was pleaſed with his pleaſantry and with his firmneſs, and immediately forgave him. Philoxenus died at Epheſus, about 380 years before Chriſt. *Plut.*——A celebrated muſician of Ionia.——A painter of Eretria, who made for Caſſander an excellent repreſentation of the battle of Alexander with Darius. He was pupil to Nicomachus. *Plin.* 31, c. 10.——A philoſopher, who wiſhed to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taſte of his aliments longer, and with more pleaſure. *Ariſt. eth.* 3.

PHILLYLLIUS, a comic poet. *Athen.*

PHILŸRA, one of the Oceanides, who was met by Saturn in Thrace. The god, to eſcape from the vigilance of Rhea, changed himſelf into a horſe, to enjoy the company of Philyra, by whom he had a ſon, half a man and half a horſe, called Chiron. Philyra was ſo aſhamed of giving birth to ſuch a monſter, that ſhe entreated the gods to change her nature. She was metamorphoſed into the linden tree, called by her name among the Greeks. *Hygin. fab.* 138.——The wife of Nauplius.

PHILYRES, a people near Pontus.

PHILŸRĬDES, a patronymic of Chiron, the

the ſon of Philyra. *Ovid. art. am.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.

PHINEUS, a ſon of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or according to ſome of Neptune, who became king of Thrace, or as the greater part of the mythologiſts ſupport, of Bithynia. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Boreas, whom ſome call Cleobula, by whom he had Plexippus and Pandion. After the death of Cleopatra, he married Idæa, the daughter of Dardanus. Idæa, jealous of Cleopatra's children, accuſed them of attempts upon their father's life and crown, or, according to ſome, of attempts upon her virtue, and they were immediately condemned by Phineus to be deprived of their eyes. This cruelty was ſoon after puniſhed by the gods, Phineus ſuddenly became blind, and the Harpyies were ſent by Jupiter to keep him under continual alarm, and to ſpoil the meats which were placed on his table. He was ſome time after delivered from theſe dangerous monſters by his brothers-in-law, Zetes and Calais, who purſued them as far as the Strophades. He alſo recovered his ſight by means of the Argonauts, whom he had received with great hoſpitality, and inſtructed in the eaſieſt and ſpeedieſt way by which they could arrive in Colchis. The cauſes of the blindneſs of Phineus are a matter of diſpute among the antients, ſome ſuppoſing that this was inflicted by Boreas, for his cruelty to his grandſon, whilſt others attribute it to the anger of Neptune, becauſe he had directed the ſons of Phryxus how to eſcape from Colchis to Greece. Many, however, think that it proceeded from his having raſhly attempted to develope futurity, while others aſſert that Zetes and Calais put out his eyes on account of his cruelty to their nephews. The ſecond wife of Phineus is called by ſome Dia, Eurytia, Danae, and Idothea. Phineus was killed by Hercules. *Arg.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 19.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—The brother of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. He was going to marry his niece Andromeda, when her father Cepheus was obliged to give her up to be devoured by a ſea monſter, to appeaſe the reſentment of Neptune. She was, however, delivered by Perſeus, who married her by the conſent of her parents, for having deſtroyed the ſea monſter. This marriage diſpleaſed Phineus: he interrupted the ceremony, and with a number of attendants, attacked Perſeus and his friends. Perſeus defended himſelf, and turned into ſtone Phineus, and his companions, by ſhowing them the Gorgon's head. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 1 & 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.——A ſon of Melas.——A ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——A ſon of Belus and Anchinoe.

PHINTA, a king of Meſſenia, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 4.

PHINTHIAS, a fountain where it is ſaid nothing could ſink. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

PHINTIA, a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Himera. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, c. 83.

PHINTIAS, called alſo Pithias, Pinthias and Phytias, a man famous for his unparalleled friendſhip for Damon. *Vid.* Damon.——A tyrant of Agrigentum, B. C. 282.

PHINTO, a ſmall iſland between Sardinia and Corſica, now *Figo.*

PHLA, a ſmall iſland in the lake Tritonis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.

PHLEGELAS, an Indian king beyond the Hydaſpes, who ſurrendered to Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 1.

PHLEGĔTHON, a river of hell, whoſe waters were *burning*, as the word φλεγεθω, from which the name is derived, ſeems to indicate. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 550.——*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 532.—*Senec. in Hipp.*—*Sil.* 13, v. 564.

PHLEGIAS, a man of Cyzicus, when the Argonauts viſited it, &c. *Flacc.*

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia, one of the emperor Adrian's freed men. He wrote different treatiſes on the long lived, on wonderful things, beſides an hiſtorical account of Sicily, ſixteen books on the olympiads, an acconnt of the principal places in Rome, three books of faſti, &c. Of theſe ſome fragments remain. His ſtile was not elegant, and he wrote without judgment or preciſion. His works have been edited by Meurſius, 4to. *L. Bat.* 1620.——One of the horſes of the ſun. The word ſignifies *burning. Ovid. Met.* 2.

PHLEGRA, or Phlegræus campus, a place of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants attacked the gods and were defeated by Hercules. The combat was afterwards renewed in Italy, in a place of the ſame name near Cumæ. *Sil.* 8, v. 538. l. 9, v. 305.—*Strab.* 5.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 151. l. 12, v. 378. l. 15, v. 532.—*Stat.* 5, *Sylv.* 3, v. 196.

PHLEGYÆ, a people of Theſſaly. Some authors place them in Bœotia. They received their name from Phlegyas the ſon of Mars, with whom they plundered and burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Few of them eſcaped to Phocis, where they ſettled. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 9.

PHLEGYAS, a ſon of Mars, king of the Lapithæ in Theſſaly. He was father of Ixion and Coronis, to whom Apollo offered violence. When the father heard that his

his daughter had been so wantonly abused, he marched an army against Delphi, and reduced the temple of the god to ashes. This was highly resented, Apollo killed Phlegyas and placed him in hell, where a huge stone hangs over his head, and keeps him in continual alarms, by its appearance of falling every moment. *Paus.* 9, c. 36. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pind. Pyth.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 87.—*Servius ad Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 618.

PHLIAS, one of the Argonauts, son of Bacchus and Ariadne. *Paus.* 2, c. 12.

PHLIUS, (gen. *untis*,) a town in Peloponnesus, now *Staphliea*, in the territory of Sicyon.——Another in Elis.——Another in Argolis, now *Drepano*.

PHLŒUS, a surname of Bacchus.

PHOBĒTOR, one of the sons of Somnus, and his principal minister. His office was to assume the shape of serpents and wild beasts, to inspire terror in the minds of men, as his name intimates (φοβεω). The other two ministers of Somnus were Phantasia and Morpheus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 640.

PHOCÆA, now *Fochia*, a maritime town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, with two harbours, between Cumæ and Smyrna, founded by an Athenian colony. It received its name from Phocus, the leader of the colony, or from *(phocæ) sea calves*, which are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants, called *Phocæi* & *Phocæenses*, were expert mariners, and founded many cities in different parts of Europe. They left Ionia, when Cyrus attempted to reduce them under his power, and they came after many adventures into Gaul, where they founded *Massilia*, now called Marseilles. The town of Marseilles is often distinguished by the epithet of *Phocaica*, and its inhabitants called *Phocæenses*. Phocæa was declared independent by Pompey, and under the first emperors of Rome it became one of the most flourishing cities of Asia Minor. *Liv.* 5, c. 34. l. 37, c. 31. l. 38, c. 39.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, v. 165. —*Strab.* 14.—*Horat. epod.* 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 9.—*Plin.* 3, c. 4.

PHOCENSES and PHOCĪCI, the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.

PHOCILIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher of Miletus, about 540 years before the Christian era. The poetical piece now extant called ποιηματα, and attributed to him, is not of his composition, but of another poet who lived in the reign of Adrian.

PHOCION, an Athenian, celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public. He was educated in the school of Plato, and of Xenocrates, and as soon as he appeared among the statesmen of Athens, he distinguished himself by his prudence and moderation, his zeal for the public good, and his military abilities. He often checked the violent and inconsiderate measures of Demosthenes, and when the Athenians seemed eager to make war against Philip, king of Macedonia, Phocion observed that war should never be undertaken without the strongest and most certain expectations of victory and success. When Philip endeavoured to make himself master of Eubœa, Phocion stopped his progress, and soon obliged him to relinquish his enterprize. During the time of his administration he was always inclined to peace, though he never suffered his countrymen to become indolent, and to forget the jealousy and rivalship of their neighbours. He was 45 times appointed governor of Athens, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his talents as a minister and statesman, than that he never solicited that high, though dangerous office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the Athenian armies, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak, whence one of his soldiers had occasion to observe when he saw him dressed more warmly than usual during a severe winter, that since Phocion wore his cloak it was a sign of the most inclement weather. If he was the friend of temperance and discipline, he was not a less brilliant example of true heroism. Philip, as well as his son Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpose; and Phocion boasted in being one of the poorest of the Athenians, and in deserving the appellation of *the Good*. It was through him that Greece was saved from an impending war, and he advised Alexander rather to turn his arms against Persia, than to shed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his subjects. Alexander was so sensible of his merit, and of his integrity, that he sent him 100 talents from the spoils which he had obtained from the Persians, but Phocion was too great to suffer himself to be bribed; and when the conqueror had attempted a second time to oblige him, and to conciliate his favor, by offering him the government and possession of five cities, the Athenian rejected the presents with the same indifference, and with the same independent mind. But not totally to despise the favors of the monarch, he begged Alexander to restore to their liberty four slaves that were confined in the citadel of Sardis. Antipater, who succeeded in the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, also attempted to corrupt the virtuous Athenian, but with the same success as his royal predecessor; and when a friend had observed to Phocion, that if he could so refuse the generous offers of his patrons, yet he should consider the good of his chil-

dren,

dren, and accept them for their ſake, Phocion calmly replied, that if his children were like him they could maintain themſelves as well as their father had done, but if they behaved otherwiſe, he declared that he was unwilling to leave them any thing which might either ſupply their extravagances, or encourage their debaucheries. But virtues like theſe could not long ſtand againſt the inſolence and fickleneſs of an Athenian aſſembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accuſed of treaſon, and therefore, to avoid the public indignation, he fled for ſafety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon ſent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poiſon. He received the indignities of the people with uncommon compoſure; and when one of his friends lamented his fate, Phocion exclaimed, *This is no more than what I expected, this treatment the moſt illuſtrious citizens of Athens have received before me.* He took the cup with the greateſt ſerenity of mind, and as he drank the fatal draught, he prayed for the proſperity of Athens, and bade his friends to tell his ſon Phocus not to remember the indignities which his father had received from the Athenians. He died about 318 years before the Chriſtian era. His body was deprived of a fuueral by order of the ungrateful Athenians, and if it was at laſt interred, it was by ſtealth, under a hearth, by the hand of a woman, who placed this inſcription over his bones: *Keep inviolate, O ſacred hearth, the precious remains of a good man, till a better day reſtores them to the monuments of their forefathers, when Athens ſhall be delivered of her phrenzy, and ſhall be more wiſe.* It has been obſerved of Phocion, that he never appeared elated in proſperity, or dejected in adverſity, he never betrayed puſillanimity by a tear, or joy by a ſmile. His countenance was ſtern and unpleaſant, but he never behaved with ſeverity, his expreſſions were mild, and his rebukes gentle. At the age of 80 he appeared at the head of the Athenian armies like the moſt active officer, and to his prudence and cool valor in every period of life his citizens acknowledged themſelves much indebted. His merits were not buried in oblivion, the Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and honored his memory by raiſing him ſtatues, and putting to a cruel death his guilty accuſers. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vit.*—*Diod.* 16.

Phocis, a country of Greece, bounded on the eaſt by Bœotia, and by Locris on the weſt. It originally extended from the bay of Corinth to the ſea of Eubœa, and reached on the north as far as Therm opylæ, but its boundaries were afterwards more contracted. Phocis received its name from Phocus, a ſon of Ornytion, who ſettled there. The inhabitants were called *Phocenſes*, and from thence the epithet of *Phocicus* was formed. Parnaſſus was the moſt celebrated of the mountains of Phocis, and Delphi was the greateſt of its towns. Phocis is rendered famous for a war which it maintained againſt ſome of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the *Phocian war*. This celebrated war originated in the following circumſtances:—When Philip, king of Macedonia, had by his intrigues, and well concerted policy, fomented diviſions in Greece, and diſturbed the peace of every republic, the Greeks univerſally became diſcontented in their ſituation, fickle in their reſolutions, and jealous of the proſperity of the neighbouring ſtates. The Amphictyons, who were the ſupreme rulers of Greece, and who at that time were ſubſervient to the views of the Thebans, the inveterate enemies of the Phocians, ſhewed the ſame ſpirit of fickleneſs, and like the reſt of their countrymen, were actuated by the ſame fears, the ſame jealouſy and ambition. As the ſupporters of religion, they accuſed the Phocians of impiety for plowing a ſmall portion of land which belonged to the god of Delphi. They immediately commanded, that the ſacred field ſhould be laid waſte, and that the Phocians, to expiate their crime, ſhould pay a heavy fine to the community. The inability of the Phocians to pay the fine, and that of the Amphictyons to enforce their commands by violence, gave riſe to new events. The people of Phocis were rouſed by the eloquence and the popularity of Philomelus, one of their countrymen, and when this ambitious ringleader had liberally contributed the great riches he poſſeſſed to the good of his countrymen, they reſolved to oppoſe the Amphictyonic coun cil by force of arms. He ſeized the rich temple of Delphi, and employed the treaſures it contained to raiſe a mercenary army. During two years hoſtilities were carried on between the Phocians and their enemies, the Thebans and the people of Locris, but no deciſive battles were fought; and it can only be obſerved, that the Phocian priſoners were always put to an ignominious death, as guilty of the moſt abominable ſacrilege and impiety, a treatment which was liberally retaliated on ſuch of the army of the Amphictyons as became the captives of the enemy. The defeat, however, and death of Philomelus, for a while checked their ſucceſſes; but the deceaſed general was ſoon ſucceeded in the command by his brother called Onomarchus, his equal in boldneſs and ambition, and his

ſuperior

ſuperior in activity and enterprize. Onomarchus rendered his cauſe popular, the Theſſalians joined his army, and the neighbouring ſtates obſerved at leaſt a ſtrict neutrality, if they neither oppoſed nor favored his arms. Philip of Macedonia, who had aſſiſted the Thebans, was obliged to retire from the field with diſhonor, but a more ſucceſsful battle was fought near Magneſia, and the monarch, by crowning the head of his ſoldiers with laurel, and telling them that they fought in the cauſe of Delphi and heaven, obtained a complete victory. Onomarchus was ſlain, and his body expoſed on a gibbet, 6000 ſhared his fate, and their bodies were thrown into the ſea, as unworthy of funeral honors, and 3000 were taken alive. This fatal defeat, however, did not ruin the Phocians, Phayllus, the only ſurviving brother of Philomelus, took the command of their armies, and doubling the pay of his ſoldiers, he encreaſed his forces by the addition of 9000 men from Athens, Lacedæmon, and Achaia. But all this numerous force at laſt proved ineffectual, the treaſures of the temple of Delphi, which had long defrayed the expences of the war, began to fail, diſſenſions aroſe among the ringleaders of Phocis, and when Philip had croſſed the ſtreights of Thermopylæ, the Phocians relying on his generoſity, claimed his protection, and implored him to plead their cauſe before the Amphictyonic council. His feeble interceſſion was not attended with ſucceſs, and the Thebans, the Locrians, and the Theſſalians, who then compoſed the Amphictyonic council, unanimouſly decreed, that the Phocians ſhould be deprived of the privilege of ſending members among the Amphictyons. Their arms and their horſes were to be ſold, for the benefit of Apollo, they were to pay the annual ſum of 60,000 talents, till the temple of Delphi had been reſtored to its antient ſplendor and opulence; their cities were to be diſmantled, and reduced to diſtinct villages, which were to contain no more than ſixty houſes each, at the diſtance of a furlong from one another, and all the privileges and the immunities of which they were ſtripped, were to be conferred on Philip, king of Macedonia, for his eminent ſervices in the proſecution of the Phocian war. The Macedonians were ordered to put theſe cruel commands into execution. The Phocians were unable to make reſiſtance, and ten years after they had undertaken the ſacred war, they ſaw their country laid deſolate, their walls demoliſhed, and their cities in ruins, by the wanton jealouſy of their enemies, and the inflexible cruelty of the Macedonian ſoldiers, B. C. 348. They were not, however, long under this diſgraceful ſentence, their well known valor and courage recommended them to favor, and they gradually regained their influence and conſequence by the protection of the Athenians, and the favors of Philip. *Liv.* 32, c. 18. —*Ovid.* 2. *Am.* 6, v. 15. *Met.* 5, v. 276.—*Demoſth.*—*Juſtin.* 8, &c.—*Diod.* 16, &c. —*Plut. in Dem. Lyſ. Per.* &c.—*Strab.* 5. —*Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.

PHOCUS, ſon of Phocion, was diſſolute in his manners, and unworthy of the virtues of his great father. He was ſent to Lacedæmon to imbibe there the principles of ſobriety, of temperance, and frugality. He cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had put to death. *Plut. in Phoc. & Apoph.*——A ſon of Æacus by Pſamathe, killed by Telamon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into Phocis. He cured Antiope, a daughter of Nyctæus, of inſanity, and married her. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.

PHOCYLIDES, an antient poet. *Vid.* Phocilides.

PHŒBE, a name given to Diana or the moon, on account of the brightneſs of that luminary. She became, according to Apollodorus, mother of Aſteria and Latona. *Vid.* Diana.——A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, carried away with her ſiſter Hilaira, by Caſtor and Pollux, as ſhe was going to marry one of the ſons of Aphareus. *Vid.* Leucippides.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.

PHŒBEUM, a place near Sparta.

PHŒBĬDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, ſent by the Ephori to the aſſiſtance of the Macedonians againſt the Thracians. He ſeized the citadel of Thebes; but tho' he was diſgraced and baniſhed from the Lacedæmonian army for this perfidious meaſure, yet his countrymen kept poſſeſſion of the town. He died B. C. 377. *C. Nep. in Pelop.*—*Diod.* 14, &.

PHŒBIGĔNA, a ſirname of Æſculapius, &c. as being deſcended from Phœbus. *Virg. Æn.* v. 773.

PHŒBUS, a name given to Apollo or the ſun. This word expreſſes the brightneſs and ſplendor of that luminary (φαεθω). *Vid.* Apollo.

PHŒMOS, a lake of Arcadia.

PHŒNĪCE, or PHŒNĪCIA, a country of Aſia, at the eaſt of the Mediterranean, whoſe boundaries have been different in different ages. Some ſuppoſe that the names of Phœnicia, Syria, and Paleſtine, are indiſcriminately uſed for one and the ſame country. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a ſmall river which falls into the Mediter-

Mediterranean ſea, a little below the iſland of Aradus, and it had Peluſium or the territories of Egypt as its more ſouthern boundary, and Syria on the eaſt. Sidon and Tyre were the moſt capital towns of the country. The inhabitants were naturally induſtrious, the invention of letters is attributed to them, and commerce and navigation were among them in the moſt floriſhing ſtate. They planted colonies in different countries, and their manufactures acquired ſuch a ſuperiority over thoſe of other nations, that among the antients, whatever was elegant, great, or pleaſing, either in apparel or domeſtic utenſils, received the epithet of *Sidonian*. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were ſubdued by the Perſians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his ſucceſſors and the Romans. They were called Phœnicians from Phœnix, ſon of Agenor, who was one of their kings, or according to others, from the great number of *palm trees* (φοινικες) which grow in the neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 4, c. 42. l. 5, c. 58.—*Homer. Od.* 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11. l. 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 16.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Lucret.* 2, v. 829.—*Plin.* 2, c. 47. l. 5, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 104. l. 14, v. 345. l. 15, v. 288.

PHŒNĪCE, a town of Epirus. *Liv.* 29, c. 12.

PHŒNICIA. *Vid.* Phœnice.

PHŒNĪCUS, a mountain of Bœotia.——Another in Lycia, called alſo *Olympus*, with a town of the ſame name.——A port of Erythræ. *Liv.* 56, c. 45.

PHŒNICŪSA, now *Felicudi*, one of the Æolian iſlands.

PHŒNISSA, a patronymic given to Dido as a native of Phœnicia. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 529.

PHŒNIX, ſon of Amyntor king of Argos, by Cleobule or Hippodamia, was preceptor to young Achilles. When his father proved faithleſs to his wife, on account of his fondneſs for a concubine, called Clytia, Cleobule, jealous of her huſband, perſuaded her ſon Phœnix to ingratiate himſelf into the favors of his father's miſtreſs. Phœnix eaſily ſucceeded, but when Amyntor diſcovered his intrigues, he drew a curſe upon him, and the ſon ſoon after was deprived of his ſight, by divine vengeance. According to ſome, Amyntor himſelf put out the eyes of his ſon, which ſo cruelly provoked him, that he meditated the death of his father. Reaſon and piety, however, prevailed over paſſion, and Phœnix, not to become a parricide, fled from Argos to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia. Here he was treated with tenderneſs, Peleus carried him to Chiron, who reſtored him to his eye-ſight, and ſoon after he was made preceptor to Achilles, his benefactor's ſon. He was alſo preſented with the government of many cities, and made king of the Dolopes. He accompanied his pupil to the Trojan war, and Achilles was ever grateful for the inſtructions and precepts which he had received from Phœnix. After the death of Achilles, Phœnix with others, was commiſſioned by the Greeks to return into Greece, to bring to the war young Pyrrhus. This commiſſion he performed with ſucceſs, and after the fall of Troy, he returned with Pyrrhus and died in Thrace. He was buried, according to Strabo, near Trachinia, where a ſmall river in the neighbourhood received the name of Phœnix. *Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 9, &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 259.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 762.——A ſon of Agenor, by a nymph who was called Telephaſſa, according to Apollodorus and Moſchus, or according to others, Epimeduſa, Perimeda, or Agriope. He was, like his brothers Cadmus and Cilix, ſent by his father in purſuit of his ſiſter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away under the form of a bull, and when his enquiries proved unſucceſsful, he ſettled in a country, which, according to ſome, was from him called *Phœnicia*. From him, as ſome ſuppoſe, the Carthaginians were called *Pœni*. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 178.——The father of Adonis, according to Heſiod.——A Theban, delivered to Alexander, &c.——A native of Tenedos, who was an officer in the ſervice of Eumenes.

PHOLOE, one of the horſes of Admetus.——A mountain of Arcadia, near Piſa. It received its name from Pholus, the friend of Hercules, who was buried there. It is often confounded with another of the ſame name in Theſſaly, near mount Othrys. *Plin.* 4, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 198. l. 6, v. 388. l. 7, v. 449.—*Ovid.* 2. *Faſt.* 2, v. 273.——A female ſervant, of Cretan origin, given with her two ſons to Sergeſtus, by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 285.——A courtezan in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1 *Od.* 33, v. 7.

PHOLUS, one of the Centaurs, ſon of Silenus and Melia, or, according to others, of Ixion, and the cloud. He kindly entertained Hercules when he was going againſt the boar of Erimanthus, but he refuſed to give him wine, as that which he had belonged to the reſt of the Centaurs. Hercules, upon this, without ceremony, broke the caſk and drank the wine. The ſmell of the liquor drew the Centaurs from the neighbourhood to the houſe of Pholus, but

but Hercules ſtopped them when they forcibly entered the habitation of his friend and killed the greateſt part of them. Pholus gave the dead a decent funeral, but he mortally wounded himſelf with one of the arrows which were poiſoned with the venom of the hydra, and which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the Centaurs. Hercules, unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain, where his remains were depoſited, by the name of *Pholoe*. *Apollod.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 456. *Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1.—*Lucan.* 3, 6, & 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 2.——One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 341.

Phorbas, a ſon of Priam and Epitheſia, killed during the Trojan war, by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the ſea near the coaſt of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 842.——A ſon of Lapithus, who married Hyrmine, the daughter of Epeus, by whom he had Actor, &c. *Diod.* 2. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.——A ſhepherd of Polybus, king of Corinth.——A man who profaned Apollo's temple, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 414.——A king of Argos.——A native of Syene, ſon of Methion, killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 3.

Phorcus, or Phorcys, a ſea deity, ſon of Pontus and Terra, who married his ſiſter Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, the dragon that kept the apples of the Heſperides, and other monſters. *Heſiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.*——One of the auxiliaries of Priam, killed by Ajax, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A man whoſe ſeven ſons aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 328.

Phormio, an Athenian general, whoſe father's name was Aſopicus. He impoveriſhed himſelf to maintain and ſupport the dignity of his army. His debts were ſome time after paid by the Athenians, who wiſhed to make him their general, an office which he refuſed, while he had ſo many debts, obſerving that it was unbecoming an officer to be at the head of an army, when he knew that he was poorer than the meaneſt of his ſoldiers.——A general of Crotona.——A Peripatetic philoſopher of Epheſus, who once gave a lecture upon the duties of an officer, and a military profeſſion. The philoſopher was himſelf ignorant of the ſubject which he treated, upon which Hannibal the great, who was one of his auditors, exclaimed that he had ſeen many doating old men, but never one worſe than Phormio. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.——An Athenian archon.——A diſciple of Plato, choſen by the people of Elis, to make a reformation in their government, and their juriſprudence.

Phormis, an Arcadian who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero in Sicily. He dedicated the brazen ſtatue of a mare to Jupiter Olympius in Peloponneſus, which ſo much reſembled nature, that horſes came near it, as if it had been alive. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 27.

Phŏrōneus, the god of a river of Peloponneſus of the ſame name. He was ſon of the river Inachus, by Meliſſa, and he was the ſecond king of Argos. He married a nymph called Cerdo, or Laodice, by whom he had Apis, from whom Argolis was called Apia, and Niobe, the firſt woman of whom Jupiter became enamoured. Phoroneus taught his ſubjects the utility of laws, and the advantages of a ſocial life, and of friendly intercourſe, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called *Phoronæi*. Pauſanias relates, that Phoroneus, with the Cephiſus, Aſterion, and Inachus, were appointed as umpires in a quarrel between Neptune and Juno, concerning their right of patronizing Argolis. Juno gained the preference, upon which Neptune, in a fit of reſentment, dried up all the four rivers, whoſe deciſion he deemed partial. He afterwards reſtored them to their dignity and conſequence. Phoroneus was the firſt who raiſed a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death. His temple ſtill exiſted at Argos, under Antoninus the Roman emperor. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 143.

Phorōnis, a patronymic of Io as ſiſter of Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 625.

Phorōnium, a town of Argolis, built by Phoroneus.

Photīnus, an eunuch who was prime miniſter to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. When Pompey fled to the court of Ptolemy, after the battle of Pharſalia, Photinus adviſed his maſter not to receive him, but to put him to death. His advice was ſtrictly followed. Julius Cæſar ſome time after viſited Egypt, and Photinus raiſed ſeditions againſt him, for which he was put to death. When Cæſar triumphed over Egypt and Alexandria, the pictures of Photinus and of ſome of the Egyptians, were carried in the proceſſion at Rome. *Plut.*

Photius, a ſon of Antonina, who betrayed to Belliſarius his wife's debaucheries.——A patrician in Juſtinian's reign.

Phoxus, a general of the Phocæans, who burnt Lampſacus, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——A tyrant of Chalcis, baniſhed by his ſubjects, &c. *Ariſtot. Pol.* 5, c. 4.

Phraātes 1ſt, a king of Parthia, who ſucceeded Arſaces the 3d, called alſo Phriapatius. He made war againſt Antiochus, king

king of Syria, and was defeated in three ſucceſſive battles. He left many children behind him, but as they were all too young, and unable to ſucceed to the throne, he appointed his brother Mithridates king, of whoſe abilities, and military prudence he had often been a ſpectator. *Juſtin* 41, c. 5.——The 2d, ſucceeded his father Mithridates as king of Parthia; and made war againſt the Scythians, whom he called to his aſſiſtance againſt Antiochus, king of Syria, and whom he refuſed to pay, on the pretence that they came too late. He was murdered by ſome Greek mercenaries who had been once his captives, and who had enliſted in his army, B. C. 129. *Juſtin.* 42, c. 1.—*Plut. in Pomp.*——The 3d, ſucceeded his father Pacorus on the throne of Parthia, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Tigranes the ſon of Tigranes king of Armenia Soon after he invaded the kingdom of Armenia, to make his ſon-in-law ſit on the throne of his father. His expedition was attended with ill ſucceſs. He renewed a treaty of alliance which his father had made with the Romans. At his return in Parthia he was aſſaſſinated by his ſons Orodes and Mithridates. *Juſtin.*—— The 4th, was nominated king of Parthia by his father Orodes, whom he ſoon after murdered, as alſo his own brothers. He made war againſt M. Antony with great ſucceſs, and obliged him to retire with much loſs. Some time after he was dethroned by the Parthian nobility, but he ſoon regained his power, and drove away the uſurper, called Tiridates. The uſurper claimed the protection of Auguſtus the Roman emperor, and Phraates ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to plead his cauſe, and gain the favors of his powerful judge. He was ſucceſsful in his embaſſy, he made a treaty of peace and alliance with the Roman emperor, reſtored the enſigns and ſtandards which the Parthians had taken from Craſſus and Antony, and gave up his four ſons with their wives as hoſtages, till his engagements were performed. Some ſuppoſe that Phraates delivered his children into the hands of Auguſtus to be confined at Rome, that he might reign with greater ſecurity, as he knew his ſubjects would revolt as ſoon as they found any one of his family inclined to countenance their rebellion, though at the ſame time, they ſcorned to ſupport the intereſt of any uſurper who was not of the royal houſe of the Arſacidæ. He was however at laſt murdered by one of his concubines, who placed her ſon called Phraatices on the throne. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 5.—*Dion. Caſ.* 51, &c. —*Plut. in Anton.* &c.—*Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 32.——A prince of Parthia in the reign of Tiberius.——A ſatrap of Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 6. c. 42.

PHRAATICES, a ſon of Phraates 4th. He with his mother murdered his father, and took poſſeſſion of the vacant throne. His reign was ſhort, he was depoſed by his ſubjects, whom he had offended by cruelty, avarice and oppreſſion.

PHRADATES, an officer in the army of Darius at the battle of Arbela.

PHRAGANDÆ, a people of Thrace. *Liv.* 26, c. 25.

PHRAHĀTES, the ſame as Phraates. *Vid.* Phraates.

PHRANICATES, a general of the Parthian armies, &c. *Strab.* 16.

PHRAORTES, ſucceeded his father Deioces on the throne of Media. He made war againſt the neighbouring nations, and conquered the greateſt part of Aſia. He was defeated and killed in a battle by the Aſſyrians, after a reign of 22 years, B. C. 625. *Pauſ.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 102.——A king of India remarkable for his frugality. *Philoſtr.*

PHRASĬCLES, a nephew of Themiſtocles, whoſe daughter Nicomacha he married. *Plut. in Them.*

PHRASIMUS, the father of Praxithea. *Apollod.*

PHRASIUS, a Cyprian ſoothſayer, ſacrificed on an altar by Buſiris king of Egypt.

PHRATAPHERNES, a general of the Maſſagetæ, who ſurrendered to Alexander. *Curt.* 8.——A ſatrap, who, after the death of Darius, fled to Hyrcania, &c. *Id.*

PHRIAPATIUS, a king of Parthia who floriſhed B. C. 195.

PHRICIUM, a town near Thermopylæ. *Liv.* 36, c. 13.

PHRIXUS, a river of Argolis. There is alſo a ſmall town of that name in Elis, built by the Minyæ. *Herodot.* 4, c. 148.

PHRONĬMA, a daughter of Etearchus, king of Crete. She was delivered to a ſervant to be thrown into the ſea, by order of her father, at the inſtigation of his ſecond wife. The ſervant was unwilling to murder the child, but as he was bound by an oath to throw her into the ſea, he accordingly let her down into the water by a rope, and took her out again unhurt. Phronima was afterwards in the number of the concubines of Polymneſtus, by whom ſhe became mother of Battus, the founder of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

PHRONTIS, the pilot of the ſhip of Menelaus, after the Trojan war, was killed by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 25.——One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1.

PHRURI, a Scythian nation.

PHRYGES, a river of Aſia Minor, dividing Phrygia from Caria, and falling into the Hermus. *Pauſ.*

PHRYGIA,

PHRYGIA, a country of Asia Minor, generally divided into Phrygia Major and Minor. Its boundaries are not properly or accurately defined by ancient authors, though it appears that it was situate between Bythynia, Lydia, Cappadocia, and Caria. It received its name from the *Bryges*, a nation of Thrace, or Macedonia, who came to settle there, and from their name, by corruption, arose the word *Phrygia*. Cybele was the chief deity of the country, and her festivals were observed with the greatest solemnity. The invention of the pipe of reeds, and of all sorts of needlework, is attributed to the inhabitants, who are represented by some authors as stubborn, but yielding to correction (hence *Phryx verberatus melior*), as imprudent, effeminate, servile, and voluptuous; and to this *Virgil* seems to allude *Æn.* 9, v. 617. The Phrygians, like all other nations, were called Barbarians by the Greeks; their music (*Phrygii cantus*) was of a grave and solemn nature when opposed to the brisker and more chearful Lydian airs. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 2, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 429, &c.—*Cic.* 7, *ad fam. ep.* 16.—*Flacc.* 27.—*Dio.* 1, c. 50.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 9, v. 16.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 25.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 73.——A city of Thrace.

PHRYNE, a celebrated prostitute who florished at Athens about 328 years before the Christian era. She was mistress to Praxiteles, who drew her picture. This was one of his best pieces, and it was placed in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. It is said that Apelles painted his Venus Anadyomene after he had seen Phryne on the sea shore naked, and with dishevelled hair. Phryne became so rich by the liberality of her lovers, that she offered to rebuild at her own expence Thebes, which Alexander had destroyed, provided this inscription was placed on the walls: *Alexander diruit, sed meretrix Phryne refecit.* This was refused. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——There was also another of the same name who was accused of impiety. When she saw that she was going to be condemned, she unveiled her bosom, which so influenced her judges, that she was immediately acquitted. *Quintil.* 2, c. 15.

PHRYNĬCUS, a general of Samos, who endeavoured to betray his country to the Athenians, &c.——A flatterer at Athens.——A tragic poet of Athens, disciple to Thespis. He was the first who introduced a female character on the stage. *Strab.* 14.——A comic poet.

PHRYNIS, a musician of Mitylene, the first who obtained a musical prize at the Panathenæa at Athens. He added two strings to the lyre, which had always been used with seven by all his predecessors B. C. 438. It is said that he was originally a cook at the house of Hiero, king of Sicily.——A writer in the reign of Commodus, who made a collection in 36 books of phrases, and sentences from the best Greek authors, &c.

PHRYNO, a celebrated general of Athens, who died B. C. 590.

PHRYXUS, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele. After the repudiation of his mother, he was persecuted with the most inveterate fury by his step-mother Ino, because he was to sit on the throne of Athamas, in preference to the children of a second wife. He was apprized of Ino's intentions upon his life, by his mother Nephele, or according to others, by his preceptor; and the better to make his escape, he secured part of his father's treasures, and privately left Bœotia with his sister Helle, to go to their friend and relation Æetes, king of Colchis. They embarked on board a ship, or according to the fabulous account of the poets and mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded on their journey through the air. The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea. Phryxus gave her a decent burial on the sea shore, and after he had called the place Hellespont from her name, he continued his flight, and arrived safe in the kingdom of Æetes, where he offered the ram on the altars of Mars. The king received him with great tenderness, and gave him his daughter Chalciope in marriage. She had by him Phrontis, Melias, Argos, Cylindrus, whom some call Cytorus, Catis, Lorus, and Hellen. Some time after he was murdered by his father-in-law, who envied him the possession of the golden fleece; and Chalciope, to prevent her children from sharing their father's fate, sent them privately from Colchis to Bœotia, as nothing was to be dreaded there from the jealousy or resentment of Ino, who was then dead. The fable of the flight of Phryxus to Colchis on a ram, has been explained by some, who observe, that the ship on which he embarked, was either called by that name, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fleece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven, after death. The ram which carried him to Asia, is said to have been the fruit of Neptune's amour with Theophane, the daughter of Altis. This ram had been given to Athamas by the gods, to reward his piety and religious life, and Nephele procured it for

for her children, just as they were going to be sacrificed to the jealousy of Ino. The murder of Phryxus was some time after amply revenged by the Greeks. It gave rise to a celebrated expedition which was atchieved under Jason, and many of the princes of Greece, and which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece, and the punishment of the king of Colchis for his cruelty to the son of Athamas. *Diod.* 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 197.—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Orpheus.*—*Flaccus.*—*Strab.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, 188, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 18, *Met.* 4.——A small river of Argolis.

PHTHIA, a town of Phthiotis, at the east of mount Othrys in Thessaly, where Achilles was born, and from which he is often called *Phthius heros. Horat.* 4, *od.* 6, v. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 156.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 14, v. 38.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 10.——A nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter, who, to seduce her, disguised himself under the shape of a pigeon. *Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe, killed by Diana. *Apollod.*

PHTHIŌTIS, a small province of Thessaly, between the Pelasgicus sinus and the Maliacus sinus, Magnesia, and mount Œta. It was also called Achaia. *Paus.* 10, c. 8.

PHYA, a tall and beautiful woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus, when he wished to re-establish himself a third time in his tyranny, dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded. *Herodot.* 1, c. 59.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 40.

PHYCUS, (*untis*), a promontory, near Cyrene, now called *Ras-al-sem. Lucan.* 9.

PHYLĂCE, a town of Thessaly, built by Phylacus. Protesilaus reigned there, from whence he is often called *Phylacides. Lucan.* 6, v. 252.——A town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 54.——A town of Epirus. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

PHYLĂCUS, a son of Deion, king of Phocis. He married Clymene, the daughter of Mynias, and founded Phylace. *Apollod.*

PHYLARCHUS, a Greek biographer, who flourished, B. C. 221.

PHYLAS, a king of Ephyre, son of Antiochus, and grandson of Hercules.

PHYLE, a well fortified village of Attica, at a little distance from Athens. *C. Nep. in Thras.*

PHYLEIS, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

PHYLĒUS, one of the Greek captains during the Trojan war.——A son of Augeas. He blamed his father for refusing to pay Hercules what he had promised him for cleaning his stables. He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules.

PHYLĪRA. *Vid.* Philyra.

PHYLLA, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and mother of Stratonice, the wife of Seleucus.

PHYLLALIA, a part of Arcadia.——A place in Thessaly.

PHYLLEIUS, a mountain, country, and town of Macedonia. *Apollon. Arg.* 1.

PHYLLIS, a daughter of Sithon, or according to others of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who hospitably received Demophoon the son of Theseus, who at his return from the Trojan war, had stopped on her coasts. She became enamoured of him, and did not find him insensible to her passion. After some months of mutual tenderness and affection, Demophoon set sail for Athens, where his domestic affairs recalled him. He promised faithfully to return as soon as a month was expired; but either his dislike for Phyllis, or the irreparable situation of his affairs, obliged him to violate his engagement, and the queen, grown desperate on account of his absence, hanged herself, or according to others, threw herself down a precipice into the sea, and perished. Her friends raised a tomb over her body, where there grew up certain trees, whose leaves, at a particular season of the year, suddenly became wet, as if shedding tears, for the death of Phyllis. According to an old tradition, mentioned by Servius, Virgil's commentator, Phyllis was changed by the gods into an almond tree, which is called *Phylla* by the Greeks. Some days after this metamorphosis, Demophoon revisited Thrace, and when he heard of the fate of Phyllis, he ran and clasped the tree, which, though at that time stripped of its leaves, suddenly shot forth and blossomed as if still sensible of tenderness and love. The absence of Demophoon from the house of Phyllis has given rise to a beautiful epistle of Ovid, supposed to have been written by the Thracian queen about the 4th month after her lover's departure. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2, *de Art. Am.* 2, v. 353. *Trist.* 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 59.——A country woman introduced in Virgil's eclogues.——The nurse of the emperor Domitian. *Suet. in Dom.* 17.——A country of Thrace near mount Pangæus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

PHYLLIUS, a young Bœotian, uncommonly fond of Cygnus, the son of Hyria, a woman of Bœotia. Cygnus slighted his passion, and told him that to obtain a return of affection, he must previously destroy an enormous lion, take alive two large vultures, and sacrifice on Jupiter's altars a wild bull that infested the country. This he easily effected by means of artifice, and by the

advice of Hercules he forgot his partiality for the ſon of Hyria. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 372.—*Nicand. in Heter.* 3.——A Spartan remarkable for the courage with which he fought againſt Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

PHYLLŎDŎCE, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 336.

PHYLLOS, a country of Arcadia.——A town of Theſſaly, near Lariſſa, where Apollo had a temple.

PHYLLUS, a general of Phocis during the Phocian or ſacred war againſt the Thebans. He had aſſumed the command after the death of his brothers Philomelus and Onomarchus. He is called by ſome Phayllus. *Vid.* Phocis.

PHYSCELLA, a town of Macedonia. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

PHYSCION, a famous rock of Bœotia, which was the reſidence of the Sphynx. *Plut.*

PHYSCOA, a woman of Elis, mother of Narceus, by Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 16.

PHYSCON, a ſirname of one of the Ptolemies kings of Egypt, from the great prominency of his belly (φυσκη, *venter*).

PHYSCOS, a town of Caria, oppoſite Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.

PHYSCUS, a river of Aſia, falling into the Tigris. The ten thouſand Greeks croſſed it on their return from Cunaxa.

PHYTĂLĬDES, the deſcendants of Phytalus, a man who hoſpitably received and entertained Ceres, when ſhe viſited Attica. *Plut. in Theſ.*

PHYTON, a general of the people of Rhegium againſt Dionyſius, the tyrant of Sicily. He was taken by the enemy, and tortured, B. C. 387, and his ſon was thrown into the ſea. *Diod.* 14.

PHYXIUM, a town of Elis.

PIA, or PIALIA, feſtivals inſtituted in honor of Adrian, by the emperor Antoninus. They were celebrated at Puteoli, on the ſecond year of the Olympiads.

PIĂSUS, a general of the Pelaſgi. *Strab.* 13.

PICĒNI, the inhabitants of Picenum, called alſo *Picentes*. They received their name from *picus*, a bird by whoſe auſpices they had ſettled in that part of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 425.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

PICENTIA, the capital of the Picentini.

PICENTĪNI, a people of Italy, between Lucania and Campania on the Tuſcan ſea. They are different from the Piceni or Picentes, who inhabited Picenum. *Sil. It.* 8, v. 580.—*Tacit. H.* 4, c. 62.

PICĒNUM, or PICĒNUS AGER, a country of Italy near the Umbrians and Sabines, on the borders of the Adriatic. *Liv.* 21, c. 6. l. 22, c. 9. l. 27, c. 43.—*Sil.* 10, v. 313.—*Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 3, v. 272.—*Mart.* 3, ep. 44.

PICRA, a lake of Africa, which Alexander croſſed when he went to conſult the oracle of Ammon. *Diod.*

PICTÆ, or PICTI, a people of Scythia, called alſo *Agathyrſæ*. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. A colony of theſe, according to Servius, Virgil's commentator, emigrated to the northern parts of Britain, where they ſtill preſerved their name and their ſavage manners, but they are mentioned only by later writers. *Marcell.* 27, c. 18.—*Claudian. de Hon. conſ.* v. 54.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

PICTĀVI, or PICTŎNES, a people of Gaul, in the modern country of *Poictou*. *Cæſ.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 4.

PICTĂVIUM, a town of Gaul.

FABIUS PICTOR, a conſul under whom ſilver was firſt coined at Rome, A.U.C. 485.

PICUMNUS, and PILUMNUS, two deities at Rome, who preſided over the auſpices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials. Pilumnus was ſuppoſed to patronize children, as his name ſeems in ſome manner to indicate, *quod pellat mala infantiæ*. The manuring of lands was firſt invented by Picumnus, from which reaſon he is called Sterquilinius. Pilumnus is alſo invoked as the god of bakers, and millers, as he is ſaid to have firſt invented how to grind corn. Turnus boaſted of being one of his lineal deſcendants. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 4.—*Varro.*

PICUS, a king of Latium, ſon of Saturn, who married Venilia, who is alſo called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. He was tenderly loved by the goddeſs Pomona, and he returned a mutual affection. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamoured of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins. His wife Venilia was ſo diſconſolate when ſhe was informed of his death, that ſhe pined away. Some ſuppoſe that Picus was the ſon of Pilumnus, and that he gave out prophecies to his ſubjects, by means of a favorite woodpecker, from which circumſtance originated the fable of his being metamorphoſed into a bird. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 48, 171, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 320, &c.

PIDORUS, a town near mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

PIDYTES, a man killed by Ulyſſes during the Trojan war.

PIĔLUS, a ſon of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, after his father. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

PIĔRA, a fountain of Peloponneſus, between Elis and Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 16.

PIĔRIA, a ſmall tract of country in Theſſaly or Macedonia, from which the epithet of *Pierian* was applied to the Muſes and

and to poetical compositions. *Martial.* 9, ep. 88, v. 3.—*Horat.* 4, od. 8, v. 20.——A place between Cilicia and Syria.——One of the wives of Danaus, mother of six daughters called Actea, Podarce, Dioxippe, Adyte, Ocypete, and Pilarge. *Apollod.* 2.——The wife of Oxylus, the son of Hæmon. *Paus.* 5, c. 3.——The daughter of Pythas, a Milesian, &c.

PIĔRĬDES, a name given to the Muses, either because they were born in Pieria, in Thessaly, or because they were supposed by some to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Bœotia.——Also, the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muses to a trial in music, in which they were conquered, and changed into magpies. It may perhaps be supposed, that the victorious Muses assumed the name of the conquered daughters of Pierus, and ordered themselves to be called Pierides, in the same manner as Minerva was called Pallas because she had killed the giant Pallas. *Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 300.

PIĔRIS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.

PIĔRUS, a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses, who were from thence, as some imagine, called *Pierides.*——A rich man of Thessaly, whose nine daughters called Pierides, challenged the Muses, and were changed into magpies, when conquered. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.——A river of Achaia, in Peloponnesus.——A town of Thessaly. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.——A mountain with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

PIĔTAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderness to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of their gods. Acilius Glabrio first erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged father, who had been imprisoned by the order of the senate, and deprived of all aliments. *Cic. de div.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.

PIGRES & MATTYAS, two brothers, &c. *Herodot.*——The name of three rivers.

PIGRUM MARE, a name applied to the Northern sea, from its being frozen. The word *Pigra* is applied to the Palus Mœotis. *Ovid.* 4. *Pont.* 10, v. 61.—*Plin.* 4, c. 13.—*Tacit. G.* 45.

PILUMNUS, the god of bakers at Rome. *Vid.* Picumnus.

PIMPLA, a mountain of Macedonia, on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus, sacred to the Muses, who on that account are often called *Pimpleæ* and *Pimpleades. Horat.* 1, *od.* 26, v. 9.—*Strab.* 10.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 11, v. 3.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 4, v. 26. *Sylv.* 2, v. 36.

PIMPRANA, a town on the Indus. *Arian.*

PINĂRE, an island of the Ægean sea.——A town of Syria, at the south of mount Amanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 25.——Of Lycia. *Strab.* 14.

PINĀRIUS & POTITIUS, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy. They were instructed by Hercules, who visited the court of Evander, how they were to offer sacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening, immediately at sun-set. The morning sacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the sacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered, that for the future, Pinarius and his descendants should preside over the sacrifices, but that Potitius, with his posterity, should wait upon the priests as servants, when the sacrifices were annually offered to him on mount Aventine. This was religiously observed till the age of Appius Claudius, who persuaded the Potitii by a large bribe, to discontinue their sacred office, and to have the ceremony performed by slaves. For this negligence, as the Latin authors observe, the Potitii were deprived of sight, and the family became a little time after totally extinct. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 269. &c.—*Victor. de orig.*

M. PINĂRIUS RUSCA, a pretor, who conquered Sardinia, and defeated the Corsicans. *Cic. de orat.* 2.

PINARUS, or PINDUS, now *Delisou*, a river falling into the sea near Issus, after flowing between Cilicia and Syria. *Dionys. Per.*

PINCUM, a town of Mœsia Superior, now *Gradisca.*

PINDĂRUS, a celebrated lyric poet, of Thebes. He was carefully trained from his earliest years to the study of music and poetry, and he was taught how to compose verses with elegance and simplicity, by Myrtis and Corinna. When he was young, it is said that a swarm of bees settled on his lips, and there left some honey-combs as he reposed on the grass. This was universally explained as a prognostic of his future greatness and celebrity, and indeed he seemed intitled to notice when he had conquered Myrtis in a musical contest. He was not however so successful against Corinna, who obtained five times, while he was competitor, a poetical prize, which, according to some, was rather adjudged to the charms of her person, than to the brilliancy of her genius, or the superiority of her composition. In the public assemblies of Greece, where females were not permitted to contend, Pindar was rewarded with the prize, in preference to every other competitor; and as the conquerors at Olympia were the

ſubject of his compoſitions, the poet was courted by ſtateſmen and princes. His hymns and pæans were repeated before the moſt crowded aſſemblies in the temples of Greece; and the prieſteſs of Delphi declared that it was the will of Apollo, that Pindar ſhould receive the half of all the firſt fruit offerings that were annually heaped on his altars. This was not the only public honor which he received; after his death, he was honored with every mark of reſpect, even to adoration. His ſtatue was erected at Thebes in the public place where the games were exhibited, and ſix centuries after it was viewed with pleaſure and admiration, by the geographer Pauſanias. The honors which had been paid to him while alive, were alſo ſhared by his poſterity; and at the celebration of one of the feſtivals of the Greeks, a portion of the victim which had been offered in ſacrifice, was reſerved for the deſcendants of the poet. Even the moſt inveterate enemies of the Thebans, ſhewed regard for his memory, and the Spartans ſpared the houſe in which the prince of Lyrics had inhabited when they deſtroyed the houſes and the walls of Thebes. The ſame reſpect was alſo paid him by Alexander the Great, when Thebes was reduced to aſhes. It is ſaid that Pindar died at the advanced age of 86, B. C. 435. The greateſt part of his works have periſhed. He had written ſome hymns to the gods, poems in honor of Apollo, dithyrambics to Bacchus, and odes on ſeveral victories obtained at the four greateſt feſtivals of the Greeks, the Olympic, Iſthmian, Pythian, and Nemean games. Of all theſe, the odes are the only compoſitions extant, admired for ſublimity of ſentiments, grandeur of expreſſion, energy and magnificence of ſtile, boldneſs of metaphors, harmony of numbers, and elegance of diction. In theſe odes, which were repeated with the aid of muſical inſtruments, and accompanied by the various inflections of the voice, with ſuitable attitudes, and proper motions of body, the poet has not merely celebrated the place where the victory was won, but has introduced beautiful epiſodes, and by unfolding the greatneſs of his heroes, the dignity of their characters, and the glory of the ſeveral republics where they floriſhed, he has rendered the whole truly beautiful, and in the higheſt degree intereſting. Horace has not heſitated to call Pindar inimitable, and this panegyric will not perhaps appear too offenſive, when we recollect that ſucceeding critics have agreed in extolling his beauties, his excellence, the fire, animation, and enthuſiaſm of his genius. He has been cenſured for his affectation in compoſing an ode, from which the letter S was excluded. The beſt editions of Pindar are thoſe of Heyne, 4to. Gottingen, 1773; of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1774; and of Schmidius, 4to. Witteberg. 1616. *Athen.* —*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 8. l. 9, c. 23. —*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 1, c. 13.——A tyrant of Epheſus, who killed his maſter at his own requeſt, after the battle of Philippi. *Plut.*——A Theban, who wrote a Latin poem on the Trojan war.

PINDĂSUS, a mountain of Troas.

PINDENISSUS, a town of Cilicia, on the borders of Syria. Cicero, when proconſul in Aſia, beſieged it for 25 days and took it. *Cic. ad M. Cœlium. ad Fam.* 2, *ep.* 10.

PINDUS, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains, between Theſſaly, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being ſacred to the Muſes and to Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 570.—*Strab.* 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674. l. 6, v. 339.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Doris in Greece, called alſo Cyphas. It was watered by a ſmall river of the ſame name which falls into the Cephiſus, near Lilæa. *Herodot.* 1, v. 56.

PINGUS, a river of Myſia, falling into the Danube. *Plin.* 3, c. 26.

PINNA, a town of Italy, at the mouth of the Matrinus, ſouth of Picenum. *Sil.* 8, v. 518.

PINTHIAS. *Vid.* Phinthias.

PINTIA, a town of Spain, now ſuppoſed to be *Valladolid.*

PION, one of the deſcendants of Hercules who built *Pionia* near the Caycus in Myſia. It is ſaid that ſmoke iſſued from his tomb as often as ſacrifices were offered to him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.

PIŎNIA, a town of Myſia, near the Caycus.

PIRÆUS, or PIRÆEUS, a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephiſus, about three miles diſtant from the city. It was joined to the town by two walls, in circumference ſeven miles and an half, and ſixty feet high, which Themiſtocles wiſhed to raiſe in a double proportion. One of theſe was built by Pericles, and the other by Themiſtocles. The towers which were raiſed on the walls to ſerve as a defence, were turned into dwelling-houſes, as the population of Athens gradually increaſed. It was the moſt capacious of all the harbours of the Athenians, and was naturally divided into three large baſons called Cantharos, Aphrodiſium, and Zea, improved by the labors of Themiſtocles, and made ſufficiently commodious for the reception of a fleet of 400 ſhips in the greateſt ſecurity. The walls which joined

joined it to Athens with all its fortifications, were totally demoliſhed when Lyſander put an end to the Peloponneſian war by the reduction of Attica. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 9, —*C. Nep. in Them.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Juſtin.* 5, c. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 446.

PIRĒNE, a daughter of Danaus.——A daughter of Œbalus, or according to others, of the Achelous. She had by Neptune two ſons called Leches and Cenchrius, who gave their name to two of the harbours of Corinth. Pirene was ſo diſconſolate at the death of her ſon Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana, that ſhe pined away, and was diſſolved by her continual weeping into a fountain of the ſame name, which was ſtill ſeen at Corinth in the age of Pauſanias. The fountain Pirene was ſacred to the Muſes, and according to ſome, the horſe Pegaſus was then drinking ſome of its waters, when Bellerophon took it to go and conquer the Chimæra. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

PIRĬTHOUS, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud, or according to others, of Dia, the daughter of Deioneus. Some make him ſon of Dia, by Jupiter, who aſſumed the ſhape of a horſe whenever he paid his addreſſes to his miſtreſs. He was king of the Lapithæ, and as an ambitious prince he wiſhed to become acquainted with Theſeus, king of Athens, of whoſe fame and exploits he had heard ſo many reports. To ſee him, and at the ſame time to be a witneſs of his valor, he reſolved to invade his territories with an army. Theſeus immediately met him on the borders of Attica, but at the ſight of one another the two enemies did not begin the engagment, but ſtruck with the appearance of each other, they ſtepped between the hoſtile armies. Their meeting was like that of the moſt cordial friends, and Pirithous, by giving Theſeus his hand as a pledge of his ſincerity, promiſed to repair all the damages which his hoſtilities in Attica might have occaſioned. From that time, therefore, the two monarchs became the moſt intimate and the moſt attached of friends, ſo much, that their friendſhip, like that of Oreſtes and Pylades, is become proverbial. Pirithous ſome time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only the heroes of his age but alſo the gods themſelves, and his neighbours the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only one of the gods who was not invited, and to puniſh this neglect, the god of war was determined to raiſe a quarrel among the gueſts, and to diſturb the feſtivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, captivated with the beauty of Hippodamia, and intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theſeus and immediately killed. This irritated the reſt of the Centaurs, the conteſt became general, but the valor of Theſeus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the reſt of the Lapithæ, triumphed over their enemies. Many of the Centaurs were ſlain, and the reſt ſaved their lives by flight. [*Vid. Lapithus.*] The death of Hippodamia left Pirithous very diſconſolate, and he reſolved, with his friend Theſeus, who had likewiſe loſt his wife, never to marry again, except to a goddeſs, or one of the daughters of the gods. This determination occaſioned the rape of Helen by the two friends, the lot was drawn, and it fell to the ſhare of Theſeus to have the beautiful prize. Pirithous upon this undertook with his friend to carry away Proſerpine and to marry her. They deſcended into the infernal regions, but Pluto, who was apprized of their machinations to diſturb his conjugal peace, ſtopped the two friends, and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or according to Hyginus, he was delivered to the Furies to be continually tormented. His puniſhment, however, was ſhort, and when Hercules viſited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained from Proſerpine the pardon of Pirithous, and brought him back to his kingdom ſafe and unhurt. Some ſuppoſe that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus. [*Vid.* Theſeus.] *Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 4 & 5.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Her.*—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 2, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 79, 155.—*Diod.* 4.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 304.—*Mart.* 7, ep. 23.

PIRUS, a captain of the Thracians during the Trojan war, killed by Thoas, king of Ætolia. *Homer. Il.* 4.

PIRUSTÆ, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

PISA, a town of Elis on the Alpheus at the weſt of the Peloponneſus, founded by Piſus the ſon of Perieres, and grandſon of Æolus. Its inhabitants accompanied Neſtor to the Trojan war, and they enjoyed long the privilege of preſiding at the Olympic games which were celebrated near their city. This honorable appointment was envied by the people of Elis, who made war againſt the Piſeans, and after many bloody battles took their city, and totally demoliſhed it. It was at Piſa that Œnomaus murdered the ſuitors of his daughter, and that he himſelf was conquered by Pelops. The inhabitants were called *Piſæi*. Some have doubted the exiſtence of ſuch a place as Piſa, but this doubt originates from Piſa's having been deſtroyed in ſo remote an age. The horſes of Piſa were famous. The year on which the Olympic games were celebrated, was often called *Piſæus*

annus, and the victory which was obtained there was called *Piſææ ramus olivæ*. *Vid.* Olympia. *Strab.* 8.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 386. l. 4, el. 10, v. 95.—*Mela.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 180.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 416.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 22.

PISÆ, a town of Etruria, built by a colony from Piſa in the Peloponneſus. The inhabitants were called *Piſani*. Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus affirms that it exiſted before the Trojan war, but others ſupport that it was built by a colony of Piſeans who were ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Etruria at their return from the Trojan war. Piſæ was once a very powerful and floriſhing city, which conquered the Baleares, together with Sardinia and Corſica. The ſea on the neighbouring coaſt was called the bay of Piſæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 179.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 401.—*Liv.* 39, c. 2. l. 45, c. 13.

PISÆUS, a ſirname of Jupiter at Piſa.

PISANDER, a ſon of Bellerophon killed by the Solymi.——A Trojan chief killed by Menelaus.——One of Penelope's ſuitors, ſon of Polyctor. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A ſon of Antimachus, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.——An admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponneſian war. He aboliſhed the democracy at Athens, and eſtabliſhed the ariſtocratical government of the four hundred tyrants. He was killed in a naval battle by Conon the Athenian general near Cnidus, in which the Spartans loſt 50 gallies, B. C. 394. *Diod.*——A poet of Rhodes who compoſed a poem called *Heraclea*, in which he gave an account of all the labors and all the exploits of Hercules. He was the firſt who ever repreſented his hero armed with a club. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 22.

PISĀTES, or PISÆI, the inhabitants of Piſa in the Peloponneſus.

PISAURUS, now *Foglia*, a river of Picenum, with a town called *Piſaurum*, now *Peſaro*, which became a Roman colony in the conſulſhip of Claudius Pulcher. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the beginning of the reign of Auguſtus. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Catull.* 82.—*Plin.* 3.—*Liv.* 39, c. 44. l. 41, c. 27.

PISĒNOR, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud.——One of the anceſtors of the nurſe of Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 1.

PISEUS, a king of Etruria, about 260 years before the foundation of Rome. *Plin.* 7, c. 26.

PISIAS, a general of the Argives in the age of Epaminondas.——A ſtatuary at Athens celebrated for his pieces. *Pauſ.*

PISĬDIA, an inland country of Aſia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, and Iſauria. It was rich and fertile. The inhabitants were called *Piſidæ*. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Strab.* 12.—*Liv.* 37, c. 54 & 56.

PISIDĬCE, a daughter of Æolus, who married Myrmidon.——A daughter of Neſtor.——A daughter of Pelias.——The daughter of a king of Methymna in Leſbos. She became enamoured of Achilles when he invaded her father's kingdom, and ſhe promiſed to deliver the city into his hands if he would marry her. Achilles agreed to the propoſal, but when he became maſter of Methymna, he ordered Piſidice to be ſtoned to death for her perfidy. *Parthen. erot.* 21.

PISIS, a native of Theſpis, who gained uncommon influence among the Thebans, and behaved with great courage in the defence of their liberties. He was taken priſoner by Demetrius, who made him governor of Theſpiæ.

PISISTRĂTĬDÆ, the deſcendants of Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens. *Vid.* Piſiſtratus.

PISISTRĂTĬDES, a man ſent as ambaſſador to the ſatraps of the king of Perſia by the Spartans.

PISISTRĂTUS, an Athenian, ſon of Hippocrates, who early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor in the field, and by his addreſs and eloquence at home. After he had rendered himſelf the favorite of the populace by his liberality and by the intrepidity with which he had fought their battles, particularly near Salamis, he reſolved to make himſelf maſter of his country. Every thing ſeemed favorable to his ambitious views; but Solon alone, who was then at the head of affairs, and who had lately inſtituted his celebrated laws, oppoſed him and diſcovered his duplicity and artful behaviour before the public aſſembly. Piſiſtratus was not diſheartened by the meaſures of his relation Solon, but he had recourſe to artifice. In returning from his country houſe, he cut himſelf in various places, and after he had expoſed his mangled body to the eyes of the populace, deplored his misfortunes, and accuſed his enemies of attempts upon his life, becauſe he was the friend of the people, the guardian of the poor, and the reliever of the oppreſſed, he claimed a choſen body of 50 men from the populace to defend his perſon in future from the malevolence and the cruelty of his enemies. The unſuſpecting people unanimouſly granted his requeſt, though Solon oppoſed it with all his influence; and Piſiſtratus had no ſooner received an armed band on whoſe fidelity and attachment he could rely, than he ſeized the citadel of Athens, and made himſelf abſolute. The people too late perceived their credulity; yet, though the tyrant was popular, two of

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the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conſpired together againſt him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. His houſe and all his effects were expoſed to ſale, but there was found in Athens only one man who would buy them. The private diſſentions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles, who was jealous of Lycurgus, ſecretly promiſed to reſtore Piſiſtratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Piſiſtratus conſented, and by the aſſiſtance of his father-in-law, he was ſoon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to re-eſtabliſh himſelf. By means of a woman called Phya, whoſe ſhape was tall, whoſe features were noble and commanding, he impoſed upon the people, and created himſelf adherents even among his enemies. Phya was conducted through the ſtreets of the city, and ſhowing herſelf ſubſervient to the artifice of Piſiſtratus, ſhe was announced as Minerva, the goddeſs of wiſdom, and the patroneſs of Athens, who was come down from heaven to reeſtabliſh her favorite Piſiſtratus, in a power which was ſanctioned by the will of heaven, and favored by the affection of the people. In the midſt of his triumph, however, Piſiſtratus found himſelf unſupported, and ſometime after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only the citizens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence, the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law. He fled from Athens where he could no longer maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after he was drawn from his obſcure retreat, by means of his ſon Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their maſter and ſovereign. Upon this he ſacrificed to his reſentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not loſe ſight of the public good; and while he ſought the aggrandizement of his family, he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about 527 years, before the Chriſtian era, after he had enjoyed the ſovereign power at Athens for 33 years, including the years of his baniſhment, and he was ſucceeded by his ſon Hipparchus. Piſiſtratus claims our admiration for his juſtice, his liberality, and his moderation. If he was dreaded and deteſted as a tyrant, the Athenians loved and reſpected his private virtues and his patriotiſm as a fellow citizen, and the opprobrium which generally falls on his head may be attributed not to the ſeverity of his adminiſtration, but to the republican principles of the Athenians, who hated and exclaimed againſt the moderation and equity of the mildeſt ſovereign, while they flattered the pride and gratified the guilty deſires of the moſt tyrannical of their fellow ſubjects. Piſiſtratus often refuſed to puniſh the inſolence of his enemies, and when he had one day been virulently accuſed of murder, rather than inflict immediate puniſhment upon the man who had criminated him, he went to the areopagus, and there convinced the Athenians that the accuſations of his enemies were groundleſs, and that his life was irreproachable. It is to his labors that we are indebted for the preſervation of the poems of Homer, and he was the firſt, according to Cicero, who introduced them at Athens, in the order in which they now ſtand. He alſo eſtabliſhed a public library at Athens, and the valuable books which he had diligently collected were carried into Perſia when Xerxes made himſelf maſter of the capital of Attica. Hipparchus and Hippias the ſons of Piſiſtratus, who have received the name of *Piſiſtratidæ*, rendered themſelves as illuſtrious as their father, but the flames of liberty were too powerful to be extinguiſhed. The Piſiſtratidæ governed with great moderation, yet the name of tyrant or ſovereign was inſupportable to the Athenians. Two of the moſt reſpectable of the citizens called Harmodius and Ariſtogiton, conſpired againſt them, and Hipparchus was diſpatched in a public aſſembly. This murder was not however attended with any advantages, and though the two leaders of the conſpiracy, who have been celebrated through every age for their patriotiſm, were ſupported by the people, yet Hippias quelled the tumult by his uncommon firmneſs and prudence, and for a while preſerved that peace in Athens, which his father had often been unable to command. This was not long to continue. Hippias was at laſt expelled by the united efforts of the Athenians and of their allies of Peloponneſus, and he left Attica, when he found himſelf unable to maintain his power and independence. The reſt of the family of Piſiſtratus followed him in his baniſhment, and after they had refuſed to accept the liberal offers of the princes of Theſſaly, and the king of Macedonia, who wiſhed them to ſettle in their reſpective territories, the Piſiſtratidæ retired to Sigæum, which their father had in the ſummit of his power conquered and bequeathed to his poſterity. After the baniſhment of the Piſiſtratidæ, the Athenians became more than commonly jealous of their liberty, and often ſacrificed the moſt powerful of their citizens, apprehenſive of the influence which popularity, and a well directed liberality might gain among a fickle and unſettled populace. The Piſiſtratidæ

were baniſhed from Athens about 18 years after the death of Piſiſtratus, B. C. 510. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 26. —*Herodot.* 1, c. 59. l. 6, c. 103.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 2.——A ſon of Neſtor. *Apollod.*——A king of Orchomenos, who rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty towards the nobles. He was put to death by them, and they carried away his body from the public aſſembly, by hiding each a piece of his fleſh under their garments, to prevent a diſcovery from the people, of which he was a great favorite. *Plut. in Par.*——A Theban attached to the Roman intereſt, while the conſul Flaminius was in Greece. He aſſaſſinated the pretor of Bœotia, for which he was put to death, &c.

Piso, a celebrated family at Rome, which was a branch of the Calpurnians, deſcended from Calpus the ſon of Numa. Before the death of Auguſtus, 11 of this family had obtained the conſulſhip, and many had been honored with triumphs, on account of their victories, in the different provinces of the Roman empire. Of this family, the moſt famous were——Lucius Calpurnius, who was tribune of the people, about 149 years before Chriſt, and afterwards conſul. His frugality procured him the ſirname of *Frugi*, and he gained the greateſt honors as an orator, a lawyer, a ſtateſman, and an hiſtorian. He made a ſucceſsful campaign in Sicily, and rewarded his ſon, who had behaved with great valor during the war, with a crown of gold, which weighed twenty pounds. He compoſed ſome annals and harangues, which were loſt in the age of Cicero. His ſtile was obſcure and inelegant.——Caius, a Roman conſul, A. U. C. 685. who ſupported the conſular dignity againſt the tumults of the tribunes, and the clamors of the people. He made a law to reſtrain the cabals which generally prevailed at the election of the chief magiſtrates. ——Cneius, another conſul under Auguſtus. He was one of the favorites of Tiberius, by whom he was appointed governor of Syria, where he rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty. He was accuſed of having poiſoned Germanicus, and when he ſaw that he was ſhunned and deſpiſed by his friends, he deſtroyed himſelf, A. D. 20.——Lucius a governor of Spain, who was aſſaſſinated by a peaſant, as he was travelling through the country. The murderer was ſeized and tortured, but he refuſed to confeſs the cauſes of the murder. ——Lucius, a private man, accuſed of having uttered ſeditious words againſt the emperor Tiberius. He was condemned, but a natural death ſaved him from the hands of the executioner——Lucius, a governor of Rome for twenty years, an office which he diſcharged with the greateſt juſtice and credit. He was greatly honored by the friendſhip of Auguſtus, as well as of his preceptor, a diſtinction he deſerved, both as a faithful citizen and a man of learning. Some, however ſay, that Tiberius made him governor of Rome, becauſe he had continued drinking with him a night and two days, or two days and two nights, according to Pliny. Horace dedicated his poem *de arte Poeticâ*, to his two ſons, whoſe partiality for literature had diſtinguiſhed them among the reſt of the Romans, and who were fond of cultivating poetry in their leiſure hours.——Cneius, a factious and turbulent youth, who conſpired againſt his country with Catiline. He was among the friends of Julius Cæſar. ——Caius, a Roman who was at the head of a celebrated conſpiracy againſt the emperor Nero. He had rendered himſelf a favorite of the people by his private, as well as public virtues, by the generoſity of his behaviour, his fondneſs of pleaſure with the voluptuous, and his auſterity with the grave and the reſerved. He had been marked by ſome as a proper perſon to ſucceed the emperor; but the diſcovery of the plot by a freedman, who was among the conſpirators, ſoon cut him off, with all his partizans. He refuſed to court the affections of the people, and of the army, when the whole had been made public, and inſtead of taking proper meaſures for his preſervation, either by proclaiming himſelf emperor, as his friends adviſed, or by ſeeking a retreat in the diſtant provinces of the empire, he retired to his own houſe, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death.——Lucius, a ſenator who followed the emperor Valerian into Perſia. He proclaimed himſelf emperor after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A. D. 261, by Valens, &c.——Lucinianus, a ſenator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders.——A ſon-in-law of Cicero. ——A patrician, whoſe daughter married Julius Cæſar. *Horat.—Tacit. Ann. & Hiſt.—Val. Max.—Liv.—Sueton.—Cic. de offic.* &c.—*Plut. in Cæſ.* &c——One of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Lyſander.

Pisōnis villa, a place near Baiæ in Campania, which the emperor Nero often frequented. *Tacit. An.* 1.

Pissirus, a town of Thrace, near the river Neſtus. *Herod.* 7, c. 109.

Pistor, a ſirname given to Jupiter by the Romans, ſignifying *baker*, becauſe when

when their city was taken by the Gauls, the god perſuaded them to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian hill where they were beſieged, that the enemy might from thence ſuppoſe, that they were not in want of proviſions, though in reality they were near ſurrendering through famine. This deceived the Gauls, and they ſoon after raiſed the ſiege. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 350. 394, &c.

PISTORIA, now *Piſtoja*, a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, near Florence, where Catiline was defeated. *Salluſt. Cat.* 57.—*Plin.* 3, c. 4.

PISUS, a ſon of Aphareus, or according to others of Perieres. *Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 5.

PISUTHNES, a Perſian ſatrap of Lydia, who revolted from Darius Nothus. His father's name was Hyſtaſpes. *Plut. in Art.*

PITĂNE, a town of Æolia in Aſia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which ſwam on the ſurface of the water. *Lucan.* 3, v. 305.—*Strab.* 13.—*Vitruv.* 2, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 357. ——A town of Laconia. *Pindar. ol.* 6, v. 46.

PITARĀTUS, an Athenian archon, during whoſe magiſtracy Epicurus died. *Cic. Fat.* 9.

PITHECŪSA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Etruria, antiently called *Ænaria*, and *Enarina*, with a town of the ſame name, on the top of a mountain. The frequent earthquakes to which it was ſubject, obliged the inhabitants to leave it. There was a vulcano in the middle of the iſland, which has given occaſion to the antients to ſay, that the giant Typhon was buried there. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from πιθηκοι *monkeys*, into which the inhabitants were changed by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 90.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Strab.* 1.

PITHEUS. *Vid.* Pittheus.

PITHO, called alſo *Suada*, the goddeſs of perſuaſion among the Greeks and Romans, ſuppoſed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was repreſented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of men. One of her arms appears raiſed as in the attitude of an orator, haranguing in a public aſſembly, and with the other ſhe holds a thunderbolt and fetters, made with flowers, to ſignify the powers of reaſoning, and the attractions of eloquence. A caduceus, as a ſymbol of perſuaſion, appears at her feet, with the writings of Demoſthenes and Cicero, the two moſt celebrated among the antients, who underſtood how to command the attention of their audience, and to rouſe and animate their various paſſions ——A Roman courtezan. She received this name on account of the allurements which her charms poſſeſſed, and of her winning expreſſions.

PITHOLĀUS & LYCOPHRON, ſeized upon the ſovereign power of Pheræ, by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia. *Diod.* 16.

PĪTHŎLEON, an inſignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compoſitions. He wrote ſome epigrams. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 10, v. 21.

PITHON, one of the body guards of Alexander, put to death by Antiochus.

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was alſo fond of her, but ſhe ſlighted his addreſſes, upon which he daſhed her againſt a rock, and ſhe was changed into a pine tree.

PITTĂCUS, a native of Mitylene in Leſbos, was one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. His father's name was Hyrradius. With the aſſiſtance of the ſons of Alcæus, he delivered his country from the oppreſſion of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged againſt Leſbos he appeared at the head of his countrymen, and challenged to ſingle combat Phrynon the enemy's general. As the event of the war ſeemed to depend upon this combat, Pittacus had recourſe to artifice, and when he engaged, he entangled his adverſary in a net, which he had concealed under his ſhield and eaſily diſpatched him. He was amply rewarded for this victory, and his countrymen, ſenſible of his merit, unanimouſly appointed him governor of their city with unlimited authority. In this capacity Pittacus behaved with great moderation and prudence, and after he had governed his fellow citizens with the ſtricteſt juſtice, and after he had eſtabliſhed and enforced the moſt ſalutary laws, he voluntarily reſigned the ſovereign power after he had enjoyed it for 10 years, obſerving that the virtues and innocence of private life were incompatible with the power and influence of a ſovereign. His diſintereſtedneſs gained him many admirers, and when the Mityleneans wiſhed to reward his public ſervices by preſenting him with an immenſe tract of territory, he refuſed to accept more land than what ſhould be contained within the diſtance to which he could throw a javelin. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 570 years before Chriſt, after he had ſpent the laſt 10 years of his life in literary eaſe, and peaceful retirement. One of his favorite maxims was that man ought to provide againſt misfortunes, to avoid them; but that if they ever happened he ought to ſupport them with patience and

and reſignation. In proſperity friends were to be acquired, and in the hour of adverſity their faithfulneſs was to be tried. He alſo obſerved that in our actions it was imprudent to make others acquainted with our deſigns, for if we failed we had expoſed ourſelves to cenſure and to ridicule. Many of his maxims were inſcribed on the walls of Apollo's temple at Delphi, to ſhew to the world how great an opinion the Mityleneans entertained of his abilities as a philoſopher, a moraliſt, and a man. By one of his laws, every fault committed by a man when intoxicated, deſerved double puniſhment. *Diog.*—*Ariſtot. Polit.*—*Plut. in ſymp.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, *&c.*—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.——A grandſon of Porus king of India.

PITTHEA, a town near Trœzene. Hence the epithet of *Pittheus* in *Ovid. Met.* 15, *v.* 296.

PITTHĒUS, a king of Trœzene in Argolis, ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was univerſally admired for his learning, wiſdom, and application; he publicly taught in a ſchool at Trœzene, and even compoſed a book, which was ſeen by Pauſanias the geographer. He gave his daughter Æthra in marriage to Ægeus, king of Athens, and he himſelf took particular care of the youth and education of his grandſon Theſeus. He was buried at Trœzene, which he had founded, and on his tomb was ſeen, for many ages, three ſeats of white marble, on which he ſat, with two other judges, whenever he gave laws to his ſubjects, or ſettled their diſputes. *Pauſ.* 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Strab.* 8.

PITUANIUS, a mathematician in the age of Tiberius, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2.

PITULĀNI, a people of Umbria. Their chief town was called *Pitulum*.

PITYÆA, a town of Aſia Minor. *Apollon.*

PITYASSUS, a town of Piſidia. *Strab.*

PITYONĒSUS, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Peloponneſus, near Epidaurus. *Plin.*

PITYUS (*untis*), now *Pitchinda*, a town of Colchis. *Plin.* 6, c. 5.

PITYŪSA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argolis. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A name of Chios.——Two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Spain, of which the larger was called *Ebuſus*, and the ſmaller *Ophiuſa*. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

PIUS, a ſirname given to the emperor Antoninus, on account of his piety and virtue.——A ſirname given to a ſon of Metellus, becauſe he intereſted himſelf ſo warmly to have his father recalled from baniſhment.

PLACENTIA, now called *Placenza*, an ancient town and colony of Italy, at the confluence of the Trebia and Po. *Liv.* 21, c. 25 & 56. l. 37, c. 10.——Another, near Luſitania, in Spain.

PLACIDEIANUS, a gladiator in Horace's age, 2 *Sat.* 7.

PLACIDIA, a daughter of Theodoſius the Great, ſiſter to Honorius and Arcadius. She married Adolphus, king of the Goths, and afterwards Conſtantius, by whom ſhe had Valentinian the 3d. She died A. D. 449.

PLACIDIUS JULIUS, a tribune of a cohort, who impriſoned the emperor Vitellius, &c. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 85.

PLANASIA, a ſmall iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea.——Another, on the coaſt of Gaul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa, the grandſon of Auguſtus, to be put to death. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.——A town on the Rhone.

PLANCĪNA, a woman celebrated for her intrigues and her crimes, who married Piſo, and was accuſed with him of having murdered Germanicus, in the reign of Tiberius. She was acquitted either by means of the empreſs Livia, or on account of the partiality of the emperor for her perſon. She had long ſupported the ſpirits of her huſband, during his confinement, but, when ſhe ſaw herſelf freed from the accuſation, ſhe totally abandoned him to his fate. Subſervient in every thing to the will of Livia, ſhe, at her inſtigation, became guilty of the greateſt crimes, to injure the character of Agrippina. After the death of Agrippina, Plancina was accuſed of the moſt atrocious villainies, and, as ſhe knew that ſhe could not elude juſtice, ſhe put herſelf to death, A. D. 33. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 26, &c.

L. PLANCUS MUNATIUS, a Roman, who rendered himſelf ridiculous by his follies and his extravagance. He had been conſul, and had preſided over a province in the capacity of governor, but he forgot all his dignity, and became one of the moſt ſervile flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At the court of the Egyptian queen in Alexandria, he appeared in the character of the meaneſt ſtage dancer, and, in comedy, he perſonated Glaucus, and painted his body of a green color, dancing on a public ſtage quite naked, only with a crown of green reeds on his head, while he had tied behind his back, the tail of a large ſea fiſh. This expoſed him to the public deriſion, and, when Antony had joined the reſt of his friends in cenſuring him for his unbecoming behaviour, he deſerted to Octavius, who received him with great marks of friendſhip and attention. It was he who

propoſed,

proposed, in the Roman senate, that the title of Augustus should be conferred on his friend Octavius, as expressive of the dignity and the reverence which the greatness of his exploits seemed to claim. Horace has dedicated 1 od. 7 to him; and he certainly deserved the honor, from the elegance of his letters, which are still extant, written to Cicero. He founded a town in Gaul, which he called Lugdunum. *Plut. in Anton.*——A patrician, proscribed by the second triumvirate. His servants wished to save him from death, but he refused it, rather than to expose their persons to danger.——Plangon, a courtezan of Miletus, in Ionia.

PLATÆA, a daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia. *Pauf.*, 9, c. 1, &c.——An island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean. It belonged to the Cyreneans. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

PLATÆA, and Æ, (*arum*,) a town of Bœotia, near mount Cithæron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these 91 Spartans, 52 Athenians, and 16 Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Persian camp was immense. Pausanias received the tenth of all the spoils, on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the 22d of September, the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C. and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont. The Platæans were naturally attached to the interest of the Athenians, and they furnished them with a thousand soldiers when Greece was attacked by Datis, the general of Darius. Platæa was taken by the Thebans, after a famous siege, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, B. C. 427. Alexander rebuilt it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors, who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pausanias. *Herodot.* 8, c. 50.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.* &c.—*C. Nep.* &c. *Cic. de Offic.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.*—*Juftin.*

PLATANIUS, a river of Bœotia. *Pauf.* 9, c. 24.

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, son of Ariston and Perictonia. His original name was Aristocles, and he received that of Plato from the largeness of his shoulders. As one of the descendants of Codrus, and as the offspring of a noble, illustrious, and opulent, family, Plato was educated with care, his body was formed and invigorated with gymnastic exercises, and his mind was cultivated and enlightened by the study of poetry and of geometry, from which he derived that acuteness of judgement, and warmth of imagination, which have stamped his character as the most subtle and flowery writer of antiquity. He first began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies; but he was soon disgusted with his own productions, when, at the age of 20, he was introduced into the presence of Socrates, and when he was enabled to compare and examine, with critical accuracy, the merit of his compositions with those of his poetical predecessors. He, therefore, committed to the flames these productions of his early years, which could not command the attention or gain the applause of a maturer age. During eight years he continued to be one of the pupils of Socrates; and, if he was prevented by a momentary indisposition from attending the philosopher's last moments, yet he collected, from the conversation of those that were present, and from his own accurate observations, the minutest and most circumstantial accounts, which can exhibit in its truest colors, the concern and sensibility of the pupil, and the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments, of the dying philosopher. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and, to acquire that information which the accurate observer can derive in foreign countries, he began to travel over Greece. He visited Megara, Thebes, and Elis, where he met with the kindest reception from his fellow disciples, whom the violent death of their master had likewise removed from Attica. He afterwards visited Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy, and by the learning, abilities, and reputation, of its professors. He afterwards passed into Sicily, and examined the eruptions and fires of the volcano of that island. He also visited Egypt, where then the mathematician Theodorus flourished, and where he knew that the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy and metempsychosis had been fostered and cherished. When he had finished his travels, Plato retired to the groves of Academus, in the neighbourhood of Athens, where his lectures were soon attended

attended by a crowd of learned, noble, and illuſtrious, pupils; and the philoſopher, by refuſing to have a ſhare in the adminiſtration of affairs, rendered his name more famous, and his ſchool more frequented. During forty years he preſided at the head of the academy, and there he devoted his time to the inſtruction of his pupils, and compoſed thoſe dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. His ſtudies, however, were interrupted for a while, whilſt he obeyed the preſſing calls and invitations of Dionyſius, and whilſt he perſuaded the tyrant to become a man, the father of his people, and the friend of liberty. [*Vid. Dionyſius* 2d.] In his dreſs the philoſopher was not oſtentatious, his manners were elegant, but modeſt, ſimple, without affectation, and the great honors which his learning deſerved were not paid to his appearance. When he came to the Olympian games, Plato reſided, during the celebration, in a family who were totally ſtrangers to him. He eat and drank with them, he partook of their innocent pleaſures and amuſements; but, though he told them his name was Plato, yet he never ſpoke of the employment he purſued at Athens, and never introduced the name of that philoſopher whoſe doctrines he followed, and whoſe death and virtues were favorite topics of converſation in every part of Greece. When he returned home, he was attended by the family which had ſo kindly entertained him; and, as being a native of Athens, he was deſired to ſhew them the great philoſopher whoſe name he bore: their ſurpriſe was great when he told them that he himſelf was the Plato whom they wiſhed to behold. In his diet he was moderate, and, indeed, to ſobriety and temperance in the uſe of food, and to the want of thoſe pleaſures which enfeeble the body and enervate the mind, ſome have attributed his preſervation during the tremendous peſtilence which raged at Athens with ſo much fury at the beginning of the Peloponneſian war. Plato was never ſubject to any long or lingering indiſpoſition, and, though change of climate had enfeebled a conſtitution naturally ſtrong and healthy, the philoſopher lived to an advanced age, and was often heard to ſay, when his phyſicians adviſed him to leave his reſidence at Athens, where the air was impregnated by the peſtilence, that he would not advance one ſingle ſtep to gain the top of mount Athos, were he aſſured to attain the great longevity which the inhabitants of that mountain were ſaid to enjoy above the reſt of mankind. Plato died on his birth day, in the 81ſt year of his age, about 348 years before the Chriſtian era. His laſt moments were eaſy and without pain, and, according to ſome, he expired in the midſt of an entertainment, or, according to Cicero, as he was writing. The works of Plato are numerous; they are all written in the form of dialogue, except 12 letters. He ſpeaks always by the mouth of others, and the philoſopher has no where made mention of himſelf except once in his dialogue entitled Phædon, and, another time, in his apology for Socrates. His writings were ſo celebrated, and his opinion ſo reſpected, that he was called divine; and, for the elegance, melody, and ſweetneſs, of his expreſſions, he was diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Athenian bee. Cicero had ſuch an eſteem for him, that, in the warmth of panegyric, he exclaimed *errare, mehercule malo cum Platone, quàm cum iſtis vera ſentire*; and Quintilian ſaid, that, when he read Plato, he ſeemed to hear not a man, but a divinity, ſpeaking. His ſtile, however, though admired, and commended by the beſt and moſt refined of critics among the ancients, has not eſcaped the cenſure of ſome of the moderns, and the philoſopher has been blamed, who ſupports that fire is a pyramid tied to the earth by numbers, that the world is a figure conſiſting of 12 pentagons, and who, to prove the metempſychoſis and the immortality of the ſoul, aſſerts, that the dead are born from the living, and the living from the dead. The ſpeculative mind of Plato was employed in examining things divine and human, and he attempted to fix and aſcertain, not only the practical doctrine of morals and politics, but the more ſubtle and abſtruſe theory of myſtical theogony. His philoſophy was univerſally received and adopted, and it has not only governed the opinions of the ſpeculative part of mankind, but it continues ſtill to influence the reaſoning, and to divide the ſentiments, of the moderns. In his ſyſtem of philoſophy, he followed the phyſics of Heraclitus, the metaphyſical opinions of Pythagoras, and the morals of Socrates. He maintained the exiſtence of two beings, one ſelf-exiſtent, and the other formed by the hand of a pre-exiſtent creature, god and man. The world was created by that ſelf-exiſtent cauſe, from the rude indigeſted maſs of matter which had exiſted from all eternity, and which had even been animated by an irregular principle of motion. The origin of evil could not be traced under the government of a deity, without admitting a ſtubborn intractability and wildneſs congenial to matter, and from theſe, conſequently, could be demonſtrated the deviations from the laws of nature, and from thence the extravagant paſſions and appetites of men. From materials like theſe were formed

formed the four elements, and the beautiful ſtructure of the heavens and the earth, and into the active, but irrational, principle of matter, the divinity infuſed a rational ſoul. The ſouls of men were formed from the remainder of the rational ſoul of the world, which had previouſly given exiſtence to the inviſible gods and demons. The philoſopher, therefore, ſupported the doctrine of ideal forms, and the pre-exiſtence of the human mind, which he conſidered as emanations of the Deity, which can never remain ſatisfied with objects or things unworthy of their divine original. Men could perceive, with their corporeal ſenſes, the types of immutable things, and the fluctuating objects of the material world; but the ſudden changes to which theſe are continually obnoxious, create innumerable diſorders, and hence ariſes deception, and, in ſhort, all the errors and miſeries of human life. Yet, in whatever ſituation man may be, he is ſtill an object of divine concern, and, to recommend himſelf to the favor of the pre-exiſtent cauſe, he muſt comply with the purpoſes of his creation, and, by proper care and diligence, he can recover thoſe immaculate powers with which he was naturally endowed. All ſcience the philoſopher made to conſiſt in reminiſcence, and in recalling the nature, forms, and proportions, of thoſe perfect and immutable eſſences, with which the human mind had been converſant. From obſervations like theſe, the ſummit of felicity might be attained by removing from the material, and approaching nearer to the intellectual, world, by curbing and governing the paſſions, which were ever agitated and inflamed by real or imaginary objects. The paſſions were divided into two claſſes; the firſt conſiſted of the iraſcible paſſions, which originated in pride or reſentment, and were ſeated in the breaſt: the other, founded on the love of pleaſure, was the concupiſcible part of the ſoul, ſeated in the belly, and inferior parts of the body. Theſe different orders induced the philoſoper to compare the ſoul to a ſmall republic, of which the reaſoning and judging powers were ſtationed in the head, as in a firm citadel, and of which the ſenſes were its guards and ſervants. By the iraſcible part of the ſoul men aſſerted their dignity, repelled injuries, and ſcorned dangers; and the concupiſcible part provided the ſupport and the neceſſities of the body, and, when governed with propriety, it gave riſe to temperance. Juſtice was produced by the regular dominion of reaſon, and by the ſubmiſſion of the paſſions; and prudence aroſe from the ſtrength, acuteneſs, and perfection, of the ſoul, without which all other virtues could not exiſt. But, amidſt all this, wiſdom was not eaſily attained; at their creation all minds were not endowed with the ſame excellence, the bodies which they animated on earth were not always in harmony with the divine emanation; ſome might be too weak, others too ſtrong, and on the firſt years of a man's life depended his future conſequence; as an effeminate and licentious education ſeemed calculated to deſtroy the purpoſes of the divinity, while the contrary produced different effects, and tended to cultivate and improve the reaſoning and judging faculty, and to produce wiſdom and virtue. Plato was the firſt who ſupported the immortality of the ſoul upon arguments ſolid and permanent, deduced from truth and experience. He did not imagine that the diſeaſes, and the death of the body, could injure the principle of life and deſtroy the ſoul, which, of itſelf, was of divine origin, and of an uncorrupted and immutable eſſence, which, though inherent for a while in matter, could not loſe that power which was the emanation of God. From doctrines like theſe, the great founder of Platoniſm concluded, that there might exiſt in the world a community of men, whoſe paſſions could be governed with moderation, and who, from knowing the evils and miſeries which ariſe from ill conduct, might aſpire to excellence, and attain that perfection which can be derived from the proper exerciſe of the rational and moral powers. To illuſtrate this more fully, the philoſopher wrote a book, well known by the name of the republic of Plato, in which he explains with acuteneſs, judgment, and elegance, the riſe and revolution of civil ſociety; and ſo reſpected was his opinion as a legiſlator, that his ſcholars were employed in regulating the republics of Arcadia, Elis, and Cnidus, at the deſire of thoſe ſtates, and Xenocrates gave political rules for good and impartial government to the conqueror of the eaſt. The beſt editions of Plato are thoſe of Francof. fol. 1602; and Bipont. 12 vols. 8vo. 1788. *Plato Dial.* &c.—*Cic. de offic.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Sol.* &c.——*Seneca. ep.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30.—*Diog.*——A ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——A Greek poet, called the prince of the middle comedy, who floriſhed B. C. 445. Some fragments remain of his pieces.

PLATOR, a man of Dyrrhachium, put to death by Piſo. *Cic. Pif.* 34.

PLAVIS, a river of Venetia, in Italy.

PLAUTIA LEX, was enacted by M. Plautius, the tribune, A. U. C. 664. It required every tribe annually to chuſe fifteen perſons of their body, to ſerve as judges, making the honor common to all the three orders,

according to the majority of votes in every tribe.——Another, called alſo *Plotia*, A. U. C. 675. It puniſhed with the *interdictio ignis & aquæ*, all perſons who were found guilty of attempts upon the ſtate, or the ſenators or magiſtrates, or ſuch as appeared in public armed with an evil deſign, or ſuch as forcibly expelled any perſon from his legal poſſeſſions.

PLAUTIUS, a Roman, who became ſo diſconſolate at the death of his wife, that he threw himſelf upon her burning pile. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 6.——Caius, a conſul ſent againſt the Privernates, &c.——Aulus, a governor of Britain, who obtained an ovation for the conqueſts he had obtained there over the Barbarians.——One of Otho's friends. He diſſuaded him from killing himſelf.——Lateranus, an adulterer of Meſſalina, who conſpired againſt Nero, and was capitally condemned.——Aulus, a general who defeated the Umbrians and the Etrurians.——Caius, another general, defeated in Luſitania.——A man put to death by order of Caracalla.——M. Sylvanus, a tribune, who made a law to prevent ſeditions in the public aſſemblies.——Rubellius, a man accuſed before Nero, and ſent to Aſia, where he was aſſaſſinated.

PLAUTIĀNUS, FULVIUS, an African of mean birth, who was baniſhed for his ſeditious behaviour in the years of his obſcurity. In his baniſhment, Plautianus formed an acquaintance with Severus, who, ſome years after, aſcended the imperial throne. This was the beginning of his proſperity; Severus paid the greateſt attention to him, and, if we believe ſome authors, their familiarity and intercourſe was carried beyond the bounds of modeſty and propriety. Plautianus ſhared the favors of Severus in obſcurity as well as on the throne. He was inveſted with as much power as his patron at Rome, and in the provinces, and, indeed, he wanted but the name of emperor to be his equal. His table was ſerved with more delicate meats than that of the emperor; when he walked in the public ſtreets he received the moſt diſtinguiſhing honors, and a number of criers ordered the moſt noble citizens, as well as the meaneſt beggars, to make way for the favorite of the emperor, and not to fix their eyes upon him. He was concerned in all the rapine and deſtruction which was committed through the empire, and he enriched himſelf with the poſſeſſions of thoſe who had been ſacrificed to the emperor's cruelty or avarice. To complete his triumph, and to make himſelf ſtill greater, Plautianus married his favorite daughter Plautilla to Caracalla, the ſon of the emperor; and ſo eager was the emperor to indulge his inclinations in this, and in every other reſpect, that he declared he loved Plautianus ſo much, that he would even wiſh to die before him. The marriage of Caracalla with Plautilla was attended with ſerious conſequences. The ſon of Severus had complied with great reluctance, and, though Plautilla was amiable in her manners, commanding in aſpect, and of a beautiful countenance, yet the young prince often threatened to puniſh her haughty and imperious behaviour as ſoon as he ſucceeded to the throne. Plautilla reported the whole to her father, and to ſave his daughter from the vengeance of Caracalla, Plautianus conſpired againſt the emperor and his ſon. The conſpiracy was diſcovered, and Severus forgot his attachment to Plautianus, and the favors he had heaped upon him, when he heard of his perfidy. The wicked miniſter was immediately put to death, and Plautilla baniſhed to the iſland of Lipari, with her brother Plautius, where, ſeven years after, ſhe was put to death by order of Caracalla, A. D. 211. Plautilla had two children, a ſon, who died in his childhood, and a daughter, whom Caracalla murdered in the arms of her mother. *Dion. Caſſ.*

PLAUTILLA, a daughter of Plautianus, the favorite miniſter of Severus. *Vid.* Plautianus.——The mother of the emperor Nerva, deſcended of a noble family.

M. ACCIUS PLAUTUS, a comic poet, born at Sarſina, in Umbria. Fortune proved unkind to him, and, from competence, he was reduced to the meaneſt poverty, by engaging in a commercial line. To maintain himſelf, he entered into the family of a baker as a common ſervant, and, while he was employed in grinding corn, he ſometimes dedicated a few moments to the comic muſe. Some, however, confute this account as falſe, and ſupport that Plautus was never obliged to the laborious employments of a bakehouſe for his maintenance. He wrote 25 comedies, of which only 19 are extant. He died about 184 years before the Chriſtian era; and Varro, his learned countryman, wrote this ſtanza, which deſerved to be engraved on his tomb:

Poſtquam morte captus eſt Plautus,
Comœdia luget, ſcena eſt deſerta;
Deinde riſus, ludus, jocuſque, & numeri
Innumeri ſimul omnes collacrymârunt.

The plays of Plautus were univerſally eſteemed at Rome, and the purity, the energy, and the elegance, of his language, were, by other writers, conſidered as objects of imitation; and Varro, whoſe judgment is great, and generally deciſive, declares, that,

that, if the Muſes were willing to ſpeak Latin, they would ſpeak in the language of Plautus. In the Auguſtan age, however, when the Roman language became more pure and refined, the comedies of Plautus did not appear free from inaccuracy. The poet, when compared to the more elegant expreſſions of a Terence, was cenſured for his negligence in verſification, his low wit, execrable puns, and diſguſting obſcenities. Yet, however cenſured as to language or ſentiments, Plautus continued to be a favorite on the ſtage. If his expreſſions were not choice or delicate, it was univerſally admitted that he was more happy than other comic writers in his pictures, the incidents of his plays were more varied, the acts more intereſting, the characters more truly diſplayed, and the cataſtrophe more natural. In the reign of the emperor Diocletian, his comedies were ſtill acted on the public theatres, and no greater compliment can be paid to his abilities as a comic writer, and no greater cenſure can be paſſed upon his ſucceſſors in dramatic compoſition, than to obſerve, that for 500 years, with all the diſadvantage of obſolete language and diction, in ſpite of the change of manners, and the revolutions of government, he commanded, and received, that applauſe which no other writer dared to diſpute with him. The beſt editions of Plautus are that of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1664; that of Barbou, 12mo. in 3 vols. Paris, 1759; that of Erneſti, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1760; and that of Glaſgow, 3 vols. 12mo. 1763. *Varro apud Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de offic.* 1, &c. *De Orat.* 3, &c. —*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 58, 170. *de art. poet.* 54 & 270.——Ælianus, a high prieſt, who conſecrated the capitol in the reign of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 53.

Plēĭădes, or Vergĭliæ, a name given to ſeven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a conſtellation called Pleiades, near the back of the bull in the Zodiac. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married Siſyphus, king of Corinth, had ſome of the immortal gods for their ſuitors. On that account, therefore, Merope's ſtar is dim and obſcure among the reſt of her ſiſters, becauſe ſhe married a mortal. The name of the Pleiades is derived from the Greek work πλεειν, *to ſail*, becauſe that conſtellation ſhows the time moſt favorable to navigators, which is in the ſpring. The name of Vergiliæ they derive from *ver*, *the ſpring*. They are ſometimes called *Atlantides*, from their father, or *Heſperides*, from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas. *Hygin*, fab. 192. *P. A.* 2, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 293. *Faſt.* 5, v. 106 & 170.—*Heſiod. oper. & dies.*—*Homer. Od.* 5.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 138. l. 4, 233. ——Seven poets, who, from their number, have received the name of Pleiades, near the age of Philadelphus Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the Younger.

Pleiōne, one of the Oceanides, who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom ſhe had twelve daughters, and a ſon called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a conſtellation called *Pleiades*, and the reſt into another called *Hyades*. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 84.

Plemmȳrium, now *Maſſa Oliveri*, a promontory with a ſmall caſtle of that name, in the bay of Syracuſe. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 693.

Plemneus, a king of Sicyon, ſon of Peratus. His children always died as ſoon as born, till Ceres, pitying his misfortune, offered herſelf as a nurſe to his wife, as ſhe was going to be brought to bed. The child lived by the care and protection of the goddeſs, and Plemneus was no ſooner acquainted with the dignity of his nurſe, than he raiſed her a temple.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5 & 11.

Pleumosii, a people of Belgium, the inhabitants of modern Tournay. *Cæſ. G.* 5, c. 38.

Pleurātus, a king of Illyricum.

Pleuron, a ſon of Ætolus, who married Xantippe, the daughter of Dorus, by whom he had Agenor. He founded a city in Ætolia on the Evenus, which bore his name. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Sil.* 15, v. 310.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Plexaure, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*

Plexippus, a ſon of Theſtius, brother to Althæa, the wife of Œneus. He was killed by his nephew Meleager, in hunting the Calydonian boar. His brother Toxeus ſhared his fate.——A ſon of Phineus and Cleopatra, brother to Pandion, king of Athens. *Apollod.*

C. Plinius Secundus, ſirnamed *the Elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, and, after he had been made one of the augurs at Rome, he was appointed governor of Spain. In his public character he did not neglect the pleaſures of literature, the day was employed in the adminiſtration of the affairs of his province, and the night was dedicated to ſtudy. Every moment

ment of time was precious to him; at his meals one of his ſervants read to him books valuable for their information, and from them he immediately made copious extracts in a memorandum book. Even while he dreſſed himſelf after bathing, his attention was called away from ſurrounding objects, and he was either employed in liſtening to another, or in dictating himſelf. To a mind ſo earneſtly devoted to learning, nothing appeared too laborious, no undertaking too troubleſome. He deemed every moment loſt which was not dedicated to ſtudy, and, from theſe reaſons, he never appeared at Rome but in a chariot, and, wherever he went, he was always accompanied by his amanuenſis. He even cenſured his nephew, Pliny the Younger, becauſe he had indulged himſelf with a walk, and ſternly obſerved, that he might have employed thoſe moments to better advantage. But, if his literary purſuits made him forget the public affairs, his prudence, his abilities, and the purity and innocence of his character, made him known and reſpected. He was courted and admired by the emperors Titus and Veſpaſian, and he received from them all the favors which a virtuous prince could offer, and an honeſt ſubject receive. As he was at Miſenum, where he commanded the fleet, which was then ſtationed there, Pliny was ſurpriſed at the ſudden appearance of a cloud of duſt and aſhes. He was then ignorant of the cauſe which produced it, and he immediately ſet ſail in a ſmall veſſel for Mount Veſuvius, which he at laſt diſcovered to have made a dreadful eruption. The ſight of a number of boats that fled from the coaſt to avoid the danger, might have deterred another, but the curioſity of Pliny excited him to advance with more boldneſs, and, though his veſſel was often covered with ſtones and aſhes, that were continually thrown up by the mountain, yet he landed on the coaſt. The place was deſerted by the inhabitants, but Pliny remained there during the night, the better to obſerve the mountain, which, during the obſcurity, appeared to be one continual blaze. He was ſoon diſturbed by a dreadful earthquake, and the contrary wind on the morrow prevented him from returning to Miſenum. The eruptions of the volcano encreaſed, and, at laſt, the fire approached the place where the philoſopher made his obſervations. Pliny endeavoured to fly before it, but though he was ſupported by two of his ſervants, he was unable to eſcape. He ſoon fell down, ſuffocated by the thick vapors that ſurrounded him, and the inſupportable ſtench of ſulphureous matter. His body was found three days after, and decently buried by his nephew, who was then at Miſenum with the fleet. This memorable event happened in the 79th year of the Chriſtian era, and the philoſopher who periſhed by the eruptions of the volcano, has been called by ſome the martyr of nature. He was then in the 56th year of his age. Of the works which he compoſed none are extant but his natural hiſtory in 37 books. It is a work, as Pliny the Younger ſays, full of erudition, and as varied as nature itſelf. It treats of the ſtars, the heavens, wind, rain, hail, minerals, trees, flowers, and plants, beſides an account of all living animals, birds, fiſhes, and beaſts; a geographical deſcription of every place on the globe, and an hiſtory of every art and ſcience, of commerce and navigation, with their riſe, progreſs, and ſeveral improvements. He is happy in his deſcriptions as a naturaliſt, he writes with force and energy, and though many of his ideas and conjectures are ſometimes ill-founded, yet he poſſeſſes that fecundity of imagination, and vivacity of expreſſion, which are requiſite to treat a ſubject with propriety, and to render an hiſtory of nature pleaſing, intereſting, and above all, inſtructive. His ſtile poſſeſſes not the graces of the Auguſtan age, it has neither its purity, and elegance, nor its ſimplicity, but is rather cramped, obſcure, and ſometimes unintelligible. Yet for all this it has ever been admired and eſteemed, and it may be called a compilation of every thing which had been written before his age on the various ſubjects which he treats, and a judicious collection from the moſt excellent treatiſes which had been compoſed on the various productions of nature. Pliny was not aſhamed to mention the authors which he quoted, he ſpeaks of them with admiration, and while he pays the greateſt compliment to their abilities, his encomiums ſhow, in the ſtrongeſt light, the goodneſs, the ſenſibility, and the ingenuouſneſs of his own mind. He had written 160 volumes of remarks and annotations on the various authors which he had read, and ſo great was the opinion in his contemporaries, of his erudition and abilities, that a man called Lartius Lutinius offered to buy his notes and obſervations for the enormous ſum of about 3242l. Engliſh money. The philoſopher, who was himſelf rich and independent, rejected the offer, and his compilations, after his death, came into the hands of his nephew Pliny. The beſt editions of Pliny are that of Harduin, 3 vols. fol. Paris 1723, that of Frantzius, 10 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1778, that of Brotier, 6 vols. 12mo, Paris 1779, and the Variorum 8vo. in 8 vols. Lipſ. 1778 to 1789. *Tacit. an.* 1, c. 69. l. 13, c. 20. l. 15, c. 53.— *Plin. ep.* &c.——C. Cæcilius Secundus, ſirnamed the *younger*, was ſon of L. Cæcilius by the ſiſter of Pliny the elder. He was adopted by his

his uncle, whose name he assumed, and whose estates and effects he inherited. He received the greatest part of his education under Quintilian, and at the age of 19 he appeared at the bar, where he distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he, with Tacitus, were reckoned the two greatest orators of their age. He did not make his profession an object of gain like the rest of the Roman orators, but he refused fees from the rich as well as from the poorest of his clients, and declared that he cheerfully employed himself for the protection of innocence, the relief of the indigent, and the detection of vice. He published many of his harangues and orations, which have been lost. When Trajan was invested with the imperial purple, Pliny was created consul by the emperor. This honor the consul acknowledged in a celebrated panegyric which, at the request of the Roman senate, and in the name of the whole empire, he pronounced on Trajan. Some time after he presided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office, and with the power, of pro-consul, and by his humanity and philanthropy the subject was freed from the burden of partial taxes, and the persecution which had been begun against the christians of his province was stopped when Pliny solemnly declared to the emperor that the followers of Christ were a meek and inoffensive sect of men, that their morals were pure and innocent, that they were free from all crimes, and that they voluntarily bound themselves by the most solemn oaths to abstain from vice, and to relinquish every sinful pursuit. If he rendered himself popular in his province, he was not less respected at Rome. He was there the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance, and modesty. As a father and a husband his character was amiable; as a subject he was faithful to his prince; and as a magistrate, he was candid, open, and compassionate. His native country shared among the rest, his unbounded benevolence; and Comum, a small town of Insubria which gave him birth, boasted of his liberality in the valuable and choice library of books which he collected there. He also contributed towards the expences which attended the education of his countrymen, and liberally spent part of his estate for the advancement of literature, and for the instruction of those whom poverty otherwise deprived of the advantages of a public education. He made his preceptor Quintilian, and the poet Martial, objects of his benevolence, and when the daughter of the former was married, Pliny wrote to the father with the greatest civility; and while he observed that he was rich in the possession of learning, though poor in the goods of fortune, he begged of him to accept, as a dowry for his beloved daughter, 50,000 sesterces, about 300 l. *I would not*, continued he, *be so moderate, were I not assured from your modesty, and disinterestedness, that the smallness of the present will render it acceptable.* He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113. He had written an history of his own times, which is lost. It is said, that Tacitus did not begin his history till he had found it impossible to persuade Pliny to undertake that laborious task, and indeed what could not have been expected from the panegyrist of Trajan, if Tacitus acknowledged himself inferior to him in delineating the character of the times. Some suppose, but falsely, that Pliny wrote the lives of illustrious men, universally ascribed to Cornelius Nepos. He also wrote poetry, but his verses have all perished, and nothing of his learned works remains, but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and 10 books of letters, which he himself collected and prepared for the public, from a numerous and respectable correspondence. These letters contain many curious and interesting facts, they abound with many anecdotes of the generosity and the humane sentiments of the writer. They are written with elegance and great purity, and the reader every where discovers that affability, that condescension and philanthropy which so egregiously marked the advocate of the christians. These letters are esteemed by some, equal to the voluminous epistles of Cicero. In his panegyric, Pliny's style is florid and brilliant, he has used, to the greatest advantage, the liberties of the panegyrist, and the eloquence of the courtier. His ideas are new and refined, but his diction is distinguished by that affectation and pomposity which marked the reign of Trajan. The best editions of Pliny, are those of Gesner, 8vo. Lipsi. 1770, and of Lallemand, 12mo. Paris apud Barbou, and of the panegyric separate, that of Schwartz, 4to. 1746, and of the epistles, the Variorum L. Bat. 1669. 8vo. *Plin. ep.*—*Vossius.*—*Sidonius.*

PLINTHĪNE, a town of Egypt on the Mediterranean.

PLISTARCHUS, son of Leonidas, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ, succeeded on the Spartan throne at the death of Cleombrotus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 10.——A brother of Cassander.

PLISTHANUS, a philosopher of Elis who succeeded in the school of Phædon. *Diog.*

PLISTHĔNES, a son of Atreus king of Argos, father of Menelaus and Agamemnon, according to Hesiod and others. Ho-

mer, however, calls Menelaus and Agamemnon ſons of Atreus, though they were in reality the children of Pliſthenes. The father died very young, and the two children were left in the houſe of their grandfather, who took care of them and inſtructed them. From his attention to them, therefore, it ſeems probable that Atreus was univerſally acknowledged their protector and father, and thence their ſirname of *Atridæ*. *Ovid. Rem. Am.* v. 778.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 1.—*Homer. Il.*

PLISTĪNUS, a brother of Fauſtulus the ſhepherd, who ſaved the life of Romulus and Remus. He was killed in a ſcuffle which happened between the two brothers.

PLISTOĂNAX & PLISTŌNAX, ſon of Pauſanias, was general of the Lacedæmonian armies in the Peloponneſian war. He was baniſhed from his kingdom of Sparta for 19 years, and was afterwards recalled by order of the oracle of Delphi. He reigned 58 years. He had ſucceeded Pliſtarchus. *Thucyd.*

PLISTUS, a river of Phocis falling into the bay of Corinth. *Strab.* 9.

PLOTÆ, ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Ætolia.

PLOTĪNA POMPEIA, a Roman lady who married Trajan while he was yet a private man. She entered Rome in the proceſſion with her huſband when he was ſaluted emperor, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by the affability of her behaviour, her humanity, and liberal offices to the poor and friendleſs. She accompanied Trajan in the eaſt, and at his death ſhe brought back his aſhes to Rome, and ſtill enjoyed all the honors and titles of a Roman empreſs under Adrian, who, by her means, had ſucceeded to the vacant throne. At her death, A. D. 122, ſhe was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors, which according to the ſuperſtition of the times, ſhe ſeemed to deſerve, from her regard for the good and the proſperity of the Roman empire, and for her private virtues. *Dion.*

PLOTINOPŎLIS, a town of Thrace built by the emperor Trajan, and called after Plotina, the founder's wife.——Another in Dacia.

PLOTĪNUS, a Platonic philoſopher of Lycopolis in Egypt. He was for eleven years a pupil of Ammonius the philoſopher, and after he had profited by all the inſtructions of his learned preceptor, he determined to improve his knowledge and to viſit the territories of India and Perſia to receive information. He accompanied Gordian in his expedition into the eaſt, but the day which proved fatal to the emperor, nearly terminated the life of the philoſopher. He ſaved himſelf by flight, and the following year he retired to Rome, where he publicly taught philoſophy. His ſchool was frequented by people of every ſex, age, and quality; by ſenators, as well as by plebeians, and ſo great was the opinion of the public of his honeſty and candor, that many, on their death-bed, left all their poſſeſſions to his care, and entruſted their children to him, as to a ſuperior being. He was the favorite of all the Romans; and while he charmed the populace by the force of his eloquence, and the ſenate by his doctrines, the emperor Gallienus courted him, and admired the extent of his learning. It is even ſaid, that the emperor and the empreſs Salonina intended to re-build a decayed city of Campania, and to appoint the philoſopher over it, that there he might experimentally know, while he preſided over a colony of philoſophers, the validity and the uſe of the ideal laws of the republic of Plato. This plan was not executed, through the envy and the malice of the enemies of Plotinus. The philoſopher, at laſt, become helpleſs and infirm, returned to Campania, where the liberality of his friends for awhile maintained him. He died A. D. 270, in the 66th year of his age, and as he expired, he declared that he made his laſt and moſt violent efforts to give up what there was moſt divine in him and in the reſt of the univerſe. Amidſt the great qualities of the philoſopher, we diſcover ſome ridiculous ſingularities. Plotinus never permitted his picture to be taken, and he obſerved, that to ſee a painting of himſelf in the following age, was beneath the notice of an enlightened mind. Theſe reaſons alſo induced him to conceal the day, the hour, and the place of his birth. He never made uſe of medicines, and though his body was often debilitated by abſtinence or too much ſtudy, he deſpiſed to have recourſe to a phyſician, and thought that it would degrade the gravity of a philoſopher. His writings have been collected by his pupil Porphyry. They conſiſt of 54 different treatiſes divided into ſix equal parts, written with great ſpirit and vivacity; but the reaſonings are abſtruſe, and the ſubjects metaphyſical. The beſt edition is that of Picinus, fol. Baſil, 1580.

PLOTIUS CRISPĪNUS, a ſtoic philoſopher and poet, whoſe verſes were very inelegant. He was ſirnamed *Aretalogus*. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 1, v. 4.——Gallus, a native of Lugdunum, who taught grammar at Rome, and had Cicero among his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.*——Griphus, a man made ſenator by Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3.——A centurion in Cæſar's army. *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, c. 19.——Tucca, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, who

who made him his heir. He was ſelected by Auguſtus, with Varius, to review the Æneid of Virgil. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40. ——Lucius, a poet in the age of the great Marius, whoſe exploits he celebrated in his verſes.

PLUTARCHUS, a native of Chæronea, deſcended of a reſpectable family. His father, whoſe name is unknown, was diſtinguiſhed for his learning and virtues, and his grandfather, called Lamprias, was alſo as conſpicuous for his eloquence and the fecundity of his genius. Under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philoſophy and mathematics, and ſo well eſtabliſhed was his character, that he was appointed by his countrymen, while yet very young, to go to the Roman pro-conſul, in their name, upon an affair of the moſt important nature. This commiſſion he executed with honor to himſelf, and with ſucceſs for his country. He afterwards travelled in queſt of knowledge; and after he had viſited, like a philoſopher and an hiſtorian, the territories of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a ſchool. His reputation made his ſchool frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, and honored him with the office of conſul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. After the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed from Rome to Chæronea, where he lived in the greateſt tranquillity, reſpected by his fellow-citizens and raiſed to all the honors which his native town could beſtow. In this peaceful and ſolitary retreat, Plutarch cloſely applied himſelf to ſtudy, and wrote the greateſt part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced old age at Chæronea, about the 140th year of the chriſtian era. Plutarch had five children by his wife, called Timoxena, four ſons and one daughter. Two of the ſons and the daughter died when young, and thoſe that ſurvived were called Plutarch and Lamprias, and the latter did honor to his father's memory, by giving to the world an accurate catalogue of his writings. In his private and public character, the hiſtorian of Chæronea was the friend of diſcipline. He boldly aſſerted the natural right of mankind, liberty; but he recommended obedience and ſubmiſſive deference to magiſtrates, as neceſſary to preſerve the peace of ſociety. He ſupported, that the moſt violent and dangerous public factions aroſe too often from private diſputes and from miſunderſtanding. To render himſelf more intelligent, he always carried a common place-book with him, and he preſerved with the greateſt care whatever judicious obſervations fell in the courſe of converſation. The moſt eſteemed of his works are his lives of illuſtrious men, of whom he examines and delineates the different characters with wonderful ſkill and impartiality. He neither miſrepreſents the virtues, nor hides the foibles of his heroes. He writes with preciſion and with fidelity, and though his diction is neither pure nor elegant, yet there is energy and animation, and in many deſcriptions he is inferior to no hiſtorian. In ſome of his narrations, however, he is often too circumſtantial, his remarks are often injudicious; and when he compares the heroes of Greece with thoſe of Rome, the candid reader can eaſily remember which ſide of the Adriatic gave the hiſtorian birth. Some have accuſed him of not knowing the genealogy of his heroes, and have cenſured him for his ſuperſtition; yet for all this, he is the moſt entertaining, the moſt inſtructive, and intereſting of all the writers of ancient hiſtory; and were a man of true taſte and judgement aſked what book he wiſhed to ſave from deſtruction, of all the profane compoſitions of antiquity, he would perhaps without heſitation reply, the Lives of Plutarch. In his moral treatiſes, Plutarch appears in a different character, and his miſguided philoſophy, and erroneous doctrines, render ſome of theſe inferior compoſitions puerile and diſguſting. They however contain many uſeful leſſons, and curious facts, and though they are compoſed without connection, compiled without judgement, and often abound with improbable ſtories, and falſe reaſonings, yet they contain much information, and many uſeful reflections. The beſt editions of Plutarch are that of Francfort, 2 vols. fol. 1599; that of Stephens, 6 vols. 8vo. 1572; the Lives by Reiſke, 12 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1775; and the Moralia, &c. by Wyttenbach. *Plut.*——A native of Eretria, during the Peloponneſian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians. *Plut. in Phoc.*

PLUTIA, a town of Sicily. *Cic. in Verr.*

PLUTO, ſon of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and as ſuch he became the god of the infernal regions, of death and funerals. From his functions, and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called *Dis*, *Hades*, or *Ades*, *Clytopolon*, *Agelaſtus*, *Orcus*, &c. As the place of his reſidence was obſcure and gloomy, all the goddeſſes refuſed to marry him; but he determined to obtain by force what was denied to his ſolicitations. As he once viſited the iſland of Si-

elly, after a violent earthquake, he ſaw Proſerpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, with a crowd of female attendants. He became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away upon his chariot drawn by four horſes. To make his retreat more unknown, he opened himſelf a paſſage through the earth, by ſtriking it with his trident in the lake of Cyane in Sicily, or, according to others, on the borders of the Cephiſus in Attica. Proſerpine called upon her attendants for help, but in vain, and ſhe became the wife of her raviſher, and the queen of hell. Pluto is generally repreſented as holding a trident with two teeth, he has alſo keys in his hand, to intimate that whoever enters his kingdom can never return. He is looked upon as a hard-hearted and inexorable god, with a grim and diſmal countenance, and for that reaſon no temples were raiſed to his honor as to the reſt of the ſuperior gods. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only ſacrifices which were offered to him, and their blood was not ſprinkled on the altars, or received in veſſels, as at other ſacrifices, but it was permitted to run down into the earth, as if it were to penetrate as far as the realms of the god. The Syracuſans yearly ſacrificed to him black bulls, near the fountain of Cyane, where, according to the received traditions, he had diſappeared with Proſerpine. Among plants, the cypreſs, the narciſſus, and the maiden-hair, were ſacred to him, as alſo every thing which was deemed inauſpicious, particularly the number two. According to ſome of the ancients, Pluto ſat on a throne of ſulphur, from which iſſued the rivers Lethe, Cocytus, Phlegethon, and Acheron. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, Proſerpine ſat on his left hand, and near to the goddeſs ſtood the Eumenides, with their heads covered with ſnakes. The Parcæ occupied the right, and they each held in their hands the ſymbols of their office, the diſtaff, the ſpindle, and the ſciſſars. Pluto is called by ſome the father of the Eumenides. During the war of the gods and the Titans, the Cyclops made a helmet, which rendered the bearer inviſible, and gave it to Pluto. Perſeus was armed with it when he conquered the Gorgons. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.*—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 155. *P. A.* 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 8.—*Diod.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.—*Orpheus Hymn.* 17, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 26.—*Plato de rep.*—*Euripid. in Med. Hippol.*—*Æſchyl. in Perſ. Prom.*—*Varro. L. L.* 4.—*Catull. ep.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 502. *Æn.* 6, v. 273. l. 8, v. 296.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 715.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 3 & 18.—*Senec. in Herc. fur.*

PLUTONIUM, a temple of Pluto in Lydia. *Cic. de div.* 1, c. 36.

PLUTUS, ſon of Jaſion or Jaſius, by Ceres, the goddeſs of corn, has been confounded by many of the mythologiſts with Pluto, though plainly diſtinguiſhed from him as being the god of riches. He was brought up by the goddeſs of peace, and on that account, Pax was repreſented at Athens, as holding the god of wealth in her lap. The Greeks ſpoke of him as of a fickle divinity. They repreſented him as blind, becauſe he diſtributed riches indiſcriminately; he was lame, becauſe he came ſlow and gradually; but had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity, than he approached mankind. *Lucian in Tim.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 16 & 26.—*Hygin. P. A.*—*Ariſtoph. in Plut.*—*Diod.* 5.

PLUVIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter as god of *rain*. He was invoked by that name among the Romans, whenever the earth was parched up by continual heat, and was in want of refreſhening ſhowers. He had an altar in the temple on the capitol. *Tibull.* 1, *el.* 7, v. 26.

PLYNTERIA, a feſtival among the Greeks, in honor of Aglauros, or rather of Minerva, who received from the daughter of Cecrops the name of Aglauros. The word ſeems to be derived from πλυνω, *lavare*, becauſe, during the ſolemnity, they undreſſed the ſtatue of the goddeſs, and *waſhed* it. The day on which it was obſerved, was univerſally looked upon as unfortunate and inauſpicious, and on that account, no perſon was permitted to appear in the temples, as they were purpoſely ſurrounded with ropes. The arrival of Alcibiades in Athens that day, was deemed very unfortunate; but however, the ſucceſs that ever after attended him, proved it to be otherwiſe. It was cuſtomary at this feſtival to bear in proceſſion a cluſter of figs, which intimated the progreſs of civilization among the firſt inhabitants of the earth, as figs ſerved them for food after they had found a diſlike for acorns. *Pollux.*

PNIGEUS, a village of Egypt, near Phœnicia. *Strab.* 16.

PNYX, a place of Athens, ſet apart by Solon for holding aſſemblies. *C. Nep. Att.* 3.

POBLICIUS, a lieutenant of Pompey in Spain.

PODALIRIUS, a ſon of Æſculapius and Epione. He was one of the pupils of the Centaur Chiron, and he made himſelf under him ſuch a maſter of medicine, that during

during the Trojan war, the Greeks invited him to their camp, to ſtop a peſtilence which had baffled the ſkill of all their phyſicians. Some however ſuppoſe, that he went to the Trojan war not in the capacity of a phyſician in the Grecian army, but as a warrior, attended by his brother Machaon, in 30 ſhips, with ſoldiers from Œchalia, Ithome, and Trica. At his return from the Trojan war, Podalirius was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Caria, where he cured of the falling ſickneſs a daughter of the king of the place. He fixed his habitation there, and built two towns, one of which he called Syrna, by the name of his wife. The Carians, after his death, built him a temple, and paid him divine honors. *Dictys. Cret.*—*Q. Smyrn.* 6 & 9.—*Ovid de Art. Am.* 2. *Triſt. el.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 3.——A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas and Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

PODARCE, a daughter of Danaus.

PODARCES, a ſon of Iphiclus of Theſſaly, who went to the Trojan war.——The firſt name of Priam. When Troy was taken by Hercules, he was redeemed from ſlavery by his ſiſter Heſione, and from thence received the name of Priam. *Vid.* Priamus.

PODARES, a general of Mantinea, in the age of Epaminondas. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 9.

PODARGE, one of the Harpies, mother of two of the horſes of Achilles, by the Zephyrs. The word intimates the *ſwiftneſs* of her *feet*.

PODARGUS, a charioteer of Hector. *Homer.*

PŒAS, ſon of Thaumacus, was among the Argonauts.——The father of Philoctetes. The ſon is often called *Pœantia proles*, on account of his father. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 45.

PŒCĬLE, a celebrated portico at Athens, which received its name from the *variety* (ποικιλος) of paintings which it contained. It was there that Zeno kept his ſchool, and the ſtoics alſo received their leſſons there, whence their name (*à στοα, a porch*). The Pœcile was adorned with pictures of gods and benefactors, and among many others was that of the ſiege and ſacking of Troy, the battle of Theſeus againſt the Amazons, the fight between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians at Œnoe in Argolis, and of Atticus the great friend of Athens. The only reward which Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn more conſpicuous than that of the reſt of the officers that fought with him, in the repreſentation which was made of the engagement, which was hung up in the Pœcile, in commemoration of that celebrated victory. *C. Nep. in Milt. & in Attic.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 35.

PŒNI, a name given to the Carthaginians. It ſeems to be a corruption of the word *Phœni* or *Phœnices*, as the Carthaginians were of Phœnician origin. *Serv. ad Virg.* 1, v. 302.

PŒON. *Vid.* Pæon.

PŒONIA, a part of Macedonia. *Vid.* Pæonia.

PŒUS, a part of mount Pindus.

POGON, a harbour of the Trœzenians on the coaſt of the Peloponneſus. It received this name on account of its appearing to come forward before the town of Trœzene, as the *beard*, (πωγων,) does from the chin. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.

POLA, a city of Iſtria, founded by the Colchians, and afterwards made a Roman colony, and called *Pietas Julia*. *Plin.* 3, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 1 & 5.

POLEMARCHUS. *Vid.* Archon.——The aſſaſſin of Polydorus.

POLEMOCRATIA, a queen of Thrace, who fled to Brutus after the murder of Cæſar. She retired from her kingdom becauſe her ſubjects had lately murdered her huſband.

PŎLĔMON, a youth of Athens, ſon of Philoſtratus. He was much given to debauchery and extravagance, and ſpent the greateſt part of his life in riot and drunkenneſs. He once, when intoxicated, entered the ſchool of Xenocrates, while the philoſopher was giving his pupils a lecture upon the effects of intemperance, and he was ſo ſtruck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the diſſipated life he had led, and applied himſelf totally to the ſtudy of philoſophy. He was then in the 30th year of his age, and from that time he never drank any other liquor but water; and after the death of Xenocrates he ſucceeded in the ſchool where his reformation had been effected. He died about 270 years before Chriſt, in an extreme old age. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 3, v. 254.——A ſon of Zeno the rhetorician, made king of Pontus by Antony. He attended his patron in his expedition againſt Parthia. After the battle of Actium he was received into favor by Auguſtus, though he had fought in the cauſe of Antony. He was killed ſome time after by the barbarians near the Palus Mæotis, againſt whom he had made war. *Strab.*—*Dion.*——His ſon of the ſame name was confirmed on his father's throne by the Roman emperors, and the province of Cilicia was alſo added to his kingdom by Claudius.——An officer in the army of

Alexander, intimate with Philotas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1, &c.——A rhetorician at Rome, who wrote a poem on weights and measures, ſtill extant. He was maſter to Perſius the celebrated ſatyriſt, and died in the age of Nero.——A ſophiſt of Laodicea in Aſia Minor, in the reign of Adrian. He was often ſent to the emperor with an embaſſy by his countrymen, which he executed with great ſucceſs. He was greatly favored by Adrian, from whom he exacted much money. In the 56th year of his age he buried himſelf alive, as he labored with the gout. He wrote declamations in Greek.

Polemonium, now *Vatija*, a town of Pontus, at the eaſt of the mouth of the Thermodon.

Polias, a ſirname of Minerva, as protectreſs of cities.

Polichna, a town of Troas on Ida. *Herodot.* 6, c. 28.——Another of Crete. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 85.

Polieia, a feſtival at Thebes in honor of Apollo, who was repreſented there with *grey hair*, (πολιῷ), contrary to the practice of all other places. The victim was a bull, but when it happened once that no bull could be found, an ox was taken from the cart and ſacrificed. From that time the ſacrifice of laboring oxen was deemed lawful, though before it was looked upon as a capital crime.

Poliorcētes, (*deſtroyer of cities*), a ſirname given to Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus. *Plut. in Demet.*

Polisma, a town of Troas, on the Simois. *Strab.* 13.

Polistrătus, an Epicurean philoſopher, born the ſame day as Hippoclides, with whom he always lived in the greateſt intimacy. They both died at the ſame hour. *Diog.*—*Val. Max.* 1.

Polītes, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's preſence. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 526, &c. His ſon, who bore the ſame name, followed Æneas into Italy, and was one of the friends of young Aſcanius. *Id.* 5, v. 564.

Politorium, a city of the Latins deſtroyed by the Romans, before Chriſt 639. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

Pollinea, a proſtitute, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 68.

Polla Argentaria, the wife of the poet Lucan. She aſſiſted her huſband in correcting the three firſt books of his Pharſalia. *Stat. Sylv.* 1 & 2.

Pollentia, now *Polenza*, a town of Liguria in Italy, famous for wool. There was a celebrated battle fought there between the Romans and Alaric, king of the Huns, about the 403d year of the Chriſtian era; in which the former, according to ſome, obtained the victory. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.—*Suet. Tib.* 37.—*Sil.* 8, v. 598.—*Cic.* 11, *Fam.* 13.——A town of Majorca. *Plin. & Mela.*——Of Picenum. *Liv.* 39, c. 44. l. 41, c. 27.

Pollio, C. Aſinius, a Roman conſul, under the reign of Auguſtus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much by his eloquence and writings as by his exploits in the field. He defeated the Dalmatians, and favored the cauſe of Antony againſt Auguſtus. He patronized, with great liberality, the poets Virgil and Horace, who have immortalized him in their writings. He was the firſt who raiſed a public library at Rome, and indeed his example was afterwards followed by many of the emperors. In his library were placed the ſtatues of all the learned men of every age, and Varro was the only perſon who was honored there during his lifetime. He was with J. Cæſar when he croſſed the Rubicon. He was greatly eſteemed by Auguſtus when he had become one of his adherents, after the ruin of Antony. Pollio wrote ſome tragedies, orations, and an hiſtory, which was divided into 17 books. All theſe compoſitions are loſt, and nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to Cicero. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4. He is the perſon in whoſe honor Virgil has inſcribed his fourth eclogue, *Pollio*, as a reconciliation was effected between Auguſtus and Antony during his conſulſhip. The poet, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, makes mention of a ſon of the conſul born about this time, and is laviſh in his excurſions into futurity, and his predictions of approaching proſperity. *Paterc.* 2, c. 86.—*Horat.* 2, od. 1. *Sat.* 10, l. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3 & 4.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Quint.* 10.——Annius, a man accuſed of ſedition before Tiberius, and acquitted. He afterwards conſpired againſt Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 6, c. 9. l. 15, c. 56.——Vedius, one of the friends of Auguſtus, who uſed to feed his fiſhes with human fleſh. This cruelty was diſcovered when one of his ſervants broke a glaſs in the preſence of Auguſtus, who had been invited to a feaſt. The maſter ordered the ſervant to be ſeized; but he threw himſelf at the feet of the emperor, and begged him to interfere, and not to ſuffer him to be devoured by fiſhes. Upon this the cauſes of his apprehenſion were examined, and Auguſtus, aſtoniſhed at the barbarity of his favorite, cauſed the ſervant to be diſmiſſed, all the fiſh-ponds to be filled up, and the cryſtal glaſſes of Pollio to be broken to pieces.——A man who poiſoned Britannicus, at the inſtigation of Nero.——An hiſtorian in the age of Conſtantine the Great.

Great.——A ſophiſt in the age of Pompey the Great.——A friend of the emperor Veſpaſian.

Pollis, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos, B. C. 377. *Diod.*

Pollius Felix, a friend of the poet Statius, to whom he dedicated his ſecond Sylva.

Pollupex, now *Final*, a town of Genoa.

Pollutia, a daughter of L. Vetus, put to death after her huſband Rubellius Plautus, by order of Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 10 & 11.

Pollux, a ſon of Jupiter, by Leda the wife of Tyndarus. He was brother to Caſtor. [*Vid. Caſtor.*]——A Greek writer, who floriſhed A. D. 186, in the reign of Commodus, and died in the 58th year of his age. He was born at Naucratis, and taught rhetoric at Athens, and wrote an uſeful work called *Onomaſticon*, of which the beſt edition is that of Hemſterhuſius, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1706.

Poltis, a king of Thrace, in the time of the Trojan war.

Polus, a celebrated Grecian actor.——A ſophiſt of Agrigentum.

Polusca, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volſci. The inhabitants were called *Polluſtini*. *Liv.* 2, c. 39.

Polyænus, a native of Macedonia, who wrote eight books in Greek of ſtratagems, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, while they were making war againſt the Parthians. He wrote alſo other books which have been loſt, among which was an hiſtory, with a deſcription of the city of Thebes. The beſt editions of his ſtratagems are thoſe of Maſvicius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1690, and of Murſinna, 12mo. Berlin, 1756.——A friend of Philopœmen.——An orator in the age of Julius Cæſar. He wrote in three books an account of Antony's expedition in Parthia, and likewiſe publiſhed orations.——A mathematician, who afterwards followed the tenets of Epicurus, and diſregarded geometry as a falſe and uſeleſs ſtudy. *Cic. in Acad. quæſt.* 4.

Polyānus, a mountain of Macedonia, near Pindus. *Strab.*

Polyarchus, the brother of a queen of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Polybidas, a general after the death of Ageſipolis the Lacedæmonian. He reduced Olynthus.

Polybius, or Polȳbus, a king of Corinth, who married Peribœa, whom ſome have called Merope. He was ſon of Mercury by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife, who had no children, to adopt and educate as her own ſon, Œdipus, who had been found by his ſhepherds expoſed in the woods. He had a daughter called Lyſianaſſa, whom he gave in marriage to Talaus, ſon of Bias king of Argos. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adraſtus, who had been baniſhed from his throne, and who had fled to Corinth for protection. *Hygin. fab.* 66.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Polybius, a native of Megalopolis in Peloponneſus, ſon of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties, and made acquainted with the qualifications of a ſtateſman, by his father, who was a ſtrong ſupporter of the Achæan league, and under him Philopœmen was taught the art of war. In Macedonia he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor againſt the Romans, and when Perſeus had been conquered, he was carried to the capital of Italy as a priſoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obſcurity of a dungeon. Scipio and Fabius were acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and as a man of learning, and they made him their friend by kindneſs and attention. Polybius was not inſenſible to their merit; he accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was preſent at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. In the midſt of his proſperity, however, he felt the diſtreſſes of his country, which had been reduced into a Roman province, and, like a true patriot, he relieved its wants, and eaſed its ſervitude by making uſe of the influence which he had acquired by his acquaintance with the moſt powerful Romans. After the death of his friend and benefactor Scipio, he retired from Rome, and paſſed the reſt of his days at Megalopolis, where he enjoyed the comforts and honors which every good man can receive from the gratitude of his citizens, and from the ſelf-ſatisfaction which attends a humane and benevolent heart. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 124 years before Chriſt, of a wound which he had received by a fall from his horſe. He wrote an univerſal hiſtory in Greek, divided into 40 books, which began with the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finiſhed with the conqueſt of Macedonia by Paulus. The greateſt part of this valuable hiſtory is loſt; the five firſt books are extant, and of the twelve following the fragments are numerous. The hiſtory of Polybius is admired for its authenticity, and he is, perhaps, the only hiſtorian among the Greeks, who was experimentally and profeſſedly acquainted with the military operations, and the political meaſures of which he makes mention. He has been recommended in every age and country as

the beſt maſter in the art of war, and nothing can more effectually prove the eſteem in which he was held among the Romans, than to mention that Brutus, the murderer of Cæſar, peruſed his hiſtory with the greateſt attention, epitomized it, and often retired from the field where he had drawn his ſword againſt Octavius and Antony, to read the inſtructive pages which deſcribed the great actions of his anceſtors. Polybius, however great and entertaining, is ſometimes cenſured for his unneceſſary digreſſions, for his uncouth and ill-digeſted narrations, for his negligence, and the inaccurate arrangement of his words. But every where there is inſtruction to be found, information to be collected, and curious facts to be obtained, and it reflects not much honor upon Livy for calling the hiſtorian, from whom he has copied whole books almoſt word for word, without gratitude or acknowledgement, *haudquaquam ſpernendus auctor.* Dionyſius alſo of Halicarnaſſus, is one of his moſt violent accuſers; but the hiſtorian has rather expoſed his ignorance of true criticiſm, than diſcovered inaccuracy or inelegance. The beſt editions of Polybius are thoſe of Gronovius, 3 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1670, of Erneſti, 3 vols. 8vo. 1764, and of Schweighæuſer, 7 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1785. *Plut. in Phil. in præc.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 45.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 30.—A freed man of Auguſtus. *Suet.*——A phyſician, diſciple and ſucceſſor of Hippocrates.——A ſoothſayer of Corinth, who foretold to his ſons the fate that attended them in the Trojan war.

Polybœa, a daughter of Amyclas and Diomede, ſiſter to Hyacinthus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 19.

Polybœtes. *Vid.* Polypœtes.

Polybŏtes, one of the giants who made war againſt Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who cruſhed him under a part of the iſland of Cos, as he was walking acroſs the Ægean. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin. in præ. fab.*

Polybus, a king of Egypt in the time of the Trojan war.——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A king of Sicyon.——A king of Corinth. *Vid.* Polybius.

Polycăon, a ſon of Lelex. He received divine honors after death with his wife Meſſene, at Lacedæmon, where he had reigned. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 1, &c.——A ſon of Butes, who married a daughter of Hyllus.

Polycarpus, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna, and educated at the expence of a rich but pious lady. Some ſuppoſe that he was St. John's diſciple. He became biſhop of Smyrna, and went to Rome to ſettle the feſtival of Eaſter, but to no purpoſe. He was condemned to be burnt at Smyrna, A. D. 167. His epiſtle to the Philippians is ſimple and modeſt, yet replete with uſeful precepts and rules for the conduct of life. The beſt edition of Polycarp's epiſtle, is that of Oxon, 8vo. 1708, being annexed to the works of Ignatius.

Polycaste, the youngeſt of the daughters of Neſtor. According to ſome authors ſhe married Telemachus, when he viſited her father's court in queſt of Ulyſſes.

Polychăres, a rich Meſſenian, ſaid to have been the cauſe of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the firſt Meſſenian war.

Polyclēa, the mother of Theſſalus, &c.

Polўcles, an Athenian in the time of Demetrius, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A famous athlete, often crowned at the four ſolemn games of the Greeks. He had a ſtatue in Jupiter's grove at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 1.

Polyclētus, a celebrated ſtatuary of Sicyon, about 232 years before Chriſt. He was univerſally reckoned the moſt ſkilful artiſt of his profeſſion among the ancients, and the ſecond rank was given to Phidias. One of his pieces, in which he had repreſented a body-guard of the king of Perſia, was ſo happily executed, and ſo nice and exact in all its proportions, that it was looked upon as a moſt perfect model, and accordingly called *the Rule.* He was acquainted with architecture. *Pauſ.* 2 & 6.—*Quintil.* 12, c. 10.——Another who lived about 30 years after.——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.

Polyclītus, an hiſtorian of Lariſſa. *Athen.* 12.—*Ælian.* 16, c. 41.

Polycrătes, a tyrant of Samos, well known for the continual flow of good fortune which attended him. He became very powerful, and made himſelf maſter, not only of the neighbouring iſlands, but alſo of ſome cities on the coaſt of Aſia. He had a fleet of a hundred ſhips of war, and was ſo univerſally reſpected, that Amaſis, the king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, terrified by his continued proſperity, adviſed him to chequer his enjoyments, by relinquiſhing ſome of his moſt favorite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the ſea a beautiful ſeal, the moſt valuable of his jewels. The voluntary loſs of ſo precious a ſeal afflicted him for ſome time, but a few days after, he received as a preſent a large fiſh, in whoſe belly the jewel was found. Amaſis no ſooner heard this, than he rejected all alli-

ance

ance with the tyrant of Samos, and obſerved, that ſooner or later his good fortune would vaniſh. Some time after Polycrates viſited Magneſia on the Mæander, where he had been invited by Oroetes, the governor. He was ſhamefully put to death, 522 years before Chriſt, merely becauſe the governor wiſhed to terminate the proſperity of Polycrates. The daughter of Polycrates had diſſuaded her father from going to the houſe of Oroetes, on account of the bad dreams which ſhe had had, but her advice was diſregarded. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.—*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 39, &c.——A ſophiſt of Athens, who, to engage the public attention, wrote a panegyric on Buſiris and Clytemneſtra. *Quintil.* 2, c. 17.——An ancient ſtatuary.

POLYCRĒTA, or POLYCRĪTA, a young woman of Naxos, who became the wife of Diognetus, the general of the Erythreans, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——Another woman of Naxos, who died through exceſs of joy. *Plut. de clar. Mul.*

POLYCRĬTUS, a man who wrote the life of Dionyſius, the tyrant of Sicily. *Diog.*

POLYCTOR, the huſband of Stygna, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The father of Piſander, one of Penelope's ſuitors. ——An athlete of Elis. It is ſaid that he obtained a victory at Olympia by bribing his adverſary, who was ſuperior to him in ſtrength and courage. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

POLYDÆMON, an Aſſyrian prince killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 3.

POLYDĂMAS, a Trojan, ſon of Antenor by Theano, the ſiſter of Hecuba. He married Lycaſte, a natural daughter of Priam. He is accuſed by ſome of having betrayed his country to the Greeks. *Dares. Phry.*—— A ſon of Panthous, born the ſame night as Hector. He was inferior to none of the Trojans, except Hector, who fought againſt the Greeks. He was at laſt killed by Ajax, after he had ſlaughtered a great number of the enemy. *Dictyſ. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 12, &c.——A celebrated athlete, who imitated Hercules in whatever he did. He killed a lion with his fiſt, and it is ſaid that he could ſtop a chariot with his hand in its moſt rapid courſe. He was one day with ſome of his friends in a cave, when on a ſudden, a large piece of rock came tumbling down, and while all fled away, he attempted to receive the falling fragment in his arms. His prodigious ſtrength, however, was inſufficient, and he was inſtantly cruſhed to pieces under the rock. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 5.——One of Alexander's officers, intimate with Parmenio. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

POLYDAMNA, the wife of Thonis, king of Egypt. It is ſaid that ſhe gave Helen a certain powder, which had the wonderful power of driving away care and melancholy. *Homer. Od.* 4, v. 228.

POLYDECTES, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was ſon of Eunomus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.——A ſon of Magnes, king of the iſland of Seriphos. He received with great kindneſs Danae and her ſon Perſeus, who had been expoſed on the ſea by Acriſius. [*Vid. Perſeus.*] He took particular care of the education of Perſeus; but when he became enamoured of Danae, he removed him from his kingdom, apprehenſive of his reſentment. Some time after he paid his addreſſes to Danae, and when ſhe rejected him, he prepared to offer her violence. Danae fled to the altar of Minerva for protection, and Dictys, the brother of Polydectes, who had himſelf ſaved her from the ſea-waters, oppoſed her raviſher, and armed himſelf in her defence. At this critical moment, Perſeus arrived, and with Meduſa's head he turned into ſtones Polydectes, with the aſſociates of his guilt. The crown of Seriphos was given to Dictys, who had ſhewn himſelf ſo active in the cauſe of innocence. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242.—*Hygin. fab.* 63, &c.——A ſculptor of Greece. *Plin.*

POLYDEUCĒA, a fountain of Laconia, near Therapne. *Strab.* 9.

POLYDŌRA, a daughter of Peleus king of Theſſaly, by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom ſhe had Mneſtheus. *Apollod.* ——One of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*—— A daughter of Meleager king of Calydon, who married Proteſilaus. She killed herſelf when ſhe heard that her huſband was dead. The wife of Proteſilaus is more commonly called Laodamia. [*Vid. Proteſilaus.*] *Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.——A daughter of Perieres.——An iſland of the Propontis near Cyzicus.

POLYDŌRUS, a ſon of Alcamenes, king of Sparta. He put an end to the war which had been carried on during 20 years, between Meſſenia and his ſubjects, and during his reign, the Lacedæmonians planted two colonies, one at Crotona, and the other at Locri. He was univerſally reſpected. He was aſſaſſinated by a nobleman, called Polemarchus. His ſon Eurycrates ſucceeded him 724 years before Chriſt. *Pauſ.* 3.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 204.——A celebrated carver of Rhodes, who with one ſtone made the famous ſtatue of Laocoon and his children. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A ſon of Hippomedon, who went with the Epigoni to the ſecond Theban war. *Pauſ.* 2.——A ſon of Cadmus and Hermione, who married Nycteis, by whom he had Labdacus, the father of Laius.

Laius. He had ſucceeded to the throne of Thebes, when his father had gone to Illyricum. *Apollod.* 3.——A brother of Jaſon of Pheræ, who killed his brother, and ſeized upon his poſſeſſions. *Diod.* 15.——A ſon of Priam killed by Achilles.——Another ſon of Priam by Hecuba, or according to others by Laothoe, the daughter of Altes, king of Pedaſus. As he was young and inexperienced when Troy was beſieged by the Greeks, his father removed him to the court of Polymneſtor, king of Thrace, and alſo entruſted to the care of the monarch a large ſum of money, and the greateſt part of his treaſures, till his country was freed from foreign invaſion. No ſooner was the death of Priam known in Thrace, than Polymneſtor made himſelf maſter of the riches which were in his poſſeſſion, and to enſure them the better, he aſſaſſinated young Polydorus, and threw his body into the ſea, where it was found by Hecuba. [*Vid. Hecuba.*] According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the ſhore by his aſſaſſin, and there grew on his grave a myrtle, whoſe boughs dropped blood, when Æneas, going to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. [*Vid. Polymneſtor.*] *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 21, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 432.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 2, c. 18.

Polygius, a ſirname of Mercury. *Pauſ.*

Polygnōtus, a celebrated painter of Thaſos, about 422 years before the Chriſtian era. His father's name was Aglaophon. He adorned one of the public porticos of Athens with his paintings, in which he had repreſented the moſt ſtriking events of the Trojan war. He particularly excelled in giving grace, livelineſs, and expreſſion to his pieces. The Athenians were ſo pleaſed with him, that they offered to reward his labors with whatever he pleaſed to accept. He declined this generous offer, and the Amphictyonic council, which was compoſed of the repreſentatives of the principal cities of Greece, ordered that Polygnotus ſhould be maintained at the public expence wherever he went. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—*Plin.* 33 & 34.—*Plut. in Cim.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 25, &c.—A ſtatuary.—*Plin.* 34.

Polygŏnus and Telegonus, ſons of Proteus and Coronis, were killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*

Polyhymnia and Polymnia, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over ſinging and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventreſs of harmony. She was repreſented veiled in white, holding a ſceptre in her left hand, and with her right raiſed up, as if ready to harangue. She had a crown of jewels on her head. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 9.

Polyidius, a phyſician who brought back to life Glaucus, the ſon of Minos, by applying to his body a certain herb, with which he had ſeen a ſerpent reſtore life to another which was dead. [*Vid.* Glaucus.] *Apollod.* 3, c. 3.—A ſon of Hercules by one of the daughters of Theſtius. *Apollod.*—A Corinthian ſoothſayer, called alſo *Polybius.*—A dithyrambic poet, painter, and muſician.

Polylāus, a ſon of Hercules and Eurybia.

Polymĕnes, an officer appointed to take care of Egypt after it had been conquered by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Polymēde, a daughter of Autolycus, who married Æſon, by whom ſhe had Jaſon. She ſurvived her huſband only a few days. *Apollod.* 1, c. 13.

Polymedon, one of Priam's illegitimate children.

Polymēla, one of Diana's companions. She was daughter of Phylas, and had a ſon by Mercury. *Homer. Il.* 16.——A daughter of Æolus ſeduced by Ulyſſes.—A daughter of Actor. She was the firſt wife of Peleus the father of Achilles.

Polymnestes, a Greek poet of Colophon. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—A native of Thera, father of Battus or Ariſtoles, by Phronima, the daughter of Etearchus, king of Oaxus. *Herodot* 4, c. 150.

Polymnestor, a king of the Thracian Cherſoneſus, who married Ilione the eldeſt of Priam's daughters. When the Greeks beſieged Troy, Priam ſent the greateſt part of his treaſures, together with Polydorus the youngeſt of his ſons, to Thrace, where they were entruſted to the care of Polymneſtor. The Thracian monarch paid every attention to his brother-in-law; but when he was informed that Priam was dead, he murdered him to become maſter of the riches which were in his poſſeſſion. At that time, the Greeks were returning victorious from Troy, followed by all their captives, among whom was Hecuba, the mother of Polydorus. The fleet ſtopped on the coaſts of Thrace, where one of the female captives diſcovered on the ſhore the body of Polydorus, whom Polymneſtor had thrown into the ſea. The dreadful intelligence was immediately communicated to the mother, and Hecuba, who recollected the frightful dreams which ſhe had had the preceding night, did not doubt but Polymneſtor was the cruel aſſaſſin. She reſolved to revenge her ſon's death, and immediately ſhe called out Polymneſtor, with

wishing to impart to him a matter of the most important nature. The tyrant was drawn into the snare, and was no sooner introduced into the apartments of the Trojan princess, than the female captives rushed upon him, and put out his eyes with their pins, while Hecuba murdered his two children, who had accompanied him. According to Euripides, the Greeks condemned Polymnestor to be banished into a distant island for his perfidy. Hyginus, however, relates the whole differently, and observes, that when Polydorus was sent to Thrace, Ilione his sister took him instead of her son Deiphilus, who was of the same age, apprehensive of her husband's cruelty. The monarch was unacquainted with the imposition, he looked upon Polydorus as his own son, and treated Deiphilus as the brother of Ilione. After the destruction of Troy, the conquerors, who wished the house and family of Priam to be totally extirpated, offered Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon, to Polymnestor, if he would destroy Ilione and Polydorus. The monarch accepted the offer, and immediately dispatched his own son Deiphilus, whom he had been taught to regard as Polydorus. Polydorus, who passed as the son of Polymnestor, consulted the oracle after the murder of Deiphilus, and when he was informed that his father was dead, his mother a captive in the hands of the Greeks, and his country in ruins, he communicated the answer of the god to Ilione, whom he had always regarded as his mother. Ilione told him the measures she had pursued to save his life, and upon this he avenged the perfidy of Polymnestor, by putting out his eyes. *Eurip. in Hecub.*—*Hygin. fab.* 109. —*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 45, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, 430, &c.——A king of Arcadia, succeeded on the throne by Ecmis. *Pausan.* 8. ——A young Milesian, who took a hare in running, and afterwards obtained a prize at the Olympic games.

POLYNĪCES, a son of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by Jocasta. He inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, and it was mutually agreed between the two brothers, that they should reign each a year alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne by right of seniority; but when the year was expired, he refused to resign the crown to his brother. Polynices, upon this, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, the daughter of Adrastus, the king of the country, and levied a large army, at the head of which he marched against Thebes. The command of this army was divided among seven celebrated chiefs, who were to attack the seven gates of the city of Thebes. The battle was decided by a single combat between the two brothers, who both killed one another. [*Vid.* Eteocles.] *Æschyl. sept. ante Theb.*—*Eurip. Phœniss.*—*Senec. in Theb.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 68, &c.—*Pausan.* 2, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

POLYNOE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

POLYPĒMON, a famous thief, called also *Procrustes*, who plundered all the travellers about the Cephisus, and near Eleusis in Attica. He was killed by Theseus. Ovid calls him father of Procrustes, and Apollodorus of Sinis. *Vid.* Procrustes. *Pausan.* 1, c. 38.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 409.—*Diod.* 4.—*Plut. in Thes.*

POLYPERCHON, or POLYSPERCHON, one of the officers of Alexander. Antipater, at his death, appointed him governor of the kingdom of Macedonia, in preference to his own son Cassander. Polyperchon, though old, and a man of experience, shewed great ignorance in the administration of the government. He became cruel not only to the Greeks, or such as opposed his ambitious views, but even to the helpless and innocent children and friends of Alexander, to whom he was indebted for his rise and military reputation. He was killed in a battle 309 B. C. *Curt.*—*Diod.* 17, &c.—*Justin.* 13.

POLYPHĒMUS, a celebrated Cyclops, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa, the daughter of Phorcys. He is represented as a monster of strength, of a tall stature, and one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, with twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who confined them in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. Ulysses would have shared the fate of his companions, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while he was asleep. Polyphemus was awaked by the sudden pain, he stopped the entrance of his cave, but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, as they were led out to feed on the mountains. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops was more earnest, and when he saw Galatæa surrender herself to the pleasures of Acis, he crushed his rival with a piece of a broken rock. *Theocrit.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 772.—*Homer. od.* 19.—*Eurip. in Cyclop.*—*Hygin. fab.* 125.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 619, &c.——One of the Argonauts, son of Elatus and Hippea. *Hygin.* 14.

POLYPHONTES, one of the Heraclidæ, who

who killed Cresphontes, king of Messenia, and usurped his crown. *Hygin. fab.* 137. ——One of the Theban generals, under Eteocles. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

Polypœtes, a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, v. 26.——A son of Apollo by Pythia.——One of the Trojans whom Æneas saw when he visited the infernal regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 484.

Polysperchon. *Vid.* Polyperchon.

Polystratus, a Macedonian soldier, who found Darius after he had been stabbed by Bessus, who gave him water to drink, and carried the last injunctions of the dying monarch to Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.——An epicurean philosopher who flourished B. C. 238.

Polytecnus, an artist of Colophon, who married Ædon, the daughter of Pandastrus.

Polytion, a friend of Alcibiades, with whom he prophaned the mysteries of Ceres. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.

Polytimētus, a river of Sogdiana. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Polyphron, a prince killed by his nephew Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ.

Polytropus, a man sent by the Lacedæmonians with an army against the Arcadians. He was killed at Orchomenus. *Diod.* 15.

Polyxena, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Achilles became enamoured of her, and solicited her hand, and their marriage would have been consummated, had not Hector her brother opposed it. Polyxena, according to some authors, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector. Some time after the Grecian hero came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a sight of the Trojan princess, but he was murdered there by Paris; and Polyxena, who had returned his affection, was so afflicted at his death, that she went and sacrificed herself on his tomb. Some however suppose, that that sacrifice was not voluntary, but that the manes of Achilles appeared to the Greeks as they were going to embark, and demanded of them the sacrifice of Polyxena. The princess, who was in the number of the captives, was upon this dragged to her lover's tomb, and there immolated by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. *Ovid. Met.* 13, *fab.* 5, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 3, & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 321.—*Catul.* ep 65.—*Hygin. fab.* 90.

Polyxenidas, a Syrian general, who flourished B. C. 192.

Polyxenus, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agasthenes. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Paus.* 5, c. 3.——A son of Medea by Jason.——A young Athenian who became blind, &c. *Plut. in Par.*——A general of Dionysius, from whom he revolted.

Polyxo, a priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. She was also nurse to queen Hypsipyle. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their husbands. *Apollon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 15.——One of the Atlantides.——A native of Argos, who married Tlepolemus, son of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Licymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the rest of the Greek princes, she became the sole mistress of the kingdom. After the Trojan war, Helen fled from Peloponnesus to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned. Polyxo detained her, and to punish her as being the cause of a war in which Tlepolemus had perished, she ordered her to be hanged on a tree by her female servants, disguised in the habit of Furies. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Paus.* 5, c. 19.——The wife of Nycteus.——One of the wives of Danaus.

Polyzelus, a Greek poet of Rhodes. He had written a poem on the origin and birth of Bacchus, Venus, the Muses, &c. Some of his verses are quoted by Athenæus. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 14.——An Athenian archon.

Pomaxæthres, a Parthian soldier, who killed Crassus according to some. *Plut.*

Pometia, Pometii, and Pometi Suessa, a town of Italy, totally destroyed by the Romans, because it had revolted. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Pometīna, one of the tribes of the people at Rome.

Pomōna, a nymph at Rome who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be the goddess of all sorts of fruit-trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a regular priest called *Flamen Pomonalis*, who offered sacrifices to her divinity, for the preservation of fruit. She was generally represented sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other. Pomona was particularly delighted with the cultivation of the earth, she disdained the toils of the field and the fatigues of hunting. Many of the gods of the country endeavoured to gain her affection, but she received their addresses with coldness. Vertumnus was the only one, who, by assuming different shapes and introducing himself into her company under the form of an old woman, prevailed upon her to break her vow of celibacy and to marry him. This deity was well known among the Greeks. *Ovid. Met.* v. 628, &c.

Pompeia, a daughter of Sextus Pompeius

pey, by Scribonia. She was promiſed to Marcellus, as a means of procuring a reconciliation between her father and the triumvirs, but ſhe married Scribonius Libo.——A daughter of Pompey the Great, Julius Cæſar's third wife. She was accuſed of incontinence, becauſe Clodius had introduced himſelf in women's cloaths into the room where ſhe was celebrating the myſteries of Cybele. Cæſar repudiated her upon this accuſation. *Plut.*——The wife of Annæus Seneca, was the daughter of Pompeius Paullinus.—There was a portico at Rome, called *Pompeia*, much frequented by all orders of people. *Ovid. art. am.* v. 67. —*Mart.* 11, ep. 48.

POMPEIA LEX, by Pompey the Great, *de ambitu*, A. U. C. 701. It ordained that whatever perſon had been convicted of the crime of *ambitus*, ſhould be pardoned, provided he could impeach two others of the ſame crime, and occaſion the condemnation of one of them.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 701, which forbad the uſe of *laudatores* in trials, or perſons who gave a good character of the priſoner then impeached.——Another by the ſame, A.U.C. 683. It reſtored to the tribunes their original power and authority, of which they had been deprived by the Cornelian law.——Another by the ſame A. U. C. 701. It ſhortened the forms of trials, and enacted that the three firſt days of a trial ſhould be employed in examining witneſſes, and it allowed only one day to the parties to make their accuſation and defence. The plaintiff was confined to two hours, and the defendant to three. This law had for its object the riots, which happened from the quarrels of Clodius and Milo.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 698. It required, that the judges ſhould be the richeſt of every century, contrary to the uſual form. It was however requiſite that they ſhould be ſuch as the Aurelian law preſcribed.——Another of the ſame, A. U. C. 701. Pompey was by this empowered to continue in the government of Spain five years longer.

POMPEIĀNUS JUPITER, a large ſtatue of Jupiter, near Pompey's theatre, whence it received its name. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.

POMPEIĀNUS, a Roman knight of Antioch, raiſed to offices of the greateſt truſt, under the emperor Aurelius, whoſe daughter Lucilla he married. He lived in great popularity at Rome, and retired from the court when Commodus ſucceeded to the imperial crown. He ought, according to Julian's opinion, to have been choſen and adopted as ſucceſſor by M. Aurelius.——A general of Maxentius, killed by Conſtantine.——A Roman put to death by Caracalla.

POMPEII or POMPEIUM, a town of Campania, built, as ſome ſuppoſe, by Hercules. It was partly demoliſhed by an earthquake, A. D. 63, and afterwards rebuilt. Sixteen years after it was ſwallowed up by another earthquake, which accompanied one of the eruptions of mount Veſuvius. Herculaneum, in its neighbourhood, ſhared the ſame fate. The people of the town were then aſſembled in a theatre, where public ſpectacles were exhibited. *Vid.* Herculaneum. *Liv.* 9, c. 38.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Dionyſ.* 1.—*Seneca Quæſt.* 4.

POMPEIOPŎLIS, a town of Cilicia, formerly called *Soli*. *Mela.* 1, c. 13.——Another in Paphlagonia, originally called *Eupatoria*, which name was exchanged when Pompey conquered Mithridates.

Q. POMPEIUS, a conſul who carried on war againſt the Numantines, and made a ſhameful treaty. He is the firſt of that noble family, of whom mention is made. *Flor.* 2, c. 18.——Cneus, a Roman general, who made war againſt the Marſi, and triumphed over the Piceni. He declared himſelf againſt Cinna and Marius, and ſupported the intereſt of the republic. He was ſirnamed *Strabo*, becauſe he ſquinted. While he was marching againſt Marius, a plague broke out in his army, and raged with ſuch violence, that it carried away 11,000 men in a few days. He was killed by a flaſh of lightening, and as he had behaved with cruelty while in power, the people dragged his body through the ſtreets of Rome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber. *Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Pomp.*——Rufus, a Roman conſul with Sylla. He was ſent to finiſh the Marſian war, but the army mutinied at the inſtigation of Pompeius Strabo, whom he was to ſucceed in command, and he was aſſaſſinated by ſome of the ſoldiers. *Appian. Civ.* 1.——A general who ſucceeded Metellus in Spain, and was the occaſion of a war with Numantia.——Another general taken priſoner by Mithridates.——Sextus, a governor of Spain, who cured himſelf of the gout by placing himſelf in corn above the knee. *Plin.* 22, c. 25.——Rufus a grandſon of Sylla.——A tribune of the ſoldiers in Nero's reign, deprived of his office when Piſo's conſpiracy was diſcovered. *Tacit.*——A conſul praiſed for his learning and abilities. *Ovid. ex pont.* 4, ep. 1.——A ſon of Theophanes of Mitylene, famous for his intimacy with Pompey the Great, and for his writings. *Tacit. Ann.* 6.——A tribune of a pretorian cohort under Galba.——A Roman knight put to death by the emperor Claudius for his adultery with Meſſalina. *Tacit.* 11, *Ann.*——Cneus, ſirnamed

named *Magnus*, from the greatneſs of his exploits, was ſon of Pompeius Strabo, and Lucilia. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field of battle, and fought with ſucceſs and bravery under his father, whoſe courage and military prudence he imitated. He began his career with great popularity, the beauty and elegance of his perſon gained him admirers, and by pleading at the bar, he diſplayed his eloquence, and received the moſt unbounded applauſe. In the diſturbances which agitated Rome, by the ambition and avarice of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the intereſt of the latter, and by levying three legions for his ſervice he gained his friendſhip and his protection. In the 26th year of his age, he conquered Sicily, which was in the power of Marius and his adherents, and in 40 days he regained all the territories of Africa, which had forſaken the intereſt of Sylla. This rapid ſucceſs aſtoniſhed the Romans, and Sylla, who admired and dreaded the riſing power of Pompey, recalled him to Rome. Pompey immediately obeyed, and the dictator, by ſaluting him with the appellation of the Great, ſhewed to the world what expectations he formed from the maturer age of his victorious lieutenant. This ſounding title was not ſufficient to gratify the ambition of Pompey, he demanded a triumph, and when Sylla refuſed to grant it, he emphatically exclaimed, that the ſun ſhone with more ardor at his riſing than at his ſetting. His aſſurance gained what petitions and entreaties could not obtain, and he was the firſt Roman knight who, without an office under the appointment of the ſenate, marched in triumphal proceſſion through the ſtreets of Rome. He now appeared not as a dependant, but as a rival of the dictator, and his oppoſition to his meaſures totally excluded him from his will. After the death of Sylla, Pompey ſupported himſelf againſt the remains of the Marian faction, which were headed by Lepidus. He defeated them, put an end to the war which the revolt of Sertorius in Spain had occaſioned, and obtained a ſecond triumph, though ſtill a private citizen, about 73 years before the Chriſtian era. He was ſoon after made conſul, and in that office he reſtored the tribunitial power to its original dignity, and in forty days removed the pirates from the Mediterranean, where they had reigned for many years, and by their continual plunder and audacity, almoſt deſtroyed the whole naval power of Rome. While he proſecuted the piratical war, and extirpated theſe maritime robbers in their obſcure retreats in Cilicia, Pompey was called to greater undertakings, and by the influence of his friends at Rome, and of the tribune Manilius, he was empowered to finiſh the war againſt two of the moſt powerful monarchs of Aſia, Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. In this expedition Pompey ſhewed himſelf no ways inferior to Lucullus, who was then at the head of the Roman armies, and who reſigned with reluctance an office which would have made him the conqueror of Mithridates, and the maſter of all Aſia. His operations againſt the king of Pontus were bold and vigorous, and in a general engagement, the Romans ſo totally defeated the enemy, that the Aſiatic monarch eſcaped with difficulty from the field of battle. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Pompey did not loſe ſight of the advantages diſpatch would enſure; he entered Armenia, received the ſubmiſſion of king Tigranes, and after he had conquered the Albanians and Iberians, viſited countries which were ſcarce known to the Romans, and, like a maſter of the world, diſpoſed of kingdoms and provinces, and received homage from 12 crowned heads at once, he entered Syria, and puſhed his conqueſts as far as the Red Sea. Part of Arabia was ſubdued, Judæa became a Roman province, and when he had now nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had voluntarily deſtroyed himſelf, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majeſty of an eaſtern conqueror. The Romans dreaded his approach, they knew his power, and his influence among his troops, and they feared the return of another tyrannical Sylla. Pompey, however, baniſhed their fears, he diſbanded his army, and the conqueror of Aſia entered Rome like a private citizen. This modeſt and prudent behaviour gained him more friends and adherents than the moſt unbounded power aided with profuſion and liberality. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans, for three ſucceſſive days, gazed with aſtoniſhment on the riches and the ſpoils which their conqueſts had acquired in the eaſt, and expreſſed their raptures at the ſight of the different nations, habits, and treaſures which preceded the conqueror's chariot. But it was not this alone which gratified the ambition, and flattered the pride of the Romans; the advantages of their conqueſts were more laſting than an empty ſhow, and when 20,000 talents were brought into the public treaſury, and when the revenues of the republic were raiſed from 50 to 85 millions of drachmæ, Pompey became more powerful, more flattered, and more envied. To ſtrengthen himſelf, and to triumph over his enemies, Pompey ſoon after united his intereſt with that of Cæſar and Craſſus, and formed the firſt triumvi-

nate, by ſolemnly ſwearing, that their attachment ſhould be mutual, their cauſe common, and their union permanent. The agreement was completed by the marriage of Pompey with Julia, the daughter of Cæſar, and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided among the triumvirs. Pompey was allotted Africa and the two Spains, while Craſſus repaired to Syria, to add Parthia to the empire of Rome, and Cæſar remained ſatisfied with the reſt, and the continuation of his power as governor of Gaul for five additional years. But this powerful confederacy was ſoon broken, the ſudden death of Julia, and the total defeat of Craſſus in Syria, ſhattered the political bands which held the jarring intereſt of Cæſar and Pompey united. Pompey dreaded his father-in-law, and yet he affected to deſpiſe him; and by ſuffering anarchy to prevail in Rome, he convinced his fellow-citizens of the neceſſity of inveſting him with dictatorial power. But while the conqueror of Mithridates was as a ſovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæſar were not ſilent. They demanded that either the conſulſhip ſhould be given to him, or that he ſhould be continued in the government of Gaul. This juſt demand would perhaps have been granted, but Cato oppoſed it, and when Pompey ſent for the two legions which he had lent to Cæſar, the breach became more wide, and a civil war inevitable. Cæſar was privately preparing to meet his enemies, while Pompey remained indolent, and gratified his pride in ſeeing all Italy celebrate his recovery from an indiſpoſition by univerſal rejoicings. But he was ſoon rouſed from his inactivity, and it was now time to find his friends, if any thing could be obtained from the caprice and the fickleneſs of a people which he had once delighted and amuſed, by the exhibition of games and ſpectacles in a theatre which could contain 20,000 ſpectators. Cæſar was now near Rome, he had croſſed the Rubicon, which was a declaration of hoſtilities, and Pompey, who had once boaſted that he could raiſe legions to his aſſiſtance by ſtamping on the ground with his foot, fled from the city with precipitation, and retired to Brunduſium with the conſuls, and part of the ſenators. His cauſe indeed was popular, he had been inveſted with diſcretionary power, the ſenate had entreated him to protect the republic againſt the uſurpation and tyranny of Cæſar; and Cato, by embracing his cauſe, and appearing in his camp, ſeemed to indicate, that he was the friend of the republic, and the aſſertor of Roman liberty and independence. But Cæſar was now maſter of Rome, and in ſixty days all Italy acknowledged his power, and the conqueror haſtened to Spain, there to defeat the intereſt of Pompey, and to alienate the hearts of his ſoldiers. He was too ſucceſsful; and when he had gained to his cauſe the weſtern parts of the Roman empire, Cæſar croſſed Italy and arrived in Greece, where Pompey had retired, ſupported by all the power of the eaſt, the wiſhes of the republican Romans, and by a numerous and well-diſciplined army. Though ſuperior in numbers, he refuſed to give the enemy battle, while Cæſar continually haraſſed him, and even attacked his camp. Pompey repelled him with great ſucceſs, and he might have decided the war if he had continued to purſue the enemy, while their confuſion was great, and their eſcape almoſt inevitable. Want of proviſions obliged Cæſar to advance towards Theſſaly; Pompey purſued him, and in the plains of Pharſalia the two armies engaged. The whole was conducted againſt the advice and approbation of Pompey, and by ſuffering his troops to wait for the approach of the enemy, he deprived his ſoldiers of that advantage which the army of Cæſar obtained by running to the charge with ſpirit, vigor, and animation. The cavalry of Pompey ſoon gave way, and the general retired to his camp, overwhelmed with grief and ſhame. But here there was no ſafety, the conqueror puſhed on every ſide, and Pompey diſguiſed himſelf, and fled to the ſea coaſt, whence he paſſed to Egypt, where he hoped to find a ſafe aſylum, till better and more favorable moments returned, in the court of Ptolemy, a prince whom he had once protected and enſured on his throne. When Ptolemy was told that Pompey claimed his protection, he conſulted his miniſters, and had the baſeneſs to betray, and to deceive him. A boat was ſent to fetch him on ſhore, and the Roman general left his galley, after an affectionate and tender parting with his wife Cornelia. The Egyptian ſailors ſat in ſullen ſilence in the boat, and when Pompey diſembarked, Achillas and Septimius aſſaſſinated him. His wife, who had followed him with her eyes to the ſhore, was a ſpectator of the bloody ſcene, and ſhe haſtened away from the bay of Alexandria, not to ſhare his miſerable fate. He died B. C. 48, in the 58th, or 59th year of his age, the day after his birth day. His head was cut off, and ſent to Cæſar, who turned away from it with horror, and ſhed a flood of tears. The body was left for ſome time naked on the ſea ſhore, till the humanity of Philip, one of his freed men, and an old ſoldier, who had often followed his ſtandard to victory, raiſed a burning pile, and depoſited his aſhes under a mound

mound of earth. Cæſar erected a monument on his remains, and the emperor Adrian, two centuries after, when he viſited Egypt, ordered it to be repaired at his own expence, and paid particular honor to the memory of a great and good man. The character of Pompey, is that of an intriguing and artful general, and the *oris probi*, and *animo inverecundo* of Salluſt, ſhort and laconic as it may appear, is the beſt and moſt deſcriptive picture of his character. He wiſhed it to appear that he obtained all his honors and dignity from merit alone, and as the free and unprejudiced favors of the Romans, while he ſecretly claimed them by faction and intrigue; and he who wiſhed to appear the patron, and an example of true diſcipline and ancient ſimplicity, was not aſhamed publicly to bribe the populace to gain an election, or to ſupport his favorites. Yet amidſt all this diſſimulation, which was perhaps but congenial with the age, we perceive many other ſtriking features; Pompey was kind and clement to the conquered, and generous to his captives, and he buried at his own expence Mithridates, with all the pomp and the ſolemnity which the greatneſs of his power, and the extent of his dominions ſeemed to claim. He was an enemy to flattery, and when his character was impeached by the malevolence of party, he condeſcended, though conſul, to appear before the cenſorial tribunal, and to ſhew that his actions and meaſures were not ſubverſive of the peace and the independence of the people. In his private character he was as remarkable, he lived with great temperance and moderation, and his houſe was ſmall, and not oſtentatiouſly furniſhed. He deſtroyed with great prudence the papers which were found in the camp of Sertorius, leſt miſchievous curioſity ſhould find cauſes to accuſe the innocent, and to meditate their deſtruction. With great diſintereſtedneſs he refuſed the preſents which princes and monarchs offered to him, and he ordered them to be added to the public revenue. He might have ſeen a better fate, and terminated his days with more glory if he had not acted with ſuch imprudence when the flames of civil war were firſt kindled; and he reflected with remorſe after the battle of Pharſalia upon his want of uſual ſagacity and military prudence, in fighting at ſuch a diſtance from the ſea, and in leaving the fortified places of Dyrrachium to meet in the open plain an enemy without proviſions, without friends, and without reſources. The misfortunes which attended him after the conqueſt of Mithridates, are attributed by Chriſtian writers to his impiety in prophaning the temple of the Jews, and in entering with the inſolence of a conquerer the Holy of Holies, where even the ſacred perſon of the high prieſt of the nation was not admitted but upon the moſt ſolemn occaſions. His duplicity of behaviour in regard to Cicero is deſervedly cenſured, and he ſhould not have violently ſacrificed to party and ſedition a Roman, whom he had ever found his firmeſt friend and adherent. In his meeting with Lucullus he cannot but be taxed with pride, and he might have paid more deference and more honor to a general, who was as able and more entitled than himſelf to finiſh the Mithridatic war. Pompey married four different times. His firſt matrimonial connection was with Antiſtia, the daughter of the pretor Antiſtius, whom he divorced with great reluctance to marry Æmylia, the daughter-in-law of Sylla. Æmylia died in child-bed; and Pompey's marriage with Julia, the daughter of Cæſar, was a ſtep more of policy than affection. Yet Julia loved Pompey with great tenderneſs, and her death in child-bed was the ſignal of war between her huſband and her father. He afterwards married Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, a woman commended for her virtues, beauty, and accompliſhments. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 29.—*Dio. Caſſ.—Lucan.—Appian.—Cæſ. bell. Civ.—Cic. Orat.* 68, *ad Attic. &c.—Eutrop.*——The two ſons of Pompey the Great, called *Cneius* and *Sextus*, were maſters of a powerful army, when the death of their father was known. They prepared to oppoſe the conqueror, but Cæſar purſued them with his uſual vigor and ſucceſs, and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius was left among the ſlain. Sextus fled to Sicily, where he for ſome time ſupported himſelf; but the murder of Cæſar gave riſe to new events, and if Pompey had been as prudent and as ſagacious as his father, he might have become perhaps as great and as formidable. He treated with the triumvirs as an equal, and when Auguſtus and Antony had the imprudence to truſt themſelves without arms and without attendants in his ſhip, Pompey, by following the advice of his friend Menas, who wiſhed him to cut off the illuſtrious perſons who were maſters of the world, and now in his power, might have made himſelf as abſolute as Cæſar; but he refuſed, and obſerved it was unbecoming the ſon of Pompey to act with ſuch duplicity. This friendly meeting of Pompey with two of the triumvirs was not productive of advantages to him, he wiſhed to have no ſuperior, and hoſtilities began. Pompey was at the head of 350 ſhips, and appeared ſo formidable to his enemies, and ſe

ſo confident of ſucceſs in himſelf, that he called himſelf the ſon of Neptune, and the lord of the ſea. He was however ſoon defeated in a naval engagement by Octavius and Lepidus, and of all his numerous fleet only 17 ſail accompanied his flight to Aſia. Here for a moment he raiſed ſeditions, but Antony ordered him to be ſeized, and put to death about 35 years before the Chriſtian era. *Plut. in Anton. &c.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 55, *&c.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 2, *&c.*——Trogus. *Vid.* Trogus.——Sextus Feſtus, a Latin grammarian, of whoſe treatiſe *de verborum ſignificatione*, the beſt edition is in 4to. Amſt. 1699.

Pompelon, a town of Spain, now *Pompeluna*, the capital of Navarre. *Plin.* 1, c. 3.

Pompĭlius Numa, the ſecond king of Rome. [*Vid. Numa.*] The deſcendants of the monarch were called *Pompilius Sanguis*, an expreſſion applied by Horace to the Piſos. *Art. Poet.* v. 292.——Andronicus a grammarian of Syria, who opened a ſchool at Rome, and had Cicero and Cæſar among his pupils. *Sueton.*

Pompĭlia, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, by whom ſhe had Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome.

Pompīlus, a fiſherman of Ionia. He carried into Miletus, Ocyroe the daughter of Cheſias, of whom Apollo was enamoured, but before he had reached the ſhore the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilus into a fiſh of the ſame name, and carried away Ocyroe. *Plin.* 6, c. 9 & 32.

Pompiscus, an Arcadian. *Polyæn.* 5.

Pompōnia, the wife of Q. Cicero, ſiſter to Pomponius Atticus. She puniſhed with the greateſt cruelty, Philologus, the ſlave who had betrayed her huſband to Antony, and ſhe ordered him to cut his fleſh by piece-meal, and afterwards to boil it and eat it in her preſence.——A daughter of Pomponius Græcinus, in the age of Auguſtus, &c.——Another matron baniſhed from Rome by Domitian, and recalled by Nerva.

Pompōnius, the father of Numa, adviſed his ſon to accept the regal dignity which the Roman ambaſſadors offered to him.——A celebrated Roman intimate with Cicero. He was ſirnamed Atticus, from his long reſidence at Athens. [*Vid. Atticus.*]——Flaccus, a man appointed governor of Mœſia and Syria by Tiberius, becauſe he had continued drinking and eating with him for two days without intermiſſion. *Suet. in Theb.* 42.——A tribune of the people in the time of Servilius Ahala the conſul.——Labeo, a governor of Mœſia accuſed of ill management in his province. He deſtroyed himſelf by opening his veins. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, v. 29.——Mela, a Spaniard who wrote a book on geography. [*Vid. Mela.*]——A proconſul of Africa accuſed by the inhabitants of his province and acquitted, &c.——A Roman who accuſed Manlius the dictator of cruelty. He triumphed over Sardinia of which he was made governor. He eſcaped from Rome, and the tyranny of the triumvirs, by aſſuming the habit of a pretor, and by travelling with his ſervants diſguiſed in the dreſs of lictors with their faſces.——Secundus, an officer in Germany in the age of Nero. He was honored with a triumph for a victory over the barbarians of Germany. He wrote ſome poems greatly celebrated by the ancients for their beauty and elegance. They are loſt.——A friend of C. Gracchus. He was killed in attempting to defend him. *Plut. in Grace.*——An officer taken priſoner by Mithridates.——A diſſolute youth, &c. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 4, v. 52.——Sextus, a lawyer, diſciple to Papinian, &c.

Pomposiānus, a Roman put to death by Domitian. He had been before made conſul by Veſpaſian.

Pomptina. [*Vid.*] Pontina.

C. Pomptinus, a Roman officer who conquered the Allobroges after the defeat of Catiline.

Pompus, a king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.

Pons Ælius was built by the emperor Adrian at Rome. It was the ſecond bridge of Rome in following the current of the Tyber. It is ſtill to be ſeen, the largeſt and moſt beautiful in Rome.——Æmylius, an ancient bridge at Rome, originally called *Sublicius*, becauſe built with wood *(ſublicæ.)* It was raiſed by Ancus Martius, and dedicated with great pomp and ſolemnity by the Roman prieſts. It was rebuilt with ſtones by Æmylius Lepidus, whoſe name it aſſumed. It was much injured by the overflowing of the river, and the emperor Antoninus, who repaired it, made it all with white marble. It was the laſt of all the bridges of Rome, in following the courſe of the river, and ſome veſtiges of it may ſtill be ſeen.——Anienſis was built acroſs the river Anio about three miles from Rome. It was rebuilt by the eunuch Narſes, and called after him, when deſtroyed by the Goths.——Ceſtus was built in the reign of Tiberius by a Roman called Ceſtius Gallus, from whom it received its name, and carried back from an iſland of the Tiber to which the Fabricius conducted.——Aurelianus was built with marble by the emperor Antoninus.——Armonienſis was built by Auguſtus, to join the Flaminian to the Æmylian road.——Bajanus was built at Baiæ in the ſea by Caligula. It was ſupported by boats, and

measured about six miles in length.——Janicularis received its name from its vicinity to mount Janiculum. It is still standing.——Milvius was about one mile from Rome. It was built by the censor Ælius Scaurus. It was near it that Constantine defeated Maxentius.——Fabricius was built by Fabricius, and carried to an island of the Tiber.——Gardius was built by Agrippa.——Palatinus near mount Palatine, was also called *Senatorius*, because the senators walked over it in procession when they went to consult the Sibylline books. It was begun by M. Fulvius, and finished in the censorship of L. Mummius, and some remains of it are still visible.——Trajani was built by Trajan across the Danube, celebrated for its bigness and magnificence. The emperor built it to assist more expeditiously the provinces against the barbarians, but his successor destroyed it, as he supposed that it would be rather an inducement for the barbarians to invade the empire. It was raised on 20 piers of hewn stones, 150 feet from the foundation, 60 feet broad, and 170 feet distant one from the other, extending in length above a mile. Some of the pillars are still standing.——Another was built by Trajan over the Tagus, part of which still remains. Of temporary bridges, that of Cæsar over the Rhine was the most famous.——The largest single arched bridge known is over the river Elaver in France, called *Pons Veteris Brivatis*. The pillars stand on two rocks, at the distance of 195 feet. The arch is 84 feet high above the water.——Suffragiorum was built in the Campus Martius, and received its name, because the populace were obliged to pass over it whenever they delivered their suffrages at the elections of magistrates and officers of the state.——Tirensis, a bridge of Latium between Arpinum and Minturnæ.——Triumphalis was on the way to the capitol, and passed over by those who triumphed.——Narniensis joined two mountains near Narnia, built by Augustus, of stupendous height, 60 miles from Rome; one arch of it remains, about 100 feet high.

PONTIA, a Roman matron who committed adultery with Sagitta, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A mother famous for her cruelty. *Martial.* 1, ep 34.——A surname of Venus at Hermione. *Paus.* 2, c. 34.——A woman condemned by Nero as guilty of a conspiracy. She killed herself by opening her veins. She was daughter of Petronius, and wife of Bolanus. *Juv.* 6, v. 637.——An island. *Vid.* Œnotrides.

PONTĬCUM MARE, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

PONTĬCUS, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius, by whom he is compared to Homer. He wrote an account of the Theban war in heroic verse. *Propert.* 1, el. 7.——A man in Juvenal's age, fond of boasting of the antiquity and great actions of his family, yet without possessing himself one single virtue.

PONTĪNA, or POMPTINA LACUS, a lake in the country of the Volsci, through which the great Appian road passed. Travellers were sometimes conveyed in a boat, drawn by a mule, in the canal that ran along the road from Forum Appii to Tarracina. This lake is now become so dangerous, from the exhalations of its stagnant water, that travellers avoid passing near it. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 85.

PONTĪNUS, a friend of Cicero.——A tribune of the people, who refused to rise up when Cæsar passed in triumphal procession. He was one of Cæsar's murderers, and was killed at the battle of Mutina. *Sueton. in Cæsar.* 78.—*Cic.* 10, *ad fam.*——A mountain of Argolis, with a river of the same name. *Paus.* 2, c. 73.

PONTIUS AUFIDIANUS, a Roman citizen, who upon hearing that violence had been offered to his daughter, punished her and her ravisher with death. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.——Heremnius, a general of the Samnites, who surrounded the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Posthumius. As there was no possibility of escaping for the Romans, Pontius consulted his father what he could do with an army that were prisoners in his hands. The old man advised him either to let them go untouched, or put them all to the sword. Pontius rejected his father's advice, and spared the lives of the enemy, after he had obliged them to pass under the yoke with the greatest ignominy. He was afterwards conquered, and obliged in his turn to pass under the yoke. Fabius Maximus defeated him, when he appeared again at the head of another army, and he was afterwards shamefully put to death by the Romans, after he had adorned the triumph of the conqueror. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, &c.——Cominius, a Roman who gave information to his countrymen who were besieged in the capitol that Camillus had obtained a victory over the Gauls. *Plut.*——A Roman slave who told Sylla in a prophetic strain, that he brought him success from Bellona.——One of the favorites of Albucilla. He was degraded from the rank of a senator. *Tacit.*—— Titus, a Roman centurion, whom Cicero *de Senect.* mentions as possessed of uncommon strength.

PONTUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine sea, and south

ſouth by part of Armenia. It was divided into three parts according to Ptolemy. Pontus *Galaticus*, Pontus *Polemoniacus* & Pontus *Cappadocius*. It was governed by kings, the firſt of whom was Artabazes, either one of the ſeven Perſian noblemen who murdered the uſurper Smerdis, or one of their deſcendants. The kingdom of Pontus was in its moſt floriſhing ſtate under Mithridates the Great. When J. Cæſar had conquered it, it became a Roman province, though it was often governed by monarchs who were tributary to the power of Rome. Under the emperors a regular governor was always appointed over it. Pontus produced caſtors, whoſe teſticles were highly valued among the ancients for their ſalutary qualities in medicinal proceſſes. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 58.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1 & 19.—*Strab.* 12.—*Cic. pro Leg.—Man.—Appian.—Ptol.* 5, c. 6.——A part of Myſia in Europe on the borders of the Euxine ſea, where Ovid was baniſhed, and from whence he wrote his four books of epiſtles *de Ponto*, and his ſix books *de Triſtibus*. *Ovid. de Pont.*——An ancient deity, father of Phorcys, Thaumas, Nereus, Eurybia, and Ceto, by Terra. He is the ſame as Oceanus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Pontus Euxīnus, a celebrated ſea, ſituate at the weſt of Colchis between Aſia and Europe, at the north of Aſia Minor. It is called the *Black Sea* by the moderns. *Vid.* Euxinus.

M. Popilius, a conſul who was informed, as he was offering a ſacrifice, that a ſedition was raiſed in the city againſt the ſenate. Upon this he immediately went to the populace in his ſacerdotal robes, and quieted the multitude with a ſpeech. He lived about the year of Rome 404. *Liv.* 9, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 8.——Caius, a conſul, who, when beſieged by the Gauls, abandoned his baggage to ſave his army. *Cic. ad Heren.* 1, c. 15.——Lænas, a Roman ambaſſador to Antiochus, king of Syria. He was commiſſioned to order the monarch to abſtain from hoſtilities againſt Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus wiſhed to evade him by his anſwers, but Popilius, with a ſtick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the ſand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman ſenate and people, not to go beyond it before he ſpoke deciſively. This boldneſs intimidated Antiochus; he withdrew his garriſons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war againſt Ptolemy. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.—*Liv.* 45, c. 12.—*Paterc* 1, c. 10.——A tribune of the people who murdered Cicero, to whoſe eloquence he was indebted for his life when he was accuſed of parricide. *Plut.*——A pretor who baniſhed the friends of Tiberius Gracchus from Italy.——A Roman conſul who made war againſt the people of Numantia, on pretence that the peace had not been firmly eſtabliſhed. He was defeated by them.——A ſenator who alarmed the conſpirators againſt Cæſar, by telling them that the whole plot was diſcovered.——A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Nepotianus.

Poplicŏla, one of the firſt conſuls. *Vid.* Publicola.

Poppæa Sabīna, a celebrated Roman matron, daughter of Titus Ollius. She married a Roman knight called Rufus Criſpinus, by whom ſhe had a ſon. Her perſonal charms, and the elegance of her figure, captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favorites. He carried her away and married her; but Nero, who had ſeen her, and had often heard her accompliſhments extolled, ſoon deprived him of her company, and ſent him out of Italy, on pretence of preſiding over one of the Roman provinces. After he had taken this ſtep, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, on pretence of barrenneſs, and married Poppæa. The cruelty and avarice of the emperor did not long permit Poppæa to ſhare the imperial dignity, and though ſhe had already made him father of a ſon, he began to deſpiſe her, and even to uſe her with barbarity. She died of a blow which ſhe received from his foot when many months advanced in her pregnancy, about the 65th year of the Chriſtian era. Her funeral was performed with great pomp and ſolemnity, and ſtatues raiſed to her memory. It is ſaid that ſhe was ſo anxious to preſerve her beauty and the elegance of her perſon, that 500 aſſes were kept on purpoſe to afford her milk in which ſhe uſed daily to bathe. Even in her baniſhment ſhe was attended by 50 of theſe animals for the ſame purpoſe, and from their milk ſhe invented a kind of ointment, or pomatum, to preſerve beauty, called *poppæanum* from her. *Plin.* 11, c. 41.—*Dio.* 62.—*Juv.* 6.—*Sueton. in Ner. & Oth.—Tacit.* 13 & 14.——A beautiful woman at the court of Nero. She was mother to the preceding. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 1, &c.

Poppæus Sabīnus, a Roman of obſcure origin, who was made governor of ſome of the Roman provinces. He deſtroyed himſelf, &c. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* 39.——Sylvanus, a man of conſular dignity, who brought to Veſpaſian a body of 600 Dalmatians.——A friend of Otho.

Populonia, or Populanium, a town of Etruria, near Piſæ, deſtroyed in the civil wars of Sylla. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 172.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Porata, a river of Dacia, now *Pruth*,

falling into the Danube a little below Axiopoli.

PORCIA, a ſiſter of Cato of Utica, greatly commended by Cicero.——A daughter of Cato of Utica, who married Bibulus, and after his death, Brutus. She was remarkable for her prudence, philoſophy, courage, and conjugal tenderneſs. She gave herſelf a heavy wound in the thigh, to ſee with what fortitude ſhe could bear pain; and when her huſband aſked her the reaſon of it, ſhe ſaid, that ſhe wiſhed to try whether ſhe had courage enough to ſhare not only his bed, but to partake of his moſt hidden ſecrets. Brutus was aſtoniſhed at her conſtancy, and no longer detained from her knowledge the conſpiracy which he and many other illuſtrious Romans had formed againſt J. Cæſar. Porcia wiſhed them ſucceſs, and though ſhe betrayed fear, and fell into a ſwoon the day that her huſband was gone to aſſaſſinate the dictator, yet ſhe was faithful to her promiſe, and dropped nothing which might affect the ſituation of the conſpirators. When Brutus was dead, ſhe refuſed to ſurvive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato. Her friends attempted to terrify her; but when ſhe ſaw that every weapon was removed from her reach, ſhe ſwallowed burning coals and died, about 42 years before the Chriſtian era. Valerius Maximus ſays, that ſhe was acquainted with her huſband's conſpiracy againſt Cæſar when ſhe gave herſelf the wound. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2. l. 4, c. 6.—*Plut. in Brut. &c.*

PORCIA LEX, *de civitate*, by M. Porcius the tribune, A. U. C. 453. It ordained that no magiſtrate ſhould puniſh with death, or ſcourge with rods, a Roman citizen when condemned, but only permit him to go into exile. *Salluſt. in Cat.*—*Liv.* 10.—*Cic. pro Rab.*

PORCINA, a ſirname of the orator M. Æ. Lepidus, who lived a little before Cicero's age, and was diſtinguiſhed for his abilities. *Cic. ad Her.* 4, c. 5.

M. PORCIUS LATRO, a celebrated orator who killed himſelf when laboring under a quartan ague, A. U. C. 750.——Licinius, a Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.——A Roman ſenator who joined the conſpiracy of Catiline.——A ſon of Cato of Utica, given much to drinking.

POREDORAX, one of the 40 Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conſpiring againſt him. His miſtreſs at Pergamus buried him againſt the orders of the monarch. *Plut. de virt. mul.*

PORĪNA, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15.

POROSELĒNE, an iſland near Leſbos. *Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

PORPHYRION, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, one of the giants who made war againſt Jupiter. He was ſo formidable, that Jupiter, to conquer him, inſpired him with love for Juno, and while the giant endeavoured to obtain his wiſhes, he, with the aſſiſtance of Hercules, overpowered him. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Mart.* 13, ep. 78.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

PORPHŸRIS, a name of the iſland Cythera.

PORPHYRIUS, a Platonic philoſopher of Tyre. He ſtudied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he perfected himſelf under Plotinus. Porphyry was a man of univerſal information, and, according to the teſtimony of the ancients, he excelled his contemporaries in the knowledge of hiſtory, mathematics, muſic, and philoſophy. He expreſſed his ſentiments with elegance and with dignity, and while other philoſophers ſtudied obſcurity in their language, his ſtyle was remarkable for its ſimplicity and grace. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of magic, which he called a theurgic or divine operation. The books that he wrote were numerous, and ſome of his ſmaller treatiſes are ſtill extant. His moſt celebrated work, which is now loſt, was againſt the religion of Chriſt, and in this theological conteſt he appeared ſo formidable, that moſt of the fathers of the church have been employed in confuting his arguments, and developing the falſehood of his aſſertions. He has been univerſally called the greateſt enemy which the Chriſtian religion had, and indeed his doctrines were ſo pernicious, that a copy of his book was publicly burnt by order of Theodoſius, A. D. 388. Porphyry reſided for ſome time in Sicily, and died at the advanced age of 71, A. D. 304. The beſt edition of his life of Pythagoras is that of Kuſter, 4to. Amſt. 1707, that of his treatiſe *De Abſtinentia*, is De Rhoer. Traj. ad Rhen. 8vo. 1767, and that *De Antro Nympharum*, is 8vo. Traj. ad Rhen. 1765.——A Latin poet in the reign of Conſtantine the Great.

PORRIMA, one of the attendants of Carmente when ſhe came from Areadia. *Ovid.* 1. *Faſt.* v. 633.

PORSENNA or PORSĔNA, a king of Etruria, who declared war againſt the Romans, becauſe they refuſed to reſtore Tarquin to his throne and to his royal privileges. He was at firſt ſucceſsful, the Romans were defeated, and Porſenna would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Cocles ſtood at the head of a bridge, and ſupported the fury of the whole Etrurian

army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the oppoſite ſhore. This act of bravery aſtoniſhed Porſenna; but when he had ſeen Mutius Scævola enter his camp with an intention to murder him, and when he had ſeen him burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude and intrepidity, he no longer dared to make head againſt a people ſo brave and ſo generous. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after ſupported the claims of Tarquin. The generoſity of Porſenna's behaviour to the captives was admired by the Romans, and to reward his humanity they raiſed a brazen ſtatue to his honor. *Liv.* 2, c. 9, *&c.*—*Plut. in Public.* —*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Horat.* ep. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 646.

Porta Capēna, a gate at Rome, which leads to the Appian road. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 192.——Aurelia, a gate at Rome, which received its name from Aurelius, a conſul who made a road which led to Piſa, all along the coaſt of Etruria. ——Aſinaria led to mount Cœlius. It received its name from the family of the Aſinii.——Carmentalis was at the foot of the capitol, built by Romulus. It was afterwards called *Scelerata*, becauſe the 300 Fabii marched through when they went to fight an enemy, and were killed near the river Cremera.——Janualis was near the temple of Janus.——Eſquilina was alſo called *Metia*, *Taurica*, or *Libitinenſis*, and all criminals who were going to be executed generally paſſed through, as alſo dead bodies which were carried to be burnt on mount Eſquilinus.——Flaminia, called alſo *Flumentana*, was ſituate between the Capitol and mount Quirinalis, and thro' it the Flaminian road paſſed.——Fontinalis led to the Campus Martius. It received its name from the great number of fountains that were near it.——Navalis was ſituate near the place where the ſhips came from Oſtia.——Viminalis was near mount Viminalis.——Trigemina, called alſo *Oſtienſis*, led to the town of Oſtia.——Catularia was near the Carmentalis Porta, at the foot of mount Viminalis.——Collatina received its name from its leading to Collatia.——Collina, called alſo *Quirinalis Agonenſis*, and *Salaria*, was near Quirinalis Mons. Annibal rode up to this gate and threw a ſpear into the city. It is to be obſerved, that at the death of Romulus there were only 3 or 4 gates at Rome, but the number was encreaſed, and in the time of Pliny there were 37, when the circumference of the walls was 13 miles and 200 paces.

Portia & Portius. *Vid.* Porcia & Porcius.

Portmos, a town of Eubœa. *Demoſth.*

Portumnalia, feſtivals of Portumnus at Rome, celebrated in a very ſolemn and lugubrious manner. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

Portumnus, a ſea deity. *Vid.* Melicerta.

Porus, the god of plenty at Rome. He was ſon of Metis or Prudence. *Plato.* ——A king of India when Alexander invaded Aſia. The conqueror of Darius ordered him to come and pay homage to him, as a dependant prince. Porus ſcorned his commands, and declared he would go and meet him on the frontiers of his kingdom ſword in hand, and immediately he marched a large army to the banks of the Hydaſpes. The ſtream of the river was rapid; but Alexander croſſed it in the obſcurity of the night, and defeated one of the ſons of the Indian monarch. Porus himſelf renewed the battle; but the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and the Indian prince retired covered with wounds, on the back of one of his elephants. Alexander ſent one of the kings of India to demand him to ſurrender, but Porus killed the meſſenger, exclaiming, is not this the voice of the wretch who has abandoned his country? and when he at laſt was prevailed upon to come before the conqueror, he approached him as an equal. Alexander demanded of him how he wiſhed to be treated; *like a king*, replied the Indian monarch. This magnanimous anſwer ſo pleaſed the Macedonian conqueror, that he not only reſtored him his dominions, but he encreaſed his kingdom by the conqueſt of new provinces; and Porus, in acknowledgment of ſuch generoſity and benevolence, became one of the moſt faithful and attached friends of Alexander, and never violated the aſſurances of peace which he had given him. Porus is repreſented as a man of uncommon ſtature, great ſtrength, and proportionable dignity. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Philoſtr.* 2, c. 10. —*Curt.* 8, c. 8, &c.—*Claud. Conſ. Honor.* 4.——Another king of India in the reign of Alexander.——A king of Babylon.

Pŏsīdes, an eunuch and freedman of the emperor Claudius, who roſe to honors by the favor of his maſter. *Juv.* 14, v. 94.

Posidēum, a promontory and town of Ionia, where Neptune had a temple. *Strab.* 14.——A town of Syria below Libanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.——A town near the Strymon, on the borders of Macedonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

Posīdon, a name of Neptune among the Greeks.

Posidonia, a town of Lucania, better known by the name of Pæſtum. *Vid.* Pæſtum.

Posidonium, a town or temple of Neptune,

tune, near Cænis in Italy, where the ſtreights of Sicily are narroweſt, and ſcarce a mile diſtant from the oppoſite ſhore.

Posidonius, a philoſopher of Apamea. He lived at Rhodes for ſome time, and afterwards came to Rome, where, after cultivating the friendſhip of Pompey and Cicero, he died in his 84th year. He attempted to meaſure the circumference of the earth, he accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, and calculated the height of the atmoſphere to be 400 ſtadia, nearly agreeing to the ideas of the moderns. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 37.—*Strab.* 14.——Another philoſopher, born at Alexandria in Egypt.

Posio, a native of Magneſia, who wrote an hiſtory of the Amazons.

Posthumia, a veſtal virgin, accuſed of adultery and acquitted.——The wife of Servius Sulpicius. *Cic. ep.*——A daughter of Sylla.

Posthumius Albīnus, a man who ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by Jugurtha, againſt whom he had been ſent with an army.—— A writer at Rome, whom Cato ridiculed for compoſing an hiſtory in Greek, and afterwards offering apologies for the inaccuracy and inelegance of his expreſſions. ——Tubero, a maſter of horſe to the dictator Æmilius Mamercus. He was himſelf made dictator in the war which the Romans waged againſt the Volſci, and he puniſhed his ſon with death for fighting againſt his orders, A. U. C. 312. *Liv.* 4, c. 23.——Spurius, a conſul ſent againſt the Samnites. He was taken in an ambuſh by Pontius the enemy's general, and obliged to paſs under the yoke with all his army. He ſaved his life by a ſhameful treaty, and when he returned to Rome, he perſuaded the Romans not to reckon as valid the engagements he had made with the enemy, as it was without their advice. He was given up to the enemy becauſe he could not perform his engagements; but he was releaſed by Pontius for his generous and patriotic behaviour.——Aulus, a dictator who defeated the Latins and the Volſci.——Tuberius, another dictator who defeated the Æqui and Volſci.——Lucius a conſul ſent againſt the Samnites.——A general who defeated the Sabines, and who was the firſt who obtained an ovation.——A man poiſoned by his wife.——A general who conquered the Æqui, and who was ſtoned by the army, becauſe he refuſed to divide the promiſed ſpoils. *Flor.* 22.——Lucius, a Roman conſul, who was defeated by the Boii. He was left among the ſlain, and his head was cut off from his body, and carried in triumph by the barbarians into their temples, where they made with the ſculi a ſacred veſſel to offer libations to their gods.——Marcus Craſſus Latianus, an officer proclaimed emperor in Gaul, A. D. 260. He reigned with great popularity, and gained the affection of his ſubjects by his humanity and moderation. He took his ſon of the ſame name as a colleague on the throne. They were both aſſaſſinated by their ſoldiers, after a reign of ſix years. ——Megilthus, a conſul againſt the Samnites and Tarentines.——Quintus, a man put to death by Antony.——A ſoothſayer in the age of Sylla.——Spurius, an enemy of Tib. Gracchus ——Albus, a Roman decemvir, ſent to Athens to collect the moſt ſalutary laws of Solon, &c. *Liv.* 3, c. 31.——Sylvius, a ſon of Æneas and Sylvia.

Postverta, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the painful travails of women. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 633.

Postumia via, a Roman road about the town of Hoſtilia.

Postumius. *Vid.* Poſthumius.

Potamides, nymphs who preſided over rivers and fountains, as their name, (ποταμος, *fluvius*) implies.

Potamon, a philoſopher of Alexandria, in the age of Auguſtus. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes, and confined himſelf to the doctrines of no particular ſect of philoſophers.

Potamos, a town of Attica near Sunium. *Strab.* 9.

Potentia, a town of Picenum. *Liv.* 39, c. 44.

Pothīnus, a tutor to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He adviſed the monarch to murder Pompey, when he claimed his protection after the battle of Pharſalia. He ſtirred up commotions in Alexandria, when Cæſar came there, upon which the conqueror ordered him to be put to death. *Lucan.* 8, v. 483.

Pothos, one of the deities of the Samothracians. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

Potidæa, a town of Macedonia, ſituate in the peninſula of Pallene. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and became tributary to the Athenians, from whom Philip of Macedonia took it. The conqueror gave it to the Olynthians to render them more attached to his intereſt. Caſſander repaired and enlarged it, and called it *Caſſandria*, a name which it ſtill preſerves, and which has given occaſion to Livy to ſay, that Caſſander was the original founder of that city. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.—*Demoſth. Olynth.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.

Potidania, a town of Ætolia. *Liv.* 28, c. 8.

Potīna, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over children's potions. *Varro.*

Potitius. *Vid.* Pinarius.

Potniæ, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple. The Potnians, having once

once murdered the prieſt of the god, were ordered by the oracle, to appeaſe his reſentment, yearly to offer on his altars a young man. This unnatural ſacrifice was continued for ſome years, till Bacchus himſelf ſubſtituted a goat, from which circumſtance he received the appellation of *Ægobolus* and *Ægophagus*. There was here a fountain whoſe waters made horſes run mad as ſoon as they were touched. There were alſo here certain goddeſſes called *Potniades*, on whoſe altars, in a grove ſacred to Ceres and Proſerpine, victims were ſacrificed. It was alſo uſual at a certain ſeaſon of the year, to conduct into the grove, young pigs, which were found the following year in the groves of Dodona. The mares of Potnia deſtroyed their maſter Glaucus, ſon of Siſyphus. *Vid.* Glaucus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 267.—*Ælian. V. H.* 15, c. 25.——A town of Magneſia.

PRACTIUM, a town and ſmall river of Aſia Minor, on the Helleſpont.

PRÆCIA, a courtezan at Rome, who influenced Cethegus, and procured Aſia as a conſular province for Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

PRÆNESTE, a town of Latium, about 21 miles from Rome, built by Telegonus, ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, or according to others by Cæculus the ſon of Vulcan. There was a celebrated temple of Fortune there, with two famous images, as alſo an oracle, which was long in great repute. *Cic. de Div.* 2. c. 41.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v, 680.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 4.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 80.

PRÆSOS, a ſmall town of Crete, deſtroyed in a civil war by one of the neighbouring cities.

PRÆSTI, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.

PRÆTOR, one of the chief magiſtrates at Rome. The office of Prætor was firſt inſtituted A. U. C. 388, by the ſenators, who wiſhed by ſome new honor to compenſate for the loſs of the conſulſhip, of which the plebeians had claimed a ſhare. The Prætor received his name *a præeundo*. Only one was originally elected, and another A. U. C. 501. One of them was totally employed in adminiſtering juſtice among the citizens, whence he was called Prætor *urbanus*, and the other appointed judges in all cauſes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome 520, two more prætors were created to aſſiſt the conſul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæſar encreaſed the number to 10, and afterwards to 16, and the ſecond triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being ſometimes 18, 16, or 12, till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreaſed, and their numbers were reduced to three. In his public capacity the Prætor adminiſtered juſtice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, preſided at the celebration of public feſtivals, and in the abſence of the conſul aſſembled or prorogued the ſenate as he pleaſed. He alſo exhibited ſhows to the people, and in the feſtivals of the Bona Dea, where no males were permitted to appear, his wife preſided over the reſt of the Roman matrons. Feaſts were announced and proclaimed by him, and he had the power to make and repeal laws, if it met with the approbation of the ſenate and people. The quæſtors were ſubject to him, and in the abſence of the conſuls, he appeared at the head of the armies, and in the city he kept a regiſter of all the freedmen of Rome, with the reaſons for which they had received their freedom. In the provinces the Prætors appeared with great pomp, ſix lictors with the faſces walked before them, and when the empire was encreaſed by conqueſt, they divided like the conſuls their government, and provinces were given them by lot. When the year of their prætorſhip was elapſed, they were called *proprætors*, if they ſtill continued at the head of their province. At Rome, the Prætors appeared alſo with much pomp, two lictors preceded them, they wore the *prætexta*, or the white robe with purple borders, they ſat in curule chairs, and their tribunal was diſtinguiſhed by a ſword and a ſpear, while they adminiſtered juſtice. The tribunal was called *prætorium*. When they rode they appeared on white horſes at Rome, as a mark of diſtinction. The Prætor who appointed judges to try foreign cauſes, was called *prætor peregrinus*. The Prætors *Cereales*, appointed by Julius Cæſar, were employed in providing corn and proviſions for the city. They were on that account often called *frumentarii*.

PRÆTORIA, a town of Dacia, now *Cronſtadt*.——Another, now *Aouſt*, in Piedmont.

PRÆTORIUS, a name ironically applied to Aſ. Sempronius Rufus, becauſe he was diſappointed in his ſolicitations for the prætorſhip, as being too diſſolute and luxurious in his manners. He was the firſt who had a ſtork brought to his table. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2, v. 50.

PRÆTUTIUM, a town of Picenum. *Ital.* 15, v. 568. *Liv.* 22, c. 9. l. 27, c. 43.

Prasiane, now *Verdant*, a large iſland at the mouth of the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 20.

Prasias, a lake between Macedonia and Thrace, where were ſilver mines. *Herodot.* 5, c. 17.

Prasii, a nation of India in Alexander's age. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

Pratellia lex, was enacted by Pratellius the tribune, A. U. C. 398, to curb and check the ambitious views of men who were lately advanced in the ſtate. *Liv.* 7, c. 15.

Pratinas, a Greek poet of Phlius, contemporary with Æſchylus. He was the firſt among the Greeks who compoſed ſatires, which were repreſented as farces. Of theſe 32 were acted, as alſo 18 of his tragedies, one of which only obtained the poetical prize. Some of his verſes are extant, quoted by Athenæus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 13.

Praxagŏras, an Athenian writer, who publiſhed an hiſtory of the kings of his own country. He was then only 19 years old, and three years after, he wrote the life of Conſtantine the great. He had alſo written the life of Alexander, all now loſt.

Praxias, a celebrated ſtatuary of Athens. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 18.

Praxidămas, a famous athlete of Ægina. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 18.

Praxidăce, a goddeſs among the Greeks, who preſided over the execution of enterprizes, and who puniſhed all evil actions. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 33.

Praxĭla, a lyric poeteſs of Sicyon, who floriſhed about 492 years before Chriſt. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 13.

Praxiphănes, a Rhodian, who wrote a learned commentary on the obſcure paſſages of Sophocles.—An hiſtorian. *Diog.*

Praxis, a ſirname of Venus at Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Praxitĕles, a famous ſculptor of Magna Græcia, who floriſhed about 324 years before the Chriſtian era. He chiefly worked on Parian marble, on account of its beautiful whiteneſs. He carried his art to the greateſt perfection, and was ſo happy in copying nature, that his ſtatues ſeemed to be animated. The moſt famous of his pieces was a Cupid which he gave to Phryne. This celebrated courtezan, who wiſhed to have the beſt of all the ſtatues of Praxiteles, and who could not depend upon her own judgment in the choice, alarmed the ſculptor, by telling him his houſe was on fire. Praxiteles upon this, ſhewed his eagerneſs to ſave his Cupid from the flames, above all his other pieces; but Phryne reſtrained his fears, and by diſcovering her artifice, obtained the favorite ſtatue. The ſculptor employed his chiſel in making a ſtatue of this beautiful courtezan, which was dedicated in the temple of Delphi, and placed between the ſtatues of Archidamus, king of Sparta, and Philip, king of Macedon. He alſo made a ſtatue of Venus, at the requeſt of the people of Cos, and gave them their choice of the goddeſs, either naked or veiled. The former was ſuperior to the other in beauty and perfection, but the inhabitants of Cos preferred the latter. The Cnidians, who did not wiſh to patronize modeſty and decorum with the ſame eagerneſs as the people of Cos, bought the naked Venus, and it was ſo univerſally eſteemed, that Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, offered the Cnidians to pay an enormous debt, under which they labored, if they would give him their favorite ſtatue. This offer was not accepted. The famous Cupid was bought of the Theſpians by Caius Cæſar, and carried to Rome, but Claudius reſtored it to them, and Nero afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of it. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 40. l. 8, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 34 & 36.

Praxithea, a daughter of Phraſimus and Diogenea. She married Erechtheus, king of Athens, by whom ſhe had Cecrops, Pandarus, and Metion, and four daughters, Procris, Creuſa, Chthonia, and Orithyia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A daughter of Theſtius, mother of ſome children by Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.—A daughter of Erechtheus ſacrificed by order of the oracle.

Prelius, a lake in Tuſcany, now *Caſtiglione*. *Cic. Mil.* 27.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Preugĕnes, a ſon of Agenor. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

Prexaspes, a Perſian who put Smerdis to death, by order of king Cambyſes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 30.

Priămĭdes, a patronymic applied to Paris as being ſon of Priam. It is alſo given to Hector, Deiphobus, and all the other children of the Trojan monarch. *Ovid. Heroid.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 295.

Priămus, the laſt king of Troy, was ſon of Laomedon, by Strymo, called Placia by ſome. When Hercules took the city of Troy, [*Vid. Laomedon.*] Priam was in the number of his priſoners, but his ſiſter Heſione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name of Podarcus for that of *Priam*, which ſignifies *bought* or *ranſomed*. [*Vid. Podarces.*] He was alſo placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and he employed himſelf with well directed diligence in repairing, fortifying, and embelliſhing the city of Troy. He had married, by his father's orders, Ariſba, whom now he divorced for Hecuba, the daughter of Dimas, or Ciſſeus, a neighbouring

bouring prince. He had by Hecuba 17 children, according to Cicero, or according to Homer, 19; the moſt celebrated of whom are Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Pammon, Polites, Antiphus, Hipponous, Troilus, Creuſa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Caſſandra. Beſides theſe he had many others by concubines. Their names, according to Apollodorus, are Melampus, Gorgythion, Philæmon, Glaucus, Agathon, Evagoras, Hippothous, Cherſidamas, Hippodamas, Meſtor, Atas, Dorcylus, Dryops, Lycaon, Aſtygonus, Bias, Evander, Chromius, Teleſtas, Melius, Cebrion, Laodocus, Idomeneus, Archemachus, Echephron, Hyperion, Aſcanius, Arnetus, Demoeoon, Dejoptes, Echemon, Clovius, Ægioneus, Hypirychus, Lyſithous, Polymedon, Meduſa, Lyſimache, Medeſicaſte, and Ariſtodeme. After he had reigned for ſome time in the greateſt proſperity, Priam expreſſed a deſire to recover his ſiſter Heſione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece, and married to Telamon his friend. To carry this plan into execution, Priam manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his ſon Paris, with orders to bring back Heſione. Paris, to whom the goddeſs of beauty had promiſed the faireſt woman in the world, [*Vid. Paris*] neglected in ſome meaſure his father's injunctions, and as if to make repriſals upon the Greeks, he carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, during the abſence of her huſband. Priam beheld this with ſatisfaction, and he countenanced his ſon by receiving in his palace the wife of the king of Sparta. This rape kindled the flames of war; all the ſuitors of Helen, at the requeſt of Menelaus, [*Vid. Menelaus*] aſſembled to revenge the violence offered to his bed, and a fleet, according to ſome, of 140 ſhips, under the command of the 69 chiefs that furniſhed them, ſet ſail for Troy. Priam might have averted the impending blow by the reſtoration of Helen; but this he refuſed to do, when the ambaſſadors of the Greeks came to him, and he immediately raiſed an army to defend himſelf. Troy was ſoon beſieged, frequent ſkirmiſhes took place, in which the ſucceſs was various, and the advantages on both ſides inconſiderable. The ſiege was continued for ten ſucceſſive years, and Priam had the misfortune to ſee the greateſt part of his children maſſacred by the enemy. Hector, the eldeſt of theſe, was the only one upon whom now the Trojans looked for protection and ſupport; but he ſoon fell a ſacrifice to his own courage, and was killed by Achilles. Priam ſeverely felt his loſs, and as he loved him with the greateſt tenderneſs, he wiſhed to ranſom his body which was in the enemy's camp. The gods, according to Homer, intereſted themſelves in favor of old Priam. Achilles was prevailed upon by his mother, the goddeſs Thetis, to reſtore Hector to Priam, and the king of Troy paſſed through the Grecian camp conducted by Mercury the meſſenger of the gods, who with his rod had made him inviſible. The meeting of Priam and Achilles was ſolemn and affecting, the conqueror paid to the Trojan monarch that attention and reverence which was due to his dignity, his years, and his misfortunes, and Priam in a ſuppliant manner addreſſed the prince whoſe favors he claimed, and kiſſed the hands that had robbed him of the greateſt and the beſt of his children. Achilles was moved by his tears and entreaties, he reſtored Hector, and permitted Priam a truce of 12 days for the funeral of his ſon. Some time after Troy was betrayed into the hands of the Greeks by Antenor and Æneas, and Priam upon this reſolved to die in the defence of his country. He put on his armour, and advanced to meet the Greeks, but Hecuba by her tears and entreaties detained him near an altar of Jupiter, whither ſhe had fled for protection. While Priam yielded to the prayers of his wife, Polites, one of his ſons, fled alſo to the altar before Neoptolemus, who purſued him with fury. Polites, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents, and the aged father, fired with indignation, vented the moſt bitter invectives againſt the Greek, who paid no regard to the ſanctity of altars and temples, and raiſing his ſpear darted it upon him. The ſpear, hurled by the feeble hand of Priam, touched the buckler of Neoptolemus, and fell to the ground. This irritated the ſon of Achilles, he ſeized the grey hair of Priam, and, without compaſſion or reverence for the ſanctity of the place, he plunged his dagger into his breaſt. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of ſlain. *Dictyſ. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Herodot.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.—*Homer. Il.* 22, &c.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1. *Q. Smyrn.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 507, &c.—*Horat. Od.* 10, v. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 110.—*Q. Calaber.* 15.

PRIĀPUS, a deity among the antients, who preſided over gardens, and the parts of generation in the ſexes. He was ſon of Venus by Mercury or Adonis; or according to the more received opinion, by Bacchus. The goddeſs of beauty, who was enamoured of Bacchus, went to meet him as he returned victorious from his Indian expedition, and by him ſhe had Priapus, who was born at Lampſacus. Priapus

apus was ſo deformed in all his limbs, particularly the genitals, by means of Juno, who had aſſiſted at the delivery of Venus, that the mother, aſhamed to have given birth to ſuch a monſter, ordered him to be expoſed on the mountains. His life, however, was preſerved by ſhepherds, and he received the name of Priapus, *propter deformitatem & membri virilis magnitudinem.* He ſoon became a favorite of the people of Lampſacus, but he was expelled by the inhabitants on account of the freedom he took with their wives. This violence was puniſhed by the ſon of Venus, and when the Lampſacenians had been afflicted with a diſeaſe in the genitals, Priapus was recalled, and temples erected to his honor. Feſtivals were alſo celebrated, and the people, naturally idle and indolent, gave themſelves up to every laſciviouſneſs and impurity during the celebration. His worſhip was alſo introduced in Rome; but the Romans revered him more as a god of orchards and gardens, than as the patron of licentiouſneſs. A crown painted with different colors was offered to him in the ſpring, and in the ſummer a garland of ears of corn. An aſs was generally ſacrificed to him, becauſe that animal, by its braying, awoke the nymph Lotis, to whom Priapus was going to offer violence. He is generally repreſented with an human face and the ears of a goat; he holds a ſtick in his hand, with which he terrifies birds, as alſo a club to drive away thieves, and a ſcythe to prune the trees and cut down the corn. He was crowned with the leaves of the vine, and ſometimes with laurel, or rocket. The laſt of theſe plants is ſacred to him, and it is ſaid to raiſe the paſſions and excite love. Priapus is often diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *phallus*, *faſcinus*, *Itythallus*, or *ruber*, or *rubicundus*, which are all expreſſive of his deformity. *Catull.* ep. 19 & 20.—*Colum.* 2. *de Cult. hort.*—*Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 1.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 1, v. 18.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 415. l. 6, v. 319.—*Virg. Ecl.* 7, *G.* 4, v. 111.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.—*Hygin. fab.* 160.—*Diod.* 1.——A town of Aſia Minor near Lampſacus, now *Caraboa*. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, and from him the town received its name, becauſe he had taken refuge there when baniſhed from Lampſacus. *Strab.* 12.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.——An iſland near Epheſus. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Priēne, a maritime town of Aſia Minor at the foot of mount Mycale, one of the twelve independent cities of Ionia. It gave birth to Bias, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. It had been built by an Athenian colony. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2. l. 8, c. 24.—*Strab.* 12.

Prima, a daughter of Romulus and Herſilia.

Prion, a place at Carthage.

Priſciānus, a celebrated grammarian at Athens, in the age of the emperor Juſtinian.

Priſcilla, a woman praiſed for her conjugal affection by Statius, 5 *Sylv.* 1.

Priſcus Servilius, a dictator at Rome who defeated the Veientes and the Fidenates.—A ſirname of the elder Tarquin king of Rome. *Vid.* Tarquinius.—A governor of Syria, brother to the emperor Philip. He proclaimed himſelf emperor in Macedonia when he was informed of his brother's death, but he was ſoon after conquered and put to death by Decius, Philip's murderer.—A friend of the emperor Severus.—A friend of the emperor Julian, almoſt murdered by the populace.—Helvidius, a quæſtor in Achaia during the reign of Nero, remarkable for his independent ſpirit, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 6.—*Juvenal.*—An officer under Vitellius.—One of the emperor Adrian's friends.—A friend of Domitian.—An orator, whoſe diſſipated and luxurious manners Horace ridicules, 1 *Sat.* 7, v. 9.

Priſtis, the name of one of the ſhips that engaged in the naval combat which was exhibited by Æneas at the anniverſary of his father's death. She was commanded by Mneſtheus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 116.

Privernus, a Rutulian killed by Capys in the wars between Æneas and Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576.

Privernum, now *Piperno Vecchio*, a town of the Volſci in Italy, whoſe inhabitants were called *Privernates*. It became a Roman colony. *Liv.* 8, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 540.—*Cic.* 1 *Div.* 43.

Proba, the wife of the emperor Probus.—A woman who opened the gates of Rome to the Goths.

Probus, M. Aurelius Severus, a native of Sirmium in Pannonia. His father was originally a gardener, who by entering the army roſe to the rank of a military tribune. His ſon obtained the ſame office in the 22d year of his age, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his probity, his valor, his intrepidity, moderation, and clemency, that at the death of the emperor Tacitus, he was inveſted with the imperial purple by the voluntary and uninfluenced choice of his ſoldiers. His election was univerſally approved by the Roman ſenate and the people; and Probus, ſtrengthened on his throne by the affection and attachment of his ſubjects, marched againſt the enemies of Rome, in Gaul and Germany. Several battles were fought, and after he had left 400,000 barbarians dead in the field, Probus turned his

his arms againſt the Sarmatians. The ſame ſucceſs attended him, and after he had quelled and terrified to peace the numerous barbarians of the north, he marched through Syria againſt the Blemmyes in the neighbourhood of Egypt. The Blemmyes were defeated with great ſlaughter, and the military character of the emperor was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that the king of Perſia ſued for peace by his ambaſſadors, and attempted to buy the conqueror's favors with the moſt ſplendid preſents. Probus was then feaſting upon the moſt common food when the ambaſſadors were introduced; but without even caſting his eyes upon them, he ſaid, that if their maſter did not give proper ſatisfaction to the Romans, he would lay his territories deſolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he ſpoke, the emperor took off his cap, and ſhewed the baldneſs of his head to the ambaſſadors. His conditions were gladly accepted by the Perſian monarch, and Probus retired to Rome to convince his ſubjects of the greatneſs of his conqueſts, and to claim from them the applauſe which their anceſtors had given to the conqueror of Macedonia or the deſtroyer of Carthage, as he paſſed along the ſtreets of Rome. His triumph laſted ſeveral days, and the Roman populace were long entertained with ſhows and combats. But the Roman empire, delivered from its foreign enemies, was torn by civil diſcord, and peace was not re-eſtabliſhed till three uſurpers had been ſeverally defeated. While his ſubjects enjoyed tranquillity, Probus encouraged the liberal arts, he permitted the inhabitants of Gaul and Illyricum to plant vines in their territories, and he himſelf repaired 70 cities in different parts of the empire which had been reduced to ruins. He alſo attempted to drain the waters which were ſtagnated in the neighbourhood of Sirmium, by conveying them to the ſea by artificial canals. His armies were employed in this laborious undertaking; but as they were unaccuſtomed to ſuch toils, they ſoon mutinied, and fell upon the emperor as he was paſſing into one of the towns of Illyricum. He fled into an iron tower which he himſelf had built to obſerve the marſhes, but as he was alone and without arms, he was ſoon overpowered and murdered in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of ſix years and four months, on the ſecond of November, before Chriſt 282. The news of his death was received with the greateſt conſternation, not only his friends, but his very enemies deplored his fate, and even the army, which had been concerned in his fall, erected a monument over his body, and placed upon it this inſcription: *Hic Probus imperator, verè probus ſitus eſt, victor omnium gentium barbararum, victor etiam tyrannorum.* He was then preparing in a few days to march againſt the Perſians that had revolted; and his victories there might have been as great as thoſe he obtained in the two other quarters of the globe. He was ſucceeded by Carus, and his family, who had ſhared his greatneſs, immediately retired from Rome, not to become objects either of private or public malice. *Zoſ.—Prob.—Saturn.*——Æmilius, a grammarian in the age of Theodoſius. The lives of excellent commanders, written by Cornelius Nepos, have been falſely attributed to him, by ſome authors. ——An oppreſſive prefect of the pretorian guards, in the reign of Valentinian.

Procas, a king of Alba, after his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and Numitor. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 622.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 767.

Prochyta, an iſland of Campania in the bay of Puteoli, now *Procida*. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 715.

Procilius, a Latin hiſtorian in the age of Pompey the great. *Varro.*

Procilla Julia, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the ſoldiers of Otho. *Tacit. Agric.* 4.

C. Valerius Procillus, a prince of Gaul, intimate with Cæſar.

Proclēa, a daughter of Clytius, who married Cycnus, a ſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.

Procles, a ſon of Ariſtodemus and Argia, born at the ſame birth as Euryſthenes. There were continual diſſentions among the two brothers, who both ſat on the Spartan throne. [*Vid. Euryſthenes* & *Lacedæmon.*] ——A native of Andros in the Ægean ſea, who was crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 14.——A man who headed the Ionians when they took Samos. *Id.* 7, c. 4.——A Carthaginian writer, ſon of Eucrates. He wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes, of which Pauſanias has preſerved ſome fragments. *Id.* 4, c. 35.——A tyrant of Epidaurus, put to death and thrown into the ſea. *Plut. de orac.*——A general of the Naxians in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionyſius the tyrant, for a ſum of money.

Proclidæ, the deſcendants of Procles, who ſat on the throne of Sparta together with the Euryſthenidæ. *Vid.* Lacedæmon and Euryſthenes.

Procne. *Vid.* Progne.

Proconnēsus, now *Marmora*, an iſland of the Propontis, at the north-eaſt of Cyzicus; alſo called *Elaphonneſus* and *Neuris*. It was famous for its fine marble. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Pro-

Procopius, a celebrated officer of a noble family in Cilicia, related to the emperor Julian, with whom he lived in great intimacy. He was univerſally admired for his integrity, but he was not deſtitute of ambition or pride. After he had ſignalized himſelf under Julian and his ſucceſſor, he retired from the Roman provinces among the barbarians in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, and ſome time after he ſuddenly made his appearance at Conſtantinople, when the emperor Valens had marched into the eaſt, and he proclaimed himſelf maſter of the eaſtern empire. His uſurpation was univerſally acknowledged, and his victories were ſo rapid, that Valens would have reſigned the imperial purple, had not his friends intervened. But now fortune changed, Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and carried to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366. Procopius was ſlain the 42d year of his age, and he had uſurped the title of emperor for about eight months. *Ammian. Marcell.* 25 & 26.——A Greek hiſtorian of Cæſarea in Paleſtine, ſecretary to the celebrated Beliſarius, A. D. 534. He wrote the hiſtory of the reign of Juſtinian, and greatly celebrated the hero whoſe favors and patronage he enjoyed. This hiſtory is divided into 8 books, 2 of which give an account of the Perſian war, 2 of the Vandals, and 4 of the Goths, to the year 553, which was afterwards continued in 5 books by Agathias till 559. Of this performance the character is great, though perhaps the hiſtorian is often too ſevere on the emperor. The works of Procopius were edited in 2 vols. folio. Paris, 1662.

Procris, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. She married Cephalus. [*Vid. Cephalus.*] *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—A daughter of Theſtius.

Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theſeus, near the Cephiſus. He tied travellers on a bed, and if their length exceeded that of the bed, he uſed to cut it off, but if they were ſhorter, he had them ſtretched to make their length equal to it. He is called by ſome Damaſtes and Polypemon. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2, v. 69. *Met.* 7, v. 43.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

Procŭla, a proſtitute in Juvenal's age, 2, v. 68.

Procŭleius, a Roman knight very intimate with Auguſtus. He is celebrated for his humanity and fraternal kindneſs to his brothers Muræna and Scipio, with whom he divided his poſſeſſions, after they had forfeited their eſtates, and incurred the diſpleaſure of Auguſtus for ſiding with young Pompey. He was ſent by Auguſtus to Cleopatra, to endeavour to bring her alive into his preſence, but to no purpoſe. He deſtroyed himſelf when laboring under a heavy diſeaſe *Horat.* 2, od. 2. —*Plut. in Anton.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 24.—A debauchee in Nero's reign. *Juv.* 1, v. 40.

Procŭlus Julius, a Roman who, after the death of Romulus, declared that he had ſeen him in appearance more than human, and that he had ordered him to bid the Romans to offer him ſacrifices under the name of Quirinus, and to reſt aſſured that Rome was deſtined, by the gods, to become the capital of the world. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 16.—Geganius, a Roman conſul.—Placitius, a Roman who conquered the Hernici.—A friend of Vitellius. —A conſul under Nerva.—A man accuſed of extortion.—An African in the age of Aurelius. He publiſhed a book intitled *de regionibus*, or *religionibus*, on foreign countries, &c.—An officer who proclaimed himſelf emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was ſoon after defeated, and expoſed on a gibbet. He was very debauched and licentious in his manners, and had acquired riches by piratical excurſions.

Procyon, a ſtar near Sirius, or the dog ſtar, before which it generally riſes in July. Cicero calls it *Anticanis*, which is of the ſame ſignification (προ κυνος). *Horat.* 3, od. 29.—*Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 44.

Prodicus, a ſophiſt and rhetorician of Cos, about 396 years before Chriſt. He was ſent as ambaſſador by his countrymen to Athens, where he publicly taught, and had among his pupils Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Iſocrates. He travelled from town to town in Greece, to procure admirers and get money. He made his auditors pay to hear him harangue, which has given occaſion to ſome of the antients to ſpeak of the orations of Prodicus, for 50 drachmas. In his writings, which were numerous, he compoſed a beautiful epiſode, in which virtue and pleaſure were introduced, as attempting to make Hercules one of their votaries. The hero at laſt yielded to the charms of virtue, and rejected pleaſure. This has been imitated by Lucian. Prodicus was at laſt put to death by the Athenians, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth. *Xenoph. memor.*

Proerna, a town of Phthiotis. *Liv.* 63, c. 14.

Prœtides, the daughters of Prœtus, king of Argolis, were three in number, Lyſippe, Iphinoe, and Iphianaſſa. They became inſane for neglecting the worſhip of Bacchus, or according to others, for preferring themſelves to Juno, and they ran about the fields believing themſelves to be cows, and flying away not to be harneſſed to the plow

plow or to the chariot. Prœtus applied to Melampus to cure his daughters of their inſanity, but he refuſed to employ him when he demanded the third part of his kingdom as a reward. This neglect of Prœtus was puniſhed, the inſanity became contagious, and the monarch at laſt promiſed Melampus two parts of his kingdom and one of his daughters, if he would reſtore them and the Argian women to their ſenſes. Melampus conſented, and after he had wrought the cure, he married the moſt beautiful of the Prœtides. Some have called them Lyſippe, Ipponoe, and Cyrianaſſa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 15.—*Lactant. ad Stat. Theb.* 1 & 3.

PRŒTUS, a king of Argos, ſon of Abas and Ocalea. He was twin brother to Acriſius, with whom he quarrelled even before their birth. This diſſention between the two brothers encreaſed with their years. After their father's death, they both tried to obtain the kingdom of Argos; but the claims of Acriſius prevailed, and Prœtus left Peloponneſus and retired to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, where he married Stenobœa, called by ſome Antea or Antiope. He afterwards returned to Argolis, and by means of his father-in-law, he made himſelf maſter of Tirynthus. Stenobœa had accompanied her huſband to Greece, and ſhe became by him mother of the Prœtides, and of a ſon called Megapenthes, who, after his father's death, ſucceeded on the throne of Tirynthus. [*Vid. Stenobœa.*] *Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

PROGNE, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe. She married Tereus king of Thrace, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Itylus, or Itys. *Vid.* Philomela.

PROLĀUS, a native of Elis, father to Philanthus and Lampus, by Lyſippe. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 2.

PROMĂCHUS, one of the Epigoni, ſon of Parthenopæus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20.——A ſon of Pſophis, daughter of Eryx, king of Sicily. *Id.* 8, c. 34.——An athlete of Pallene.——A ſon of Æſon, killed by Pelias. *Apollod.*

PROMATHĬDAS, an hiſtorian of Heraclea.

PROMATHION, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Italy. *Plut. in. Rom.*

PROMĔDON, a native of the iſland of Naxos, &c.

PROMENÆA, one of the prieſteſſes of the temple of Dodona. It was from her that Herodotus received the tradition that two doves had flown from Thebes in Egypt, one to Dodona, and the other to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, where they gave oracles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 55.

PROMETHEI JUGUM & ANTRUM, a place on the top of mount Caucaſus, in Albania.

PROMĒTHEUS, a ſon of Iapetus by Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus, and ſurpaſſed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himſelf. He ſacrificed two bulls, and filled their ſkins, one with the fleſh and the other with the bones, and aſked the father of the gods, which of the two he preferred as an offering. Jupiter became the dupe of his artifice, and choſe the bones, and from that time the prieſts of the temples were ever after ordered to burn the whole victims on the altars, the fleſh and the bones altogether. To puniſh Prometheus and the reſt of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth, but the ſon of Iapetus out-witted the father of the gods. He climbed the heavens by the aſſiſtance of Minerva, and ſtole fire from the chariot of the ſun, which he brought down upon the earth, at the end of a ferula. This provoked Jupiter the more; he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he ſent her to Prometheus, with a box of the richeſt and moſt valuable preſents which ſhe had received from the gods. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Prometheus, who ſuſpected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but he made his brother Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, ordered Mercury or Vulcan, according to Æſchylus, to carry this artful mortal to mount Caucaſus, and there tie him to a rock, where for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never diminiſhed, though continually devoured. He was delivered from this painful confinement about 30 years afterwards by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey. The vulture, or according to others, the eagle, which devoured the liver of Prometheus, was born from Typhon and Echidna. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the firſt man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had ſtolen from heaven. On this account therefore, the Athenians raiſed him an altar in the grove of Academus, where they yearly celebrated games in his honor. During theſe games there was a race, and he who carried a burning torch in his hand without extinguiſhing it, obtained the prize. Prometheus, as it is univerſally credited, had received the gift of prophecy, and all the

gods, and even Jupiter himſelf conſulted him as a moſt infallible oracle. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the uſeful arts; he taught them the uſe of plants, with their phyſical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horſes and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for the purpoſes of luxury. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, & 2.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30. l. 5, c. 11.—*Hygin. fab.* 144.—*Æſchyl. in Prom.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 82.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 3.—*Seneca in Med.*

PROMĒTHIS, & PROMETHĪDES, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus as to Deucalion, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 390.

PROMETHUS & DAMASICHTHON, two ſons of Codrus, who conducted colonies into Aſia Minor. *Pauſ* 1, c. 3.

PROMŬLUS, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

PRONAPIDES, an ancient Greek poet of Athens, who was, according to ſome, preceptor to Homer. It is ſaid that he firſt taught the Greeks how to write from the left to the right, contrary to the cuſtom of writing from the right to the left, which is ſtill obſerved by ſome of the eaſtern nations. *Diod.* 3.

PRONAX, a brother of Adraſtus king of Argos, ſon of Talaus and Lyſimache. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

PRONOE, a daughter of Phorbus, mother of Pleuron and Calydon, by Æolus.

PRONŎMUS, a Theban who played ſo ſkilfully on the flute, that the invention of that muſical inſtrument is attributed to him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 12.

PRONOUS, a ſon of Phlegeas, killed by the ſons of Alcmæon.

PRONŬBA, a ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe preſided over marriages. *Virg.*

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius,) a Latin poet born at Mevania, in Umbria. His father was a Roman knight, whom Auguſtus proſcribed, becauſe he had followed the intereſt of Antony. He came to Rome, where his genius and poetical talents ſoon recommended him to the notice of the great and powerful. Mecænas, Gallus, and Virgil, became his friends, and Auguſtus his patron. Mecænas wiſhed him to attempt an epic poem, of which he propoſed the emperor for hero; but Propertius refuſed, obſerving that his abilities were unequal to the taſk. He died about 19 years before Chriſt, in the 40th year of his age. His works conſiſt of four books of elegies, which are written with ſo much ſpirit, vivacity, and energy, that many authors call him the prince of the elegiac poets among the Latins. His poetry, though elegant, is not free from faults, and the many laſcivious expreſſions which he uſes, deſervedly expoſe him to cenſure. Cynthia, who is the heroine of all his elegies, was a Roman lady, whoſe real name was Hoſtia, or Hoſtilia, of whom the poet was deeply enamoured. Though Mevania is more generally ſuppoſed to be the place of his birth, yet four other cities of Umbria have diſputed the honor of it; Heſpillus, Ameria, Peruſia, and Aſſiſium. The beſt edition is that of Santenius, 4to. Traj. ad Rh. 1780, and when publiſhed together with Catullus, and Tibullus, thoſe of Grævius, 8vo. Utr. 1680, of Vulpius, 4 vols. Patavii, 1737, 1749, 1755, and the edition of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 465. l. 4, el. 10, v. 53, *de art. am.* 3, v. 333.—*Martiál.* 8, *ep.* 73. l. 14, *ep.* 189.—*Quintil.* 10, c. l.—*Plin.* 6, *ep.* l. 9, *ep.* 22.

PROPŒTIDES, ſome women of Cyprus, ſeverely puniſhed by Venus, whoſe divinity they had deſpiſed. They ſent their daughters to the ſea ſhore, where they proſtituted themſelves to ſtrangers. The poets have feigned, that they were changed into ſtones, on account of their inſenſibility to every virtuous ſentiment. *Juſtin.* 18, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 238.

PROPONTIS, a ſea which has a communication with the Euxine, by the Thracian Boſphorus, and with the Ægean by the Helleſpont, now called the ſea of *Marmora*. It is about 175 miles long and 62 broad, and it received its name from its vicinity to Pontus. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 2.—*Ovid.* 1. *Triſt.* 9, v. 29.—*Propert.* 3, el. 22.

PROPYLEA, a ſirname of Diana. She had a temple at Eleuſis in Attica.

PROSCHYSTIUS, a ſirname of Neptune, among the Greeks. *Pauſ.* 2.

PROSERPĪNA, a daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, called by the Greeks *Perſephone*. She was ſo beautiful, that the father of the gods himſelf became enamoured of her, and deceived her by changing himſelf into a ſerpent, and folding her in his wreaths. Proſerpine made Sicily the place of her reſidence, and delighted herſelf with the beautiful views, the flowery meadows, and limpid ſtreams, which ſurrounded the plains of Enna. In this ſolitary retreat, as ſhe amuſed herſelf with her female attendants in gathering flowers, Pluto carried her away into the infernal regions, of which ſhe became the queen. [*Vid. Pluto.*] Ceres was ſo diſconſolate at the loſs of her daughter, that ſhe travelled all over the world, but her inquiries were in vain, and ſhe never would have diſcovered whither ſhe had been carried, had not ſhe found the girdle of Proſerpine on the ſurface of the waters of the fountain Cyane, near which the raviſher had

had opened himſelf a paſſage to his kingdom by ſtriking the earth with his trident. Ceres ſoon learned from the nymph Arethuſa that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto, and immediately ſhe repaired to Jupiter, and demanded of him to puniſh the raviſher. Jupiter in vain attempted to perſuade the mother, that Pluto was not unworthy of her daughter, and when he ſaw that ſhe was inflexible for the reſtitution of Proſerpine, he ſaid that ſhe might return on earth, if ſhe had not taken any aliments in the infernal regions. Her return, however, was impoſſible, Proſerpine, as ſhe walked in the Elyſian fields, had gathered a pomegranate from a tree and eaten it, and Aſcalaphus was the only one who ſaw it, and for his diſcovery the goddeſs inſtantly turned him into an owl. Jupiter, to appeaſe the reſentment of Ceres, and ſooth her grief, permitted that Proſerpine ſhould remain ſix months with Pluto in the infernal regions, and that ſhe ſhould ſpend the reſt of the year with her mother on earth. As queen of hell, and wife of Pluto, Proſerpine preſided over the death of mankind, and, according to the opinion of the ancients, no one could die, if the goddeſs herſelf, or Atropos her miniſter, did not cut off one of the hairs from the head. From this ſuperſtitious belief, it was uſual to cut off ſome of the hair of the deceaſed, and to ſtrew it at the door of the houſe, as an offering for Proſerpine. The Sicilians were very particular in their worſhip to Proſerpine, and as they believed that the fountain Cyane had riſen from the earth at the very place where Pluto had opened himſelf a paſſage, they annually ſacrificed there a bull, of which they ſuffered the blood to run into the water. Proſerpine was univerſally worſhipped by the ancients, and ſhe was known by the different names of *Core*, *Theogamia*, *Libitina*, *Hecate*, *Juno inferna*, *Antheſphoria*, *Cotyto*, *Deois*, *Libera*, &c. *Plut. in Luc.*—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 37. l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 6. *Faſt.* 4, v. 417.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 698. l. 6, v. 138.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 146.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Orpheus. hymn.* 28.—*Claudian. de rapt. Proſ.*

PROSOPĪTIS, an iſland in one of the mouths of the Nile. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4.

PROSPER, one of the fathers who died A. D. 466. His works have been edited by Mangeant, fol. Paris, 1711.

PROSYMNA, a part of Argolis, where Juno was worſhipped. It received its name from a nymph who nurſed Juno. *Pauſ.* 2.

PROTAGŎRAS, a Greek philoſopher of Abdera in Thrace, who was originally a porter. He became one of the diſciples of Democritus, when that philoſopher had ſeen him carrying faggots on his head, poiſed in a proper equilibrium. He ſoon rendered himſelf ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he publiſhed, he denied the exiſtence of a ſupreme being. This doctrine he ſupported by obſerving, that his doubts aroſe from the uncertainty of the exiſtence of a ſupreme power, and from the ſhortneſs of human life. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philoſopher baniſhed from the city, as a worthleſs and contemptible being. Protagoras viſited, from Athens, different iſlands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about 400 years before the Chriſtian era. He generally reaſoned by dilemmas, and always left the mind in ſuſpence about all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned. *Diog.* 9.—*Plut. in Protag.*—— A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Perſia.——Another.

PROTAGORĬDES, an hiſtorian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatiſe on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

PROTEI COLUMNÆ, a place in the remoteſt parts of Egypt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

PROTESILAI TURRIS, the monument of Proteſilaus, on the Helleſpont. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

PRŌTĔSĬLĀUS, a king of part of Theſſaly, ſon of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus, grandſon of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimede, the mother of Jaſon. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acaſtus, and ſome time after he departed with the reſt of the Greeks for the Trojan war with 40 ſail. He was the firſt of the Greeks who ſet foot on the Trojan ſhore, and as ſuch he was doomed by the oracle to periſh, therefore he was killed, as ſoon as he had leaped from his ſhip, by Æneas or Hector. Homer has not mentioned the perſon who killed him. His wife Laodamia deſtroyed herſelf, when ſhe heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] Proteſilaus has received the patronymic of *Phylacides*, either becauſe he was deſcended from Phylacus, or becauſe he was a native of Phylace. He was buried on the Trojan ſhore, and, according to Pliny, there were near his tomb certain trees which grew to an extraordinary height, which as ſoon as they could be diſcovered and ſeen from Troy, immediately withered and decayed, and afterwards grew up again to their former height, and ſuffered the ſame viciſſitude. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, *fab.* 1. *Heroid.* 13.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 19.—*Hygin. fab.* 103, &c.

PROTEUS,

PROTEUS, a ſea deity, ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to ſome of Neptune and Phœnice. He had received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and from his knowledge of futurity, mankind received the greateſt ſervices. He uſually reſided in the Carpathian ſea, and, like the reſt of the gods, he repoſed himſelf on the ſea ſhore, where ſuch as wiſhed to conſult him generally reſorted. He was difficult of acceſs, and when conſulted he refuſed to give anſwers, by immediately aſſuming different ſhapes and eluding the graſp, if not properly ſecured in fetters. Ariſtus was in the number of thoſe who conſulted him, as alſo Hercules. Some ſuppoſe that he was originally a king of Egypt, known among his ſubjects by the name of Cetes, and they aſſert that he had two ſons, Telegonus and Polygonus, who were both killed by Hercules. He had alſo ſome daughters, among whom were Cabira, Eidothea, and Rhetia. *Homer. Od.* 4, v. 360.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 10. *Am. el.* 12, v. 36.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 387.—*Hygin. fab.* 118.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 112.—*Dios.* 1.

PROTHĒNOR, a Bœotian who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

PROTHEUS, a Greek at the Trojan war.——A Spartan who endeavoured to prevent a war with the Thebans.

PROTHOUS, a ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.*——A ſon of Agrius.

PROTO, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

PROTOGENĒA, a daughter of Calydon, by Æolia the daughter of Amythaon. She had a ſon called Oxillus by Mars. *Apollod.* 1.

PROTOGĔNES, a painter of Rhodes, who floriſhed about 328 years before Chriſt. He was originally ſo poor that he painted ſhips to maintain himſelf. His countrymen were ignorant of his ingenuity before Apelles came to Rhodes, and offered to buy all his pieces. This opened the eyes of the Rhodians, they became ſenſible of the merit of their countryman, and liberally rewarded him. Protogenes was employed for ſeven years in finiſhing a picture of Jaſyſus, a celebrated huntſman, ſuppoſed to have been the ſon of Apollo, and the founder of Rhodes. During all this time the painter lived only upon lupines and water, thinking that ſuch aliments would leave him greater flights of fancy; but all this did not ſeem to make him more ſucceſsful in the perfection of his picture. He was to repreſent in the piece a dog panting, and with froth at his mouth, but this he never could do with ſatisfaction to himſelf; and when all his labors ſeemed to be without ſucceſs, he threw his ſponge upon the piece in a fit of anger. Chance alone brought to perfection what the labors of art could not do, the fall of the ſponge upon the picture repreſented the froth at the mouth of the dog in the moſt perfect and natural manner, and the piece was univerſally admired. Protogenes was very exact in his repreſentations, and copied nature with the greateſt nicety, and this was blamed as a fault by his friend Apelles. When Demetrius beſieged Rhodes, he refuſed to ſet fire to a part of the city which might have made him maſter of the whole, becauſe he knew that Protogenes was then working in that quarter. When the town was taken, the painter was found cloſely employed in a garden in finiſhing a picture; and when the conqueror aſked him, why he ſhowed not more concern at the general calamity? he replied, that Demetrius made war againſt the Rhodians, and not againſt the fine arts. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*Juv.* 3, v. 120.—*Plut. in Dem.*——One of Caligula's favorites, famous for his cruelty and extravagance.

PROTOGENĪA, a daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom ſhe had Æthlius, the father of Endymion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 155.——Another. *Vid.* Protogenea.

PROTOMEDŪSA, one of the Nereides, called Protomelia by Heſiod.

PROXĔNUS, a Bœotian of great authority at Thebes, in the age of Xenophon. *Polyæn.*——A writer who publiſhed hiſtorical accounts of Sparta. *Athen.*

PRUDENTIUS Aurelius Clemens, a Latin poet who floriſhed A. D. 392, and was ſucceſſively a ſoldier, an advocate, and a judge. His poems are numerous, and all theological, devoid of the elegance and purity of the Auguſtan age, and yet greatly valued. The beſt editions are the Delphin, 4to. Paris 1687; that of Cellarius, 12mo. Halæ 1703; and that of Parma, 2 vols. 4to. 1788.

PRUMNIDES, a king of Corinth.

PRUSA, a town of Bithynia, built by king Pruſias, from whom it received its name. *Plin.* 10, *ep.* 16.

PRUSÆUS, Dion, floriſhed A. D. 105.

PRUSIAS, a king of Bithynia, who floriſhed 221 B. C.——Another, ſirnamed *Venator*, who made an alliance with the Romans when they waged war with Antiochus, king of Syria. He gave a kind reception to Annibal, and by his advice he made war againſt Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and defeated him. Eumenes, who was an ally of Rome as well as Pruſias, complained before the Romans of the hoſtilities of the king of Bithynia. Q. Flaminius was ſent from Rome to ſettle the diſputes

disputes of the two monarchs, and he was no sooner arrived in Bithynia, than Prusias, to gain his favor, prepared to deliver to him, at his request, the celebrated Carthaginian, to whom he was indebted for all the advantages he had obtained over Eumenes; but Annibal prevented it by a voluntary death. Prusias was obliged by the Roman ambassador to make a restitution of the provinces he had conquered, and by his meanness he continued to enjoy the favors of the Romans. When some time after he visited the capital of Italy, he appeared in the habit of a manumitted slave, calling himself the freed-man of the Romans; and when he was introduced into the senate-house, he saluted the senators by the name of visible deities, of saviors and deliverers. Such abject behaviour rendered him contemptible not only in the eyes of the Romans, but of his subjects, and when he returned home the Bithynians revolted, and placed his son Nicomedes on the throne. The banished monarch fled to Nicomedia, where he was assassinated near the altar of Jupiter, about 149 years before Christ. Some say that his son became his murderer. Prusias, according to Polybius, was the meanest of monarchs, without honesty, without morals, virtue, or principle; he was cruel and cowardly, intemperate and voluptuous, and an enemy to all learning. He was naturally deformed, and he often appeared in public in the habit of a woman to render his deformities more visible. *Polyb.—Liv.—Justin.* 31, *&c.—C. Nep. in Annib.—Plut. in Flam. &c.*

Prymno, one of the Oceanides.

Prytănes, certain magistrates at Athens who presided over the senate, and had the privilege of assembling it when they pleased, festivals excepted. They generally met in a large hall, called *prytaneum*, where they gave audiences, offered sacrifices, and feasted together with all those who had rendered signal service to their country. The Prytanes were elected from the senators which were in number 500, 50 of which were chosen from each tribe. When they were elected, the names of the 10 tribes of Athens were thrown into one vessel, and into another were placed nine black beans and a white one. The tribe whose name was drawn with the white bean, presided the first, and the rest in the order in which they were drawn. They presided each for 35 days, as the year was divided into 10 parts; but it is unknown what tribe presided the rest of those days which were supernumerary. When the number of tribes was increased to 12, each of the Prytanes presided one full month.——Some of the principal magistrates of Corinth were also called Prytanes.

Prytănis, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.—— One of the friends of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

Psamăthe, one of the Nereides, mother of Phocus by Æacus, king of Ægina. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 398. ——A daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos. She became mother of Linus by Apollo, and, to conceal her shame from her father, she exposed her child, which was found by dogs and torn to pieces. *Paus.* 1, c. 43. ——A fountain and town of Thebes. *Flacc.* 1, v. 364.

Psamathos, a town and port of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.

Psammenītus, succeeded his father Amasis on the throne of Egypt. Cambyses made war against him, and as he knew that the Egyptians paid the greatest veneration to cats, the Persian monarch placed some of these animals at the head of his army, and the enemy, unable to defend themselves, and unwilling to kill those objects of adoration, were easily conquered. Psammenitus was twice beaten, at Pelusium and in Memphis, and became one of the prisoners of Cambyses, who treated him with great humanity. Psammenitus, however raised seditions against the Persian monarch; and attempted to make the Egyptians rebel, for which he was put to death by drinking bull's blood. He had reigned about six months. He flourished about 525 years before the Christian era. *Herodot.* 3, c. 10, &c.

Psammetĭchus, a king of Egypt. He was one of the 12 princes who shared the kingdom among themselves; but as he was more popular than the rest, he was banished from his dominions, and retired into the marshes near the sea shore. A descent of some of the Greeks upon Egypt proved favorable to his cause; he joined the enemy, and defeated the 11 princes who had expelled him from the country. He rewarded the Greeks, by whose valor he had recovered Egypt, he allotted them some territory on the sea coast, patronized the liberal arts, and encouraged commerce among his subject. He made useless enquiries to find the sources of the Nile, and he stopped, by bribes and money, a large army of Scythians that were marching against him. He died 617 years before the Christian era, and was buried in Minerva's temple at Sais. During his reign there was a contention among some of the neighbouring nations about the antiquity of their language. Psammetichus took a part in the

conteſt. He confined two young children, and fed them with milk; the ſhepherd to whoſe care they were entruſted, was ordered never to ſpeak to them, but to watch diligently their articulations. After ſome time the ſhepherd obſerved, that whenever he entered the place of their confinement they repeatedly exclaimed *Beccos*, and he gave information of this to the monarch. Pſammetichus made enquiries, and found that the word *Beccos* ſignified bread in the Phœnician language, and from that circumſtance, therefore, it was univerſally concluded that the language of Phœnicia was of the greateſt antiquity. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28, &c.—*Polyæn.* 8.—*Strab.* 16.——A ſon of Gordius, brother to Periander, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years, B. C. 584. *Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 12.

Psammis or Pſammuthis, a king of Egypt, B. C. 376.

Psaphis, a town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia. There was there an oracle of Amphiaraus.

Psapho, a Libyan who taught a number of birds which he kept to ſay, *Pſapho is a god*, and afterwards gave them their liberty, The birds did not forget the words which they had been taught, and the Africans paid divine honors to Pſapho. *Ælian.*

Psecas, one of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Psophis, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 607.——A river and town of Elis.——A daughter of Eryx.——A town of Acarnania.——Another of Libya.

Psyche, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliſs, where he long enjoyed her company. Venus put her to death becauſe ſhe had robbed the world of her ſon; but Jupiter, at the requeſt of Cupid, granted immortality to Pſyche. The word ſignifies *the ſoul*, and this perſonification of Pſyche is poſterior to the Auguſtan age, though ſtill it is connected with ancient mythology. Pſyche is generally repreſented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightneſs of the ſoul, of which the butterfly is the ſymbol, and on that account, among the ancients, when a man had juſt expired, a butterfly appeared fluttering above, as if riſing from the mouth of the deceaſed.

Psychrus, a river of Thrace. When ſheep drank of its waters they were ſaid always to bring forth black lambs. *Ariſtot.*

Psylli, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of ſerpents, which had no fatal effect upon them. *Strab.* 17.—*Dio.* 51, c. 14.—*Lucan* 9, v. 894, 937.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 173.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 28.

Ptæleum, a town of Theſſaly on the borders of Bœotia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 852.—*Liv.* 35, c. 43.

Pterelaus, a ſon of Taphius, preſented with immortality by Neptune, provided he kept on his head a yellow lock. His daughter cut it off, and he died. He reigned at Taphos in Argos, &c. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

Pteria, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in the neighbourhood, according to ſome, that Crœſus was defeated by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 76.

Ptolederma, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

Ptolemæum, a certain place at Athens dedicated to exerciſe and ſtudy. *Cic. de fin.*

Ptolemæus 1ſt, ſirnamed *Lagus*, a king of Egypt, ſon of Arſinoe, who, when pregnant by Philip of Macedonia, married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. [*Vid. Lagus.*] Ptolemy was educated in the court of the king of Macedonia, he became one of the friends and aſſociates of Alexander, and when that monarch invaded Aſia, the ſon of Arſinoe attended him as one of his generals. During the expedition, he behaved with uncommon valor; he killed one of the Indian monarchs in ſingle combat, and it was to his prudence and courage that Alexander was indebted for the reduction of the rock Aornus. After the conqueror's death, in the general diviſion of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his ſhare the government of Egypt, with Libya, and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. In this appointment the governor ſoon gained the eſteem of the people by acts of kindneſs, by benevolence and clemency, and though he did not aſſume the title of independent monarch, till 19 years after, yet he was ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, that the attempts of Perdiccas to drive him away from his poſſeſſions proved abortive; and Ptolemy, after the murder of his rival by Grecian ſoldiers, might have added the kingdom of Macedonia to his Egyptian territories. He made himſelf maſter of Cœloſyria, Phœnicia, and the neighbouring coaſt of Syria, and when he had reduced Jeruſalem, he carried above 100,000 priſoners to Egypt to people the extenſive city of Alexandria, which became the capital of his dominions. After he had rendered theſe priſoners the moſt attached and faithful of his ſubjects by his liberality and the grant of privileges, Ptolemy aſſumed the title of king of Egypt, and ſoon arter reduced Cyprus under his power. He made war with ſucceſs againſt Demetrius and Antigonus, who diſputed his right to the provinces of Syria; and from the aſſiſtance he gave to the people

people of Rhodes againſt their common enemies, he received the name of *Soter*. While he extended his dominions, Ptolemy was not negligent of the advantages of his people. The bay of Alexandria being dangerous of acceſs, he built a tower to conduct the ſailors in the obſcurity of the night, [*Vid. Pharos*,] and that his ſubjects might be acquainted with literature, he laid the foundation of a library, which, under the ſucceeding reigns, became the moſt celebrated in the world. He alſo eſtabliſhed in the capital of his dominions a ſociety called *muſeum*, of which the members, maintained at the public expence, were employed in philoſophical reſearches, and in the advancement of ſcience and the liberal arts. Ptolemy died in the 84th year of his age, after a reign of 39 years, about 284 years before Chriſt. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had been his partner on the throne the laſt ten years of his reign. Ptolemy Lagus has been commended for his abilities, not only as a ſovereign, but as a writer; and among the many valuable compoſitions which have been loſt, we are to lament an hiſtory of Alexander the Great, by the king of Egypt, greatly admired and valued for elegance and authenticity. All his ſucceſſors were called *Ptolemies* from him. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.—*Juſtin.* 13, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Arrian.*—*Curt.*—*Plut. in Alex.*——The 2d, ſon of Ptolemy the firſt, ſucceeded his father on the Egyptian throne and was called *Philadelphus* by antiphraſis becauſe he killed two of his brothers. He ſhewed himſelf worthy in every reſpect to ſucceed his great father, and conſcious of the advantages which ariſe from an alliance with powerful nations, he ſent ambaſſadors to Italy to ſolicit the friendſhip of the Romans, whoſe name and military reputation had become univerſally known for the victories which they had juſt obtained over Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. His ambaſſadors were received with marks of the greateſt attention, and immediately after four Roman ſenators came to Alexandria, where they gained the admiration of the monarch and of his ſubjects, and by refuſing the crowns of gold and rich preſents which were offered to them, convinced the world of the virtue and of the diſintereſtedneſs of their nation. But while Ptolemy ſtrengthened himſelf by alliances with foreign powers, the internal peace of his kingdom was diſturbed by the revolt of Magas his brother, king of Cyrene. The ſedition however was ſtopped, though kindled by Antiochus king of Syria, and the death of the rebellious prince re-eſtabliſhed peace for ſome time in the family of Philadelphus. Antiochus the Syrian king married Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy, and the father, though old and infirm, conducted his daughter to her huſband's kingdom, and aſſiſted at the nuptials. Philadelphus died in the 64th year of his age, 246 years before the chriſtian era. He left two ſons and a daughter, by Arſinoe the daughter of Lyſimachus. He had afterwards married his ſiſter Arſinoe whom he loved with uncommon tenderneſs, and to whoſe memory he began to erect a celebrated monument. [*Vid. Dinocrates.*] During the whole of his reign Philadelphus was employed in exciting induſtry, and in encouraging the liberal arts and uſeful knowledge among his ſubjects. The inhabitants of the adjacent countries were allured by promiſes and preſents to encreaſe the number of the Egyptian ſubjects, and Ptolemy could boaſt of reigning over 33,339 well peopled cities. He gave every poſſible encouragement to commerce, and by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Red ſea, he made Egypt the mart of the world. His army conſiſted of 200,000 foot, 40,000 horſe, beſides 300 elephants and 2000 armed chariots. With juſtice therefore he has been called the richeſt of all the princes and monarchs of his age, and indeed the remark is not falſe when it is obſerved, that at his death he left in his treaſury 750,000 Egyptian talents, a ſum equivalent to two hundred millions ſterling. His palace was the aſylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronized. He paid particular attention to Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Lycophron, and by increaſing the library, which his father had founded, he ſhewed his taſte for learning, and his wiſh to encourage genius. This celebrated library at his death contained 200,000 volumes of the beſt and choiceſt books, and it was afterwards encreaſed to 700,000 volumes. Part of it was burnt by the flames of Cæſar's fleet when he ſet it on fire to ſave himſelf, a circumſtance however not mentioned by the general, and the whole was again magnificently repaired by Cleopatra, who added to the Egyptian library that of the kings of Pergamus. It is ſaid that the old teſtament was tranſlated into Greek during his reign, a tranſlation which has been called Septuagint, becauſe tranſlated by the labors of 70 different perſons. *Eutrop.*—*Juſtin.* 17, c. 2, &c.—*Liv.*—*Plut.*—*Theocrit.*—*Athen.* 12.—*Plin.* 13, c. 12.—*Dio.* 42.—*Gellius* 6, c. 17.——The 3d, ſucceeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He early engaged in a war againſt Antiochus Theus, for his unkindneſs to Berenice the Egyptian king's ſiſter, whom he had married with the

conſent of Philadelphus. With the moſt rapid ſucceſs he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris, but a ſedition at home ſtopped his progreſs, and he returned to Egypt loaded with the ſpoils of conquered nations. Among the immenſe riches which he brought he had above 2500 ſtatues of the Egyptian gods, which Cambyſes had carried away into Perſia when he conquered Egypt. Theſe were reſtored to the temples, and the Egyptians called their ſovereign *Evergetes*, in acknowledgment of his attention, beneficence, and religious zeal for the gods of his country. The laſt years of Ptolemy's reign were paſſed in peace, if we except the refuſal of the Jews to pay the tribute of 20 ſilver talents which their anceſtors had always paid to the Egyptian monarchs. He alſo intereſted himſelf in the affairs of Greece, and aſſiſted Cleomenes the Spartan king againſt the leaders of the Achæan league; but he had the mortification to ſee his ally defeated, and even a fugitive in Egypt. Evergetes died 221 years before Chriſt, after a reign of 25 years, and, like his two illuſtrious predeceſſors, he was the patron of learning, and indeed he is the laſt of the Lagides who gained popularity among his ſubjects by clemency, moderation, and humanity, and who commanded reſpect even from his enemies, by valor, prudence, and reputation. It is ſaid that he depoſited 15 talents in the hands of the Athenians to be permitted to tranſlate the original manuſcripts of Æſchylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Plut. in Cleom. &c.—Polyb.* 2.—*Juſtin.* 29, &c.——The 4th, ſucceeded his father Evergetes on the throne of Egypt and received the ſirname of *Philopater* by antiphraſis, becauſe, according to ſome hiſtorians, he deſtroyed his father by poiſon. He began his reign with acts of the greateſt cruelty, and he ſucceſſively ſacrificed to his avarice his own mother, his wife, his ſiſter, and his brother. He received the name of *Typhon*, from his extravagance and debauchery, and that of *Gallus*, becauſe he appeared in the ſtreets of Alexandria like one of the bacchanals, and with all the geſtures of the prieſts of Cybele. In the midſt of his pleaſures Philopater was called to war againſt Antiochus king of Syria, and at the head of a powerful army he ſoon invaded his enemy's territories, and might have added the kingdom of Syria to Egypt, if he had made a prudent uſe of the victories which attended his arms. In his return he viſited Jeruſalem, but the Jews prevented him forcibly from entering their temple, for which inſolence to his majeſty the monarch determined to extirpate the whole nation. He ordered an immenſe number of Jews to be expoſed in a plain, and trodden under the feet of elephants, but by a ſupernatural inſtinct the generous animals turned their fury not on thoſe that had been devoted to death, but upon the Egyptian ſpectators. This circumſtance terrified Philopater, and he behaved with more than common kindneſs to a nation which he had ſo lately devoted to deſtruction. In the latter part of his reign the Romans, whom a dangerous war with Carthage had weakened, but at the ſame time roufed to ſuperior activity, renewed, for political reaſons, the treaty of alliance which had been made with the Egyptian monarchs. Philopater at laſt, weakened and enervated by intemperance and continual debauchery, died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years, 204 years before the Chriſtian æra. His death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuouſneſs and extravagance, and their carcaſes were dragged with the greateſt ignominy through the ſtreets of Alexandria. *Polyb.* —*Juſtin.* 30, *&c.*—*Plut. in Cleom.*——The 5th, ſucceeded his father Philopater as king of Egypt, though only in the 4th year of his age. During the years of his minority he was under the protection of Soſicius and of Ariſtomenes, by whoſe prudent adminiſtration Antiochus was diſpoſſeſſed of the provinces of Cœloſyria and Paleſtine, which he had conquered by war. The Romans alſo renewed their alliance with him after their victories over Annibal, and the concluſion of the ſecond Punic war. This flattering embaſſy induced Ariſtomenes to offer the care of the patronage of the young monarch to the Romans, but the regent was confirmed in his honorable office, and by making a treaty of alliance with the people of Achaia, he convinced the Egyptians that he was qualified to wield the ſceptre and to govern the nation. But now that Ptolemy had reached his 14th year, according to the laws and cuſtoms of Egypt, the years of his minority had expired. He received the ſirname of *Epiphanes*, or illuſtrious, and was crowned at Alexandria with the greateſt ſolemnity, and the faithful Ariſtomenes reſigned into his hands an empire which he had governed with honor to himſelf, and with credit to his ſovereign. Young Ptolemy was no ſooner delivered from the ſhackles of a ſuperior, than he betrayed the ſame vices which had characterized his father, the counſels of Ariſtomenes were deſpiſed, and the miniſter who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was ſacrificed to the caprice of the ſovereign, who abhorred him for the ſalutary advice which his own vicious inclinations did not permit him to follow.

His

His cruelties raiſed ſeditions among his ſubjects, but theſe were twice quelled by the prudence and the moderation of one Polycrates, the moſt faithful of his corrupt miniſters. In the midſt of his extravagance Epiphanes did not forget his alliance with the Romans; above all others he ſhewed himſelf eager to cultivate friendſhip with a nation from whom he could derive ſo many advantages, and during their war againſt Antiochus he offered to aſſiſt them with money againſt a monarch, whoſe daughter Cleopatra he had married, but whom he hated on account of the ſeditions he had raiſed in the very heart of Egypt. After a reign of 24 years, 180 years before Chriſt, Ptolemy was poiſoned by his miniſters, whom he had threatened to rob of their poſſeſſions to carry on a war againſt Seleucus king of Syria. *Liv.* 35, c. 13, *&c.*—*Juſtin. &c.*——The 6th, ſucceeded his father Epiphanes on the Egyptian throne, and received the ſirname of *Philometor*, on account of his hatred againſt his mother Cleopatra. He was in the 6th year of his age when he aſcended the throne, and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother, and at her death by an eunuch who was one of his favorites. He made war againſt Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, to recover the provinces of Paleſtine and Cœloſyria, which were part of the Egyptian dominions, and after ſeveral ſucceſſes he fell into the hands of his enemy, who detained him in confinement. During the captivity of Philometor, the Egyptians raiſed to the throne his younger brother Ptolemy Evergetes, or Phyſcon, alſo ſon of Epiphanes, but he was no ſooner eſtabliſhed in his power than Antiochus turned his arms againſt Egypt, drove the uſurper, and reſtored Philometor to all his rights and privileges as king of Egypt. This artful behaviour of Antiochus, was ſoon comprehended by Philometor, and when he ſaw that Peluſium, the key of Egypt, had remained in the hands of his Syrian ally, he recalled his brother Phyſcon, and made him partner on the throne, and concerted with him how to repel their common enemy. This union of intereſt in the two royal brothers incenſed Antiochus; he entered Egypt with a large army, but the Romans checked his progreſs, and obliged him to retire. No ſooner were they delivered from the impending war than Philometor and Phyſcon, whom the fear of danger had united, began with mutual jealouſy to oppoſe each other's views. Phyſcon was at laſt baniſhed by the ſuperior power of his brother, and as he could find no ſupport in Egypt, he immediately repaired to Rome. To excite more effectually the compaſſion of the Romans, and to gain their aſſiſtance, he appeared in the meaneſt dreſs, and took his reſidence in the moſt obſcure corner of the city. He received an audience from the ſenate, and the Romans ſettled the diſpute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of one another, and giving the government of Libya and Cyrene to Phyſcon, and confirming Philometor in the poſſeſſion of Egypt, and the iſland of Cyprus. Theſe terms of accommodation were gladly accepted, but Phyſcon ſoon claimed the dominion of Cyprus, and in this he was ſupported by the Romans, who wiſhed to aggrandize themſelves by the diminution of the Egyptian power. Philometor refuſed to deliver up the iſland of Cyprus, and to call away his brother's attention, he fomented the ſeeds of rebellion in Cyrene. But the death of Philometor 145 years before the Chriſtian era, left Phyſcon maſter of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces. Philometor has been commended by ſome hiſtorians for his clemency and moderation. *Diod.*—*Liv.*—*Polyb.*——The 7th Ptolemy, ſirnamed *Phyſcon*, on account of the prominence of his belly, aſcended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor, and as he had reigned for ſome time conjointly with him, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 6th.*] his ſucceſſion was approved, though the wife and the ſon of the deceaſed monarch laid claims to the crown. Cleopatra was ſupported in her claims by the Jews, and it was at laſt agreed that Phyſcon ſhould marry the queen, and that her ſon ſhould ſucceed on the throne at his death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's ſon in her arms. He ordered himſelf to be called *Evergetes*, but the Alexandrians refuſed to do it, and ſtigmatized him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil doer, a ſirname which he deſerved by his tyranny and oppreſſion. A ſeries of barbarity rendered him odious, but as no one attempted to rid Egypt of her tyrant, the Alexandrians abandoned their habitations, and fled from a place which continually ſtreamed with the blood of their maſſacred fellow citizens. If their migration proved fatal to the commerce and proſperity of Alexandria, it was of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the countries where they retired; and the numbers of Egyptians that ſought a ſafer aſylum in Greece and Aſia, introduced among the inhabitants of thoſe countries the different profeſſions that were practiſed with ſucceſs in the capital of Egypt. Phyſcon endeavoured to re-people the city which his cruelty had laid deſolate; but the fear of ſharing the fate of its former inhabitants, prevailed more than the promiſe

of riches, rights, and immunities. The king at laſt diſguſted with Cleopatra, repudiated her, and married her daughter by Philometor, called alſo Cleopatra. He ſtill continued to exerciſe the greateſt cruelty upon his ſubjects, but the prudence and vigilance of his miniſters kept the people in tranquillity, till all Egypt revolted when the king had baſely murdered all the young men of Alexandria. Without friends or ſupport in Egypt, he fled to Cyprus, and Cleopatra, the divorced queen, aſcended the throne. In his baniſhment Phyſcon dreaded leſt the Alexandrians ſhould alſo place the crown on the head of his ſon, by his ſiſter Cleopatra, who was then governor of Cyrene, and under theſe apprehenſions he ſent for the young prince, called Memphitis, to Cyprus, and murdered him as ſoon as he reached the ſhore. To make the barbarity more complete, he ſent the limbs of Memphitis to Cleopatra, and they were received as the queen was going to celebrate her birth day. Soon after this he invaded Egypt with an army, and obtained a victory over the forces of Cleopatra, who being left without friends or aſſiſtance, fled to her eldeſt daughter Cleopatra, who had married Demetrius, king of Syria. This deciſive blow reſtored Phyſcon to his throne, where he continued to reign for ſome time hated by his ſubjects and feared by his enemies. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Chriſt. Some authors have extolled Phyſcon for his fondneſs for literature; they have obſerved, that from his extenſive knowledge he was called the *philologiſt*, and that he wrote a comment upon Homer, beſides an hiſtory in 24 books, admired for its elegance, and often quoted by ſucceeding authors whoſe pen was employed on the ſame ſubject. *Diod.*—*Juſtin.* 38, &c.—*Athen.* 2.—*Porphyr.*——The 8th, ſurnamed *Lathyrus*, from an excreſcence like a pea on the noſe, ſucceeded his father Phyſcon as king of Egypt. He had no ſooner aſcended the throne than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus, and placed the crown on the head of his brother Ptolemy Alexander, her favorite ſon. Lathyrus, baniſhed from Egypt, became king of Cyprus; and ſoon after he appeared at the head of a large army, to make war againſt Alexander Jannæus, king of Judæa, through whoſe aſſiſtance and intrigue he had been expelled by Cleopatra. The Jewiſh monarch was conquered, and 50,000 of his men were left on the field of battle. Lathyrus, after he had exerciſed the greateſt cruelty upon the Jews, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander reſtored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refuſed to acknowledge him as their ſovereign, and Thebes, for its obſtinacy, was cloſely beſieged for three ſucceſſive years, and from a powerful and populous city it was reduced to ruins. In the latter part of his reign Lathyrus was called upon to aſſiſt the Romans with a navy for the conqueſt of Athens, but Lucullus, who had been ſent to obtain the wanted ſupply, though received with kingly honors, was diſmiſſed with evaſive and unſatisfactory anſwers, and the monarch refuſed to part with troops which he deemed neceſſary to preſerve the peace of his kingdom. Lathyrus died 81 years before the Chriſtian era, after a reign of 35 years ſince the death of his father Phyſcon, eleven of which he had paſſed with his mother Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, eighteen in Cyprus and ſeven after his mother's death. He was ſucceeded by his only daughter Cleopatra, whom Alexander the ſon of Ptolemy Alexander, by means of the dictator Sylla ſoon after married and murdered. *Joſeph. Hiſt.*—*Juſtin.* 39.—*Plut. in Luc.*—*Appian. in Mithrid.*——The 9th. *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 1ſt; for the 10th Ptolemy, *vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 2d; for the 11th, *vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 3d.——The 12th, the illegitimate ſon of Lathyrus, aſcended the throne of Egypt at the death of Alexander 3d. He received the ſirname of *Auletes* becauſe he played ſkilfully on the flute. His riſe ſhowed great marks of prudence and circumſpection, and as his predeceſſor had his will had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly eſtabliſhed on his throne without the approbation of the Roman ſenate. He was ſucceſsful in his application and Cæſar, who was then conſul, and in want of money, eſtabliſhed his ſucceſſion and granted him the alliance of the Roman after he had received the enormous ſum of about a million and 162,500l. ſterling. But theſe meaſures rendered him unpopular at home, and when he had ſuffered the Romans quietly to take poſſeſſion of Cyprus the Egyptians revolted, and Auletes was obliged to fly from his kingdom, and ſought protection among the moſt powerful of his allies. His complaints were heard at Rome at firſt with indifference, and the murder of 100 noblemen of Alexandria, whom the Egyptians had ſent to juſtify their proceedings before the Roman ſenate, rendered him unpopular and ſuſpected. Pompey however, ſupported his cauſe, and the ſenators decreed to re-eſtabliſh Auletes on the throne; but as they proceeded ſlowly in the execution of their plans, the mon-

retired from Rome to Epheſus, where he lay concealed for ſome time in the temple of Diana. During his abſence from Alexandria, his daughter Berenice had made herſelf abſolute, and eſtabliſhed herſelf on the throne by a marriage with Archelaus, a prieſt of Bellona's temple at Comana, but ſhe was ſoon driven from Egypt, when Gabinius, at the head of a Roman army, approached to replace Auletes on his throne. Auletes was no ſooner reſtored to power than he ſacrificed to his ambition his daughter Berenice, and behaved with the greateſt ingratitude and perfidy to Rabirius a Roman who had ſupplied him with money when expelled from his kingdom. Auletes died four years after his reſtoration, about 51 years before the Chriſtian era. He left two ſons and two daughters, and by his will ordered the eldeſt of his ſons to marry the eldeſt of his ſiſters, and to aſcend with her the vacant throne. As theſe children were young, the dying monarch recommended them to the protection and paternal care of the Romans, and accordingly Pompey the Great was appointed by the ſenate to be their patron and their guardian. Their reign was as turbulent as that of their predeceſſors, and it is remarkable for no uncommon events, only we may obſerve that the young queen was the Cleopatra who ſoon after became ſo celebrated as being the miſtreſs of J. Cæſar, the wife of M. Antony, and the laſt of the Egyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus. *Cic. pro Rabir.*—*Strab.* 17.—*Dion.* 39.—*Appian. de Civ.*——The 13th, ſirnamad *Dionyſius* or *Bacchus*, aſcended the throne of Egypt conjointly with his ſiſter Cleopatra, whom he had married, according to the directions of his father Auletes. He was under the care and protection of Pompey the Great, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 12th.*] but the wickedneſs and avarice of his miniſters ſoon obliged him to reign independent. He was then in the 13th year of his age when his guardian, after the fatal battle of Pharſalia, came to the ſhores of Egypt, and claimed his protection. He refuſed to grant the required aſſiſtance, and by the advice of his miniſters he baſely murdered Pompey after he had brought him to ſhore under the maſk of friendſhip and cordiality. To curry the favor of the conqueror of Pharſalia, Ptolemy cut off the head of Pompey, but Cæſar turned with indignation from ſuch perfidy, and when he arrived at Alexandria he found the king of Egypt as faithleſs to his cauſe as to that of his fallen enemy. Cæſar ſat as judge to hear the various claims of the brother and ſiſter to the throne; and to ſatisfy the people, he ordered the will of Auletes to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the poſſeſſion of Egypt, and appointed the two younger children maſters of the iſland of Cyprus. This fair and candid deciſion might have left no room for diſſatisfaction, but Ptolemy was governed by cruel and avaricious miniſters, and therefore he refuſed to acknowledge Cæſar as a judge or a mediator. The Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. Ptolemy, who had been for ſome time a priſoner in the hands of Cæſar, now headed his armies, but a defeat was fatal, and as he attempred to ſave his life by flight, he was drowned in the Nile, about 46 years before Chriſt, and three years and eight months after the death of Auletes. Cleopatra, at the death of her brother, became ſole miſtreſs of Egypt; but as the Egyptians were no friends to female government, Cæſar obliged her to marry her younger brother Ptolemy who was then in the eleventh year of his age. *Appian. Civ.*—*Cæſar in Alex.*—*Strab.* 17.—*Joſeph. Ant.*—*Dio.*—*Plut. in Ant. &c.*—*Sueton. in Cæſ.*——Apion, king of Cyrene, was the illegitimate ſon of Ptolemy Phyſcon. After a reign of 20 years he died; and as he had no children he made the Romans heirs of his dominions. The Romans preſented his ſubjects with their independence. *Liv.* 70.——Ceraunus, a ſon of Ptolemy Soter by Eurydice the daughter of Antipater. Unable to ſucceed to the throne of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Seleucus, where he was received with friendly marks of attention. Seleucus was then king of Macedonia, an empire which he had lately acquired by the death of Lyſimachus in a battle in Phrygia, but his reign was ſhort, and Ceraunus perfidiouſly murdered him and aſcended his throne 280 B. C. The murderer, however, could not be firmly eſtabliſhed in Macedonia, as long as Arſinoe the widow, and the children of Lyſimachus were alive, and entitled to claim his kingdom as the lawful poſſeſſion of their father. To remove theſe obſtacles Ceraunus made offers of marriage to Arſinoe who was his own ſiſter. The queen at firſt refuſed, but the proteſtations and ſolemn promiſes of the uſurper at laſt prevailed upon her to conſent. The nuptials, however, were no ſoon ercelebrated than Ceraunus murdered the two young princes, and confirmed his uſurpation by rapine and cruelty. But now three powerful princes claimed the kingdom of Macedonia as their own; Antiochus, the ſon of Seleucus; Antigonus, the ſon of Demetrius; and Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus. Theſe enemies, however, were ſoon removed; Ceraunus conquered Antigonus in the field of battle, and ſtopped the hoſtilities of his two other rivals by promiſes and money. He did not long remain in-

active, a barbarian army of Gauls claimed a tribute from him, and the monarch immediately marched to meet them in the field. The battle was long and bloody. The Macedonians might have obtained the victory if Ceraunus had shown more prudence. He was thrown down from his elephant, and taken prisoner by the enemy, who immediately tore his body to pieces. Ptolemy had been king of Macedonia only 18 months. *Justin.* 24. &c.—*Paus.* 10, c. 10. ——An illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans. Cato was at the head of the forces which were sent against Ptolemy by the senate, and the Roman general proposed to the monarch to retire from the throne, and to pass the rest of his days in the obscure office of high priest in the temple of Venus at Paphos. This offer was rejected with the indignation which it merited, and the monarch poisoned himself at the approach of the enemy. The treasures found in the island amounted to the enormous sum of 1,356,250l. sterling, which were carried to Rome by the conquerors. *Plut. in Cat.—Val Max.* 9—*Flor.* 3.——A man who attempted to make himself king of Macedonia, in opposition to Perdiccas. He was expelled by Pelopidas. ——A son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, by Antigone, the daughter of Berenice. He was left governor of Epirus when Pyrrhus went to Italy to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, where he presided with great prudence and moderation. He was killed bravely fighting, in the expedition which Pyrrhus undertook against Sparta and Argos.——An eunuch, by whose friendly assistance Mithridates the Great, saved his life after a battle with Lucullus.——A king of Epirus, who died very young as he was marching an army against the Ætolians, who had seized part of his dominions. *Justin.* 28.——A king of Chalcidica in Syria, about 30 years before Christ. He opposed Pompey when he invaded Syria, but he was defeated in the attempt, and the conqueror spared his life only, upon receiving 1000 talents. *Joseph. Ant.* 13.——A nephew of Antigonus, who commanded an army in the Peloponnesus. He revolted from his uncle to Cassander, and some time after he attempted to bribe the soldiers of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, who had invited him to his camp. He was seized and imprisoned for this treachery, and the Egyptian monarch at last ordered him to drink hemlock.——A son of Seleucus, killed in the celebrated battle which was fought at Issus, between Darius and Alexander the Great.——A son of Juba, made king of Mauritania. He was son of Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of M. Antony, and the celebrated Cleopatra. He was put to death by Caius Caligula. *Dio. Tacit. Ann.* 11.——A friend of Otho.——A favorite of Antiochus, king of Syria. He was surnamed *Macron.*——A Jew, famous for his cruelty and avarice. He was for some time governor of Jericho, about 135 years before Christ.——A powerful Jew during the troubles which disturbed the peace of Judæa, in the reign of Augustus.——A son of Antony by Cleopatra surnamed *Philadelphus*, by his father, and made master of Phœnicia, Syria, and all the territories of Asia Minor, which were situated between the Ægean and the Euphrates. *Plut. in Anton.*——A general of Herod, king of Judæa.——A son of Chrysermus, who visited Cleomenes, king of Sparta, when imprisoned in Egypt.——A governor of Alexandria, put to death by Cleomenes.——Claudius, a celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. He was a native of Alexandria, or according to others, of Pelusium, and on account of his great learning, he received the name of most wise, and most divine, among the Greeks. In his system of the world, he places the earth in the centre of the universe, a doctrine universally believed and adopted till the 16th century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus. His geography is valued for its learning, and the very useful information which it gives. Besides his system and geography, Ptolemy wrote other books, in one of which he gives an account of the fixed stars, of 1022 of which he gives the certain and definite longitude and latitude. The best edition of Ptolemy's geography, is that of Bertius, fol. Amst. 1618, and that of his treatise *de Judiciis Astrologicis* by Camerar. 4to. 1535, and of the Harmonica, 4to. Wallis, Oxon, 1683.

Ptolemăis, a town of Thebais in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies, who beautified it. There was also another city of the same name in the territories of Cyrene. It was situate on the sea coast, and according to some, it was the same as Barce. [*Vid. Barce.*]——A city of Palestine, called also *Acon. Mela.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 2, c. 73.—*Strab.* 14, &c.

Ptolўcus, a statuary of Corcyra, pupil to Critias the Athenian. *Paus.* 6, c. 3.

Ptous, a son of Athamas and Themisto, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, upon which he built a temple to Apollo, surnamed *Ptous*. The god had also a celebrated oracle on mount Ptous. *Plut. de orac. def.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Publicius, a Roman freed-man, so much like Pompey the Great, that they were

were often confounded together. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 14.

PUBLICIA LEX forbad any perſon to play with bad or fraudulent deſigns.

PUBLICŎLA, a name given to Publius Valerius on account of his great popularity. *Vid.* Valerius.

PUBLILIA LEX, was made by Publilius Philo the dictator, A. U. C. 445. It permitted one of the cenſors to be elected from the plebeians, ſince one of the conſuls was choſen from that body. *Liv.* 8, c. 12. ——Another, by which it was ordained, that all laws ſhould be previouſly approved by the ſenators, before they were propoſed by the people.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian mimic poet, who floriſhed about 44 years before Chriſt. He was originally a ſlave ſold to a Roman patrician, called Domitius, who brought him up with great attention, and gave him his freedom when of age. He gained the eſteem of the moſt powerful at Rome, and reckoned J. Cæſar among his patrons. He ſoon eclipſed the poet Laberius, whoſe burleſque compoſitions were in general eſteem. There remains of Publius, a collection of moral ſentences, written in iambics, and placed in alphabetical order, the neweſt edition of which is that of Patav. *Comin.* 1740.

PUBLIUS, a prænomen, common among the Romans.——Caius, a man who conſpired with Brutus againſt J. Cæſar.——A prætor who conquered Palæpolis. He was only a plebeian, and though neither conſul nor dictator, he obtained a triumph in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſenators. He was the firſt who was honored with a triumph during a prætorſhip.——A Roman conſul who defeated the Latins, and was made dictator.——A Roman flatterer in the court of Tiberius.——A tribune who accuſed Manlius, &c.

PULCHĔRIA, a daughter of the emperor Theodoſius the Great, famous for her piety, moderation, and virtues. —— A daughter of Arcadius, who held the government of the Roman empire for many years. She was mother of Valentinian. Her piety, and her private as well as public virtues have been univerſally admired. She died A. D. 452, and was interred at Ravenna, where her tomb is ſtill to be ſeen. ——A ſiſter of Theodoſius, who reigned abſolute for ſome time in the Roman empire.

PULCHRUM, a promontory near Carthage, now *Raſafran*. *Liv.* 29, c. 27.

PULLUS, a ſirname of Numitorius.

PUNĬCUM BELLUM, the firſt Punic war was undertaken by the Romans againſt Carthage, B. C. 264. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war. For upwards of 240 years, the two nations had beheld with ſecret jealouſy each other's power, but they had totally eradicated every cauſe of contentions, by ſettling in three different treaties the boundaries of their reſpective territories, the number of their allies, and how far one nation might ſail in the Mediterranean without giving offence to the other. Sicily, an iſland of the higheſt conſequence to the Carthaginians as a commercial nation, was the ſeat of the firſt diſſentions. The Mamertini, a body of Italian mercenaries, were appointed by the king of Syracuſe to guard the town of Meſſana, but this tumultuous tribe, inſtead of protecting the citizens, baſely maſſacred them, and ſeized their poſſeſſions. This act of cruelty raiſed the indignation of all the Sicilians, and Hiero, king of Syracuſe, who had employed them, prepared to puniſh their perfidy; and the Mamertini, beſieged in Meſſana, and without friends or reſources, reſolved to throw themſelves for protection into the hands of the firſt power that could relieve them. They were however divided in their ſentiments, and, while ſome implored the aſſiſtance of Carthage, others called upon the Romans for protection. Without heſitation or delay, the Carthaginians entered Meſſana, and the Romans alſo hastened to give to the Mamertini, that aid which had been claimed from them with as much eagerneſs as from the Carthaginians. At the approach of the Roman troops, the Mamertini, who had implored their aſſiſtance, took up arms and forced the Carthaginians to evacuate Meſſana. Freſh forces were poured in on every ſide, and though Carthage ſeemed ſuperior in arms and in reſources, yet the valor and intrepidity of the Romans, daily appeared more formidable, and Hiero, the Syracuſan king, who hitherto embraced the intereſt of the Carthaginians, became the moſt faithful ally of the republic. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but as their enemies were maſters at ſea, the advantages they gained were ſmall and inconſiderable. To make themſelves equal to their adverſaries, they aſpired to the dominion of the ſea, and in 60 days timber was cut down, and a fleet of 120 gallies completely manned and proviſioned. The ſucceſſes they met by ſea were trivial, and little advantage could be gained over an enemy that were ſailors by actual practice and long experience. Duilius at laſt obtained a victory, and he was the firſt Roman who ever received a triumph after a naval battle. The loſſes they had already ſuſtained, induced the Carthaginians to ſue for peace, and the Romans, whom an unſucceſsful deſcent

ſcent upon Africa, under Regulus, [*Vid. Regulus.*] had rendered diffident, liſtened to the propoſal, and the firſt Punic war was concluded B. C. 241, on the following terms.—The Carthaginians pledged themſelves to pay to the Romans within 20 years, the ſum of 3000 Euboic talents, they promiſed to releaſe all the Roman captives without ranſom, to evacuate Sicily, and the other iſlands in the Mediterranean, and not to moleſt Hiero, king of Syracuſe, or his allies. After this treaty the Carthaginians who had loſt the dominion of Sardinia and Sicily, made new conqueſts in Spain, and ſoon began to repair their loſſes by induſtry and labor. They planted colonies, and ſecretly prepared to revenge themſelves upon their powerful rivals. The Romans were not inſenſible of their ſucceſſes in Spain, and to ſtop their progreſs towards Italy they made a ſtipulation with the Carthaginians, by which they were not permitted to croſs the Iberus, or to moleſt the cities of their allies, the Saguntines. This was for ſome time obſerved, but when Annibal ſucceeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he ſpurned the boundaries which the jealouſy of Rome had ſet to his arms, and he immediately formed the ſiege of Saguntum. The Romans were appriſed of the hoſtilities which had been begun againſt their allies, but Saguntum was in the hands of the active enemy before they had taken any ſteps to oppoſe him. Complaints were carried to Carthage, and war was determined upon by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian ſenate. Without delay or diffidence, B. C. 218, Annibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horſe, towards Italy, reſolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He croſſed the Rhône, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman conſuls who were ſtationed to ſtop his progreſs, were ſeverally defeated. The battle of Trebia, and that of the lake of Thraſymenus, threw Rome into the greateſt apprehenſions, but the prudence and the dilatory meaſures of the dictator Fabius ſoon taught them to hope for better times. Yet the conduct of Fabius was univerſally cenſured as cowardice, and the two conſuls who ſucceeded him in the command, by purſuing a different plan of operations, ſoon brought on a deciſive action at Cannæ, in which 45,000 Romans were left in the field of battle. This bloody victory cauſed ſo much conſternation at Rome, that ſome authors have declared, that if Annibal had immediately marched from the plains of Cannæ to the city, he would have met with *no* reſiſtance, but would have terminated a long and dangerous war with glory to himſelf, and the moſt ineſtimable advantages to his country. This celebrated victory at Cannæ left the conqueror maſter of two camps, and of an immenſe booty; and the cities which had hitherto obſerved a neutrality, no ſooner ſaw the defeat of the Romans, than they eagerly embraced the intereſt of Carthage. The news of this victory was carried to Carthage by Mago, and the Carthaginians refuſed to believe it till three buſhels of golden rings were ſpread before them, which had been taken from the Roman knights in the field of battle. After this Annibal called his brother Aſdrubal from Spain with a large reinforcement; but the march of Aſdrubal was intercepted by the Romans, his army was defeated, and himſelf ſlain. Affairs now had taken a different turn, and Marcellus, who had the command of the Roman legions in Italy, ſoon taught his countrymen that Annibal was not invincible in the field. In different parts of the world the Romans were making very rapid conqueſts, and if the ſudden arrival of a Carthaginian army in Italy, at firſt raiſed fears and apprehenſions, they were ſoon enabled to diſpute with their enemies for the ſovereignty of Spain, and the dominion of the ſea. Annibal no longer appeared formidable in Italy; if he conquered towns in Campania or Magna Græcia, he remained maſter of them only while his army hovered in the neighbourhood, and if he marched towards Rome the alarm he occaſioned was but momentary, the Romans were prepared to oppoſe him, and his retreat was therefore the more diſhonorable. The conqueſts of young Scipio in Spain had now raiſed the expectations of the Romans, and he had no ſooner returned to Rome than he propoſed to remove Annibal from the capital of Italy by carrying the war to the gates of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprize, but though Fabius oppoſed it, it was univerſally approved by the Roman ſenate, and young Scipio was empowered to ſail to Africa. The conqueſts of the young Roman were as rapid in Africa as in Spain, and the Carthaginians, apprehenſive for the fate of their capital, recalled Annibal from Italy, and preferred their ſafety at home, to the maintaining of a long and expenſive war in another quarter of the globe. Annibal received their orders with indignation, and with tears in his eyes he left Italy, where for 16 years he had known no ſuperior in the field of battle. At his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general ſoon collected a large army, and met his exulting adverſary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody, and though one nation fought for glory, and the other for the dearer

dearer ſake of liberty, the Romans obtained the victory, and Annibal, who had ſworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage after he had adviſed his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror. This battle of Zama was deciſive, the Carthaginians ſued for peace, which the haughty conquerors granted with difficulty. The conditions were theſe: Carthage was permitted to hold all the poſſeſſions which ſhe had in Africa before the war, and to be governed by her own laws and inſtitutions. She was ordered to make reſtitution of all the ſhips and other effects which had been taken in violation of a truce that had been agreed upon by both nations. She was to ſurrender the whole of her fleet, except 10 gallies; ſhe was to releaſe and deliver up all the captives, deſerters, or fugitives, taken or received during the war; to indemnify Maſiniſſa for all the loſſes which he had ſuſtained; to deliver up all their elephants, and for the future never more to tame or break any more of theſe animals. She was not to make war upon any nation whatever, without the conſent of the Romans, and ſhe was, to reimburſe the Romans, to pay the ſum of 10,000 talents, at the rate of 200 talents a year for fifty years, and ſhe was to giveup hoſtages from the nobleſt families for the performance of theſe ſeveral articles; and till the ratification of the treaty, to ſupply the Roman forces with money and proviſions. Theſe humiliating conditions were accepted 201 B. C. and immediately 4000 Roman captives were releaſed, five hundred gallies were delivered and burnt on the ſpot, but the immediate exaction of 200 talents was more ſeverely felt, and many of the Carthaginian ſenators burſt into tears. During the 50 years which followed the concluſion of the ſecond Punic war, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their loſſes by unwearied application and induſtry; but they found ſtill in the Romans a jealous rival, and a haughty conqueror, and in Maſiniſſa the ally of Rome, an intriguing and ambitious monarch. The king of Numidia made himſelf maſter of one of their provinces; but as they were unable to make war without the conſent of Rome, the Carthaginians ſought relief by embaſſies, and made continual complaints in the Roman ſenate of the tyranny and oppreſſion of Maſiniſſa. Commiſſioners were appointed to examine the cauſe of their complaints; but as Maſiniſſa was the ally of Rome, the intereſt of the Carthaginians was neglected, and whatever ſeemed to depreſs their republic, was agreeable to the Romans. Cato, who was in the number of the commiſſioners, examined the capital of Africa with a jealous eye; he ſaw it with concern, riſing as it were from its ruins; and when he returned to Rome he declared in full ſenate, that the peace of Italy would never be eſtabliſhed while Carthage was in being. The ſenators, however, were not guided by his opinion, and the *delenda eſt Carthago* of Cato did not prevent the Romans from acting with moderation. But while the ſenate were debating about the exiſtence of Carthage, and while they conſidered it as a dependent power, and not as an ally, the wrongs of Africa were without redreſs, and Maſiniſſa continued his depredations. Upon this the Carthaginians reſolved to do to their cauſe that juſtice which the Romans had denied them; they entered the field againſt the Numidians, but they were defeated in a bloody battle by Maſiniſſa, who was then 90 years old. In this bold meaſure they had broken the peace; and as their late defeat had rendered them deſperate, they haſtened with all poſſible ſpeed to the capital of Italy to juſtify their proceedings, and to implore the forgiveneſs of the Roman ſenate. The news of Maſiniſſa's victory had already reached Italy, and immediately ſome forces were ſent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to paſs into Africa. The ambaſſadors of Carthage received evaſive and unſatisfactory anſwers from the ſenate; and when they ſaw the Romans landed at Utica, they reſolved to purchaſe peace by the moſt ſubmiſſive terms which even the moſt abject ſlaves could offer. The Romans acted with the deepeſt policy, no declaration of war had been made, though hoſtilities appeared inevitable; and in anſwer to the ſubmiſſive offers of Carthage the conſuls replied, that to prevent every cauſe of quarrel, the Carthaginians muſt deliver into their hands 300 hoſtages, all children of ſenators, and of the moſt noble and reſpectable families. The demand was great and alarming, but it was no ſooner granted, than the Romans made another demand, and the Carthaginians were told that peace could not continue if they refuſed to deliver up all their ſhips, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military ſtores. The Carthaginians complied, and immediately 40,000 ſuits of armour, 20,000 large engines of war, with a plentiful ſtore of ammunitions and miſſile weapons were ſurrendered. After this duplicity had ſucceeded, the Romans laid open the final reſolutions of the ſenate, and the Carthaginians were then told that, to avoid hoſtilities, they muſt leave their antient habitations and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the diſtance of not leſs than ten miles from the ſea.

ſea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and inexorable, and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the ſpirit of liberty and independence was not yet extinguiſhed in the capital of Africa, and the Carthaginians determined to ſacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. Before the Roman army approached the city, preparations to ſupport a ſiege were made, and the ramparts of Carthage were covered with ſtones, to compenſate for the weapons and inſtruments of war which they had ignorantly betrayed to the duplicity of their enemies. Aſdrubal, whom the deſpair of his countrymen had baniſhed on account of the unſucceſsful expedition againſt Maſiniſſa, was immediately recalled; and in the moment of danger, Carthage ſeemed to have poſſeſſed more ſpirit and more vigor, than when Annibal was victorious at the gates of Rome. The town was blocked up by the Romans, and a regular ſiege begun. Two years were ſpent in uſeleſs operations, and Carthage ſeemed ſtill able to riſe from its ruins, to diſpute for the empire of the world; when Scipio, the deſcendant of the great Scipio, who finiſhed the ſecond Punic war, was ſent to conduct the ſiege. The vigor of his operations ſoon baffled the efforts and the bold reſiſtance of the beſieged; the communications which they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was twenty miles in circumference, was completely ſurrounded on all ſides by the enemy. Deſpair and famine now raged in the city, and Scipio gained acceſs to the city walls, where the battlements were low and unguarded. His entrance into the ſtreets was diſputed with uncommon fury, the houſes as he advanced were ſet on fire to ſtop his progreſs; but when a body of 50,000 perſons of either ſex, had claimed quarter, the reſt of the inhabitants were diſheartened, and ſuch as diſdained to be priſoners of war, periſhed in the flames, which gradually deſtroyed their habitations, 147 B. C. after a continuation of hoſtilities for three years. During 17 days Carthage was in flames; and the ſoldiers were permitted to redeem from the fire whatever poſſeſſions they could. But while others profited from the deſtruction of Carthage, the philoſophic general, ſtruck by the melancholy aſpect of the ſcene, repeated two lines from Homer, which contained a prophecy concerning the fall of Troy. He was aſked by the hiſtorian Polybius, to what he then applied his prediction? *To my country*, replied Scipio, *for her too I dread the viciſſitude of human affairs, and in her turn ſhe may exhibit another flaming Carthage.* This remarkable event happened about the year of Rome 606. The news of this victory cauſed the greateſt rejoicings at Rome; and immediately commiſſioners were appointed by the Roman ſenate, not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but even to demoliſh and burn the very materials with which they were made; and in a few days, that city which had been once the ſeat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common ſtore of the wealth of nations, and one of the moſt powerful ſtates of the world, left behind no traces of its ſplendor, of its power, or even of its exiſtence. *Polyb.—Oroſius.—Appian. de Punic, &c.—Flor.—Plut. in Cat. &c.—Strab.—Liv. epit.—Diod.*

Pupia lex *de ſenatu*, required that the ſenate ſhould not be aſſembled from the 18th of the calends of February to the calends of the ſame month, and that before the embaſſies were either accepted or rejected, the ſenate ſhould be held on no account.

Pupius, a centurion of Pompey's army, ſeiſed by Cæſar's ſoldiers, &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, c. 13.

Pupienus, Marcus Claudius Maximus, a man of an obſcure family, who raiſed himſelf by his merit to the higheſt offices in the Roman armies, and gradually became a pretor, conſul, prefect of Rome, and a governor of the provinces. His father was a blackſmith. After the death of the Gordians, Pupienus was elected with Balbinus to the imperial throne, and to rid the world of the uſurpation and tyranny of the Maximini, he immediately marched againſt theſe tyrants; but he was ſoon informed that they had been ſacrificed to the fury and reſentment of their own ſoldiers; and therefore he retired to Rome, to enjoy the tranquillity which his merit claimed. He ſoon after prepared to make war againſt the Perſians, who inſulted the majeſty of Rome, but in this he was prevented, and was maſſacred A. D. 236, by the pretorian guards. Balbinus ſhared his fate. Pupienus is ſometimes called Maximus. In his private character he appeared always grave and ſerious, he was the conſtant friend of juſtice, moderation, and clemency, and no greater encomium can be paſſed upon his virtues, than to ſay that he was inveſted with the purple without ſoliciting for it, and that the Roman ſenate ſaid that they had ſelected him from thouſands, becauſe they knew no perſon more worthy or better qualified to ſupport the dignity of an emperor.

Puppius, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæſar.

Cæsar. His tragedies were so pathetic, that when they were represented on the Roman stage, the audience melted into tears, from which circumstance Horace calls them *lacrymosa*, 1 ep. 1, v. 67.

PURPURĂRIÆ, two islands of the Atlantic on the African coast, now *Lancarota* and *Fortuventura*. *Plin.* 6, c. 31. l. 35, c. 6.

PUTĔŎLI, a maritime town of Campania, between Baiæ and Naples, founded by a colony from Cumæ. It was originally called Dicæarchia, and afterwards *Puteoli*, from the great number of *wells* that were in the neighbourhood. It was much frequented by the Romans, on account of its mineral waters and hot baths, and near it Cicero had a villa called *Puteolanum*. It is now called *Puzzoli*, and contains, instead of its antient magnificence, not more than 10,000 inhabitants. *Sil.* 13, v. 385. *Strab.* 5.—*Varro. L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Cic. Phil.* 8, c. 3, *fam.* 5, *ep.* 15.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 7.

PUTICULÆ, a place of the Esquiline gate, where the meanest of the Roman populace were buried. Part of it was converted into a garden by Mecænas, who received it as a present from Augustus. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 8.—*Varro. L. L.* 4, c. 5.

PYANEPSIA, an Athenian festival, celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions; who, after their return from Crete, were entertained with all manner of fruits, and particularly pulse. From this circumstance the Pyanepsia was ever after commemorated by the *boiling of pulse*, ἀπο του ἑψειν πυανια. Some however suppose, that it was observed in commemoration of the Heraclidæ, who were entertained with pulse by the Athenians.

PYDNA, a town of Macedonia, originally called *Citron*, situate between the mouth of the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius. It was in this city that Cassander massacred Olympias the mother of Alexander the Great, his wife Roxane, and his son Alexander Pydna is famous for a battle which was fought there, on the 22d of June, B. C. 168, between the Romans under Paulus and king Philip, in which the latter was conquered, and Macedonia soon after reduced into the form of a Roman province. *Justin.* 14, c. 6.—*Flor.*—*Plut. in Paul.*—*Liv.* 44, c. 10.

PYGELA, a seaport town of Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 11.

PYGMÆI, a nation of dwarfs, in the extremest parts of India, or according to others, in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, that they were no more than one foot high, and that they built their houses with egg-shells. Aristotle says that they lived in holes under the earth, and that they came out in the harvest time with hatchets to cut down the corn as if to fell a forest. They went on goats and lambs of proportionable stature to themselves, to make war against certain birds, whom some call cranes, which came there yearly from Scythia to plunder them. They were originally governed by Gerana a princess, who was changed into a crane, for boasting herself fairer than Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 90.—*Homer. Il.* 3.—*Strab.* 7.—*Arist. Anim* 8, c. 12.—*Juv.* 13, v. 186.—*Plin.* 4, &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.—*Suet. in Aug.* 83.——*Philostr. icon.* 2, c. 22, mentions that Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was suddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon his body, by an army of these Liliputians, who discharged their arrows with great fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped the greatest number of them in the skin of the Nemæan lion, and carried them to Eurystheus.

PYGMĂLION, a king of Tyre, son of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. At the death of his father, he ascended the vacant throne, and soon became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He sacrificed every thing to the gratification of his predominant passions, and he did not even spare the life of Sichæus, Dido's husband, because he was the most powerful and opulent of all the Phœnicians. This murder he committed in a temple, of which Sichæus was the priest; but instead of obtaining the riches which he desired, Pygmalion was shunned by his subjects, and Dido, to avoid further acts of cruelty, fled away with her husband's treasure, and a large colony to the coast of Africa, where she founded a city. Pygmalion died in the 56th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Justin.* 18, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, *Ital.* 1.—— A celebrated statuary of the island of Cyprus. The debauchery of the females of Amathus, to which he was a witness, created in him such an aversion for the fair sex, that he resolved never to marry. The affection which he had denied to the other sex, he liberally bestowed upon the works of his own hands. He became enamoured of a beautiful statue of marble which he had made, and at his earnest request and prayers, according to the mythologists, the goddess of beauty changed this favorite statue into a woman, whom the artist married, and by whom he had a son called Paphus, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, *fab.* 9.

PYLĂDES, a son of Strophius, king of Phocis,

Phocis, by one of the ſiſters of Agamemnon. He was educated, together with his couſin Oreſtes, with whom he formed the moſt inviolable friendſhip, and whom he aſſiſted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon, by aſſaſſinating Clytemneſtra and Ægyſthus. He alſo accompanied him to Taurica Cherſoneſus, and for his ſervices Oreſtes rewarded him, by giving him his ſiſter Electra in marriage. Pylades had by her two ſons, Medon and Strophius. The friendſhip of Oreſtes and Pylades became proverbial. [*Vid. Oreſtes.*] *Eurip. in Iphig.* —*Æſchyl. in Ag.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 1.——A celebrated Greek muſician, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*——A mimic in the reign of Auguſtus, baniſhed, and afterwards recalled.

Pylæ, a town of Aſia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. *Cic.* 5, *ad. att.* The word *Pylæ* which ſignifies *gates*, was often applied by the Greeks to any ſtreights or paſſages which opened a communication between one country and another, ſuch as the ſtreights of Thermopylæ, of Perſia, Hyrcania, &c.

Pylæmĕnes, a Paphlagonian, who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus. His ſon, called Harpalion, was killed by Meriones. *Dictyſ. Cret.* 2, c. 34. —*Homer. Il.* 2, &c.——A king of Mæonia, who ſent his ſons, Meſtes and Antiphus, to the Trojan war.——Another ſon of Nicomedes, baniſhed from Paphlagonia by Mithridates, and reſtored by Pompey. *Eutrop.* 5 & 6.

Pylagŏræ, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, becauſe they always aſſembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi.

Pylāon, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules with his brothers. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Pylarge, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Pylartes, a Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Pylas, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled away, leaving his kingdom to Pandion, his ſon-in-law, who had been driven from Athens. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.

Pylēne, a town of Ætolia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Pyleus, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.——A ſon of Clymenus, king of Orchomenos.

Pylleon, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 42, c. 42.

Pylo, a daughter of Theſpius, mother of Hippotas. *Apollod.*

Pylos, now *Navarin*, a town of Meſſenia, ſituate on the weſtern coaſt of the Peloponneſus, oppoſite the iſland Sphacteria in the Ionian ſea. It was alſo called *Coryphaſion*, from the promontory on which it was erected. It was built by Pylus, at the head of a colony from Megara. The founder was diſpoſſeſſed of it by Neleus, and fled into Elis, where he dwelt in a ſmall town, which he alſo called Pylos.——A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and the Selleis.——Another town of Elis, called *Triphyliacha*, from Triphylia, a province of Elis, where it was ſituate. Theſe three cities, which bore the name of Pylos, diſputed their reſpective right to the honor of having given birth to the celebrated Neſtor, ſon of Neleus. The Pylos, which is ſituate near the Alpheus, ſeems to win the palm, as it had in its neighbourhood a ſmall village called Geranus, and a river called Geron, of which Homer makes mention. Pindar, however, calls Neſtor king of Meſſenia, and therefore gives the preference to the firſt mentioned of theſe three cities. *Apollod.* 1, c. 19. l. 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 2, *Od.* 3.

Pylus, a town. [*Vid. Pylos.*]——A ſon of Mars by Demonice, the daughter of Agenor. He was preſent at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1.

Pyra, a part of mount Œta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt. *Liv.* 36, c. 30.

Pyracmon, one of Vulcan's workmen in the forges of Mount Ætna. The name is derived from two Greek words, which ſignify *fire* and *an anvil*. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

Pyracmos, a man killed by Cæneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 460.

Pyræchmes, a king of Eubœa.——A king of Pæonia during the Trojan war.

Pyrămus, a youth of Babylon, who became enamoured of Thiſbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighbourhood. The flame was mutual, and the two lovers, whom their parents forbad to marry, regularly received each other's addreſſes, through the chink of a wall, which ſeparated their houſes. After the moſt ſolemn vows of ſincerity, they both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet one another at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thiſbe came firſt to the appointed place, but the ſudden arrival of a lioneſs frightened her away; and as ſhe fled into a neighbouring cave ſhe dropped her veil, which the lioneſs found and beſmeared with blood. Pyramus ſoon arrived, he found Thiſbe's veil all bloody, and concluding that ſhe had been torn to

pieces

pieces by the wild beaſts of the place, he ſtabbed himſelf with his ſword. Thiſbe, when her fears were vaniſhed, returned from the cave; and at the ſight of the dying Pyramus, ſhe fell upon the ſword which ſtill reeked with his blood. This tragical ſcene happened under a mulberry tree, which, as the poets mention, was ſtained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit of the color of blood. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 55, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 243.——A river of Cilicia, riſing in mount Taurus, and falling into the Pamphylian ſea. *Cic. 3, fam.* 11.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Pyrenæa Venus, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis.

Pyrēnæi, a mountain, or a long ridge of high mountains, which ſeparate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean ſea. They receive their name from Pyrene the daughter of Bebrycius, [*Vid. Pyrene*] or from the fire (πῦρ) which once raged there for ſeveral days. This fire was originally kindled by ſhepherds, and ſo intenſe was the heat which it occaſioned, that all the ſilver mines of the mountains were melted, and ran down in large rivulets. This account is deemed fabulous by Strabo and others. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 3, v. 415.—*Liv.* 21, c. 60.—*Plin.* 4, c. 20.

Pyrenæus, a king of Thrace, who during a ſhower of rain, gave ſhelter in his houſe to the nine muſes, and attempted to offer them violence. The goddeſſes upon this, took to their wings and flew away. Pyrenæus, who attempted to follow them, as if he had wings, threw himſelf down from the top of a tower and was killed. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 274.

Pyrēne, a daughter of Bebrycius, king of the ſouthern parts of Spain. Hercules offered violence to her before he went to attack Geryon, and ſhe brought into the world a ſerpent, which ſo terrified her, that ſhe fled into the woods, where ſhe was torn to pieces by wild beaſts.——A nymph, mother of Cycnus by Mars. *Apollod.*——A fountain near Corinth.——A ſmall village in Celtic Gaul, near which, according to ſome, the river Iſter took its riſe.

Pyrgi, an antient town of Etruria, on the ſea coaſt. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.—*Liv.* 36, c. 3.

Pyrgion, an hiſtorian who wrote on the laws of Crete. *Athen.*

Pyrgo, the nurſe of Priam's children who followed Æneas in his flight from Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 645.

Pyrgotĕles, a celebrated engraver on gems, in the age of Alexander the Great. He had the excluſive privilege of engraving the conqueror, as Lyſippus was the only ſculptor who was permitted to make ſtatues of him. *Plin.* 37.

Pyrgus, a fortified place of Elis in the Peloponneſus.

Pyrippe, a daughter of Theſpius.

Pyro, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*

Pyrois, one of the horſes of the ſun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153.

Pyronia, a ſurname of Diana.

Pyrrha, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, the ſon of Prometheus, who reigned in Theſſaly. In her age all mankind were deſtroyed by a deluge, and ſhe alone, with her huſband, eſcaped from the general deſtruction, by ſaving themſelves in a boat which Deucalion had made by his father's advice. When the waters had retired from the ſurface of the earth, Pyrrha, with her huſband, went to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed, to repair the loſs of mankind, to throw ſtones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the ſtones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and thoſe of Deucalion into men. [*Vid. Deucalion.*] Pyrrha became mother of Amphictyon, Hellen, and Protogenea, by Deucalion. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 350, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 153.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 3, v. 1085.——A daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.——The name which Achilles bore when he diſguiſed himſelf in women's cloaths, at the court of Lycomedes. *Hygin. fab.* 96.——A town of Eubœa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A promontory of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malia.——A town of Leſbos.——A beautiful courtezan at Rome, of whom Horace was long an admirer. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 5.

Pyrrheus, a place in the city of Ambracia. *Liv.* 38, c. 5.

Pyrrhi castra, a place of Lucania. *Liv.* 35, c. 27.

Pyrrhias, a boatman of Ithaca, remarkable for his humanity. He delivered from ſlavery on old man who had been taken by pirates, and robbed of ſome pots full of pitch. The old man was ſo grateful for this kindneſs, that he gave the pots to his deliverer, after he had told him that they contained gold under the pitch. Pyrrhias upon this, offered the ſacrifice of a bull to the old man, and retained him in his houſe, with every act of kindneſs and attention, till the time of his death. *Plut. in quæſt. G.*——A general of the Ætolians, defeated by Philip, king of Macedonia.

Pyrrhicha, a kind of dance ſaid to be invented and introduced into Greece by Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles. The dancers were generally armed.

Pyrrhicus, a free town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Pyrrhidæ, a patronymic given to the ſucceſſors of Neoptolemus in Epirus.

Pyrrho, a philoſopher of Elis, diſciple to Anaxarchus, and originally a painter. His father's name was Pliſtarchus or Piſtocrates. He was in continual ſuſpenſe of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any concluſions, and when he had carefully examined a ſubject, and inveſtigated all its parts, he concluded by ſtill doubting of its evidence. This manner of doubting in the philoſopher has been called *Pyrrhonyſm*, and his diſciples have received the appellation of ſceptics, inquiſitors, examiners, &c. He pretended to have acquired an uncommon dominion over opinion and paſſions. The former of theſe virtues he called *ataraxia*, and the latter *matriopathia*, and ſo far did he carry his want of common feeling and ſympathy, that he paſſed with unconcern, near a ditch in which his maſter Anaxarchus had fallen, and where he nearly periſhed. He was once in a ſtorm, and when all hopes were vaniſhed, and deſtruction certain, the philoſopher remained unconcerned; and while the reſt of the crew were loſt in lamentations, he plainly told them to look at a pig which was then feeding himſelf on board the veſſel, exclaiming, *This is a true model for the wiſe man.* As he ſhowed ſo much indifference in every thing, and declared that life and death were the ſame thing, ſome of his diſciples aſked him, why he did not hurry himſelf out of the world; *becauſe*, ſays he, *there is no difference between life and death.* When he walked in the ſtreets he never looked behind, or moved from the road for a chariot, even in its moſt rapid courſe; and indeed, as ſome authors remark, this indifference for his ſafety, often expoſed him to the greateſt and moſt imminent dangers, from which he was ſaved by the interference of his friends who followed him. He floriſhed B. C. 304, and died at the advanced age of 90. He left no writings behind him. His countrymen were ſo partial to him, that they raiſed ſtatues to his memory, and exempted all the philoſophers of Elis from taxes. *Diog.* 9.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Paus.* 6, c. 24.

Pyrrhus, a ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes, who received this name from the *yellowneſs* of his hair. He was alſo called Neoptolemus, or *new warrior*, becauſe he came to the Trojan war in the laſt years of the celebrated ſiege of the capital of Troas. *Vid.* Neoptolemus.

——A king of Epirus, deſcended from Achilles, by the ſide of his mother, and from Hercules by that of his father, and ſon of Æacides and Phthia. He was ſaved when an infant, by the fidelity of his ſervants, from the purſuits of the enemies of his father, who had been baniſhed from his kingdom, and he was carried to the court of Glautias king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderneſs. Caſſander, king of Macedonia, wiſhed to diſpatch him, as he had ſo much to dread from him; but Glautias, not only refuſed to deliver him up into the hands of his enemy, but he even went with an army, and placed him on he throne of Epirus, though only 12 years of age. About five years after, the abſence of Pyrrhus, to attend the nuptials of one of the daughters of Glautias, raiſed new commotions. The monarch was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus, who had uſurped it after the death of Æacides; and being ſtill without reſources, he applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for aſſiſtance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipſus, and fought there with all the prudence and intrepidity of an experienced general. He afterwards paſſed into Egypt, where by his marriage with Antigone the daughter of Berenice, he ſoon obtained a ſufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne. He was ſucceſsful in the undertaking, but to remove all cauſes of quarrel, he took the uſurper to ſhare with him the royalty, and ſome time after he put him to death under pretence that he had attempted to poiſon him. In the ſubſequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which diſturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy, he marched againſt Demetrius, and gave the Macedonian ſoldiers freſh proofs of his valor and activity. By diſſimulation he ingratiated himſelf in the minds of his enemy's ſubjects, and when Demetrius labored under a momentary illneſs, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the crown of Macedonia, which, if not then ſucceſsful, ſoon after rendered him maſter of the kingdom. This he ſhared with Lyſimachus for ſeven months, till the jealouſy of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus was meditating new conqueſts, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to aſſiſt them againſt the encroaching power of Rome. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his paſſage acroſs the Adriatic proved nearly fatal, and he reached the ſhores of Italy, after the loſs of the greateſt part of his troops in a ſtorm. At his entrance into Tarentum B. C. 280, he began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and, by introducing the ſtricteſt diſcipline among their troops, to accuſtom them to bear fatigue and to deſpiſe dangers. In the firſt battle which he fought with the Romans,

Romans, he obtained the victory, but for this he was more particularly indebted to his elephants, whose bulk, and uncommon appearance, astonished the Romans, and terrified their cavalry. The number of the slain was equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that such another victory would totally ruin him. He also sent Cineas, his chief minister, to Rome, and though victorious, he sued for peace. These offers of peace were refused, and when Pyrrhus questioned Cineas about the manners and the character of the Romans, the sagacious minister replied, that their senate was a venerable assembly of kings, and that to fight against them was to attack another Hydra. A second battle was soon after fought near Asculum, but the slaughter was so great, and the valor so conspicuous on both sides, that the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory as their own. Pyrrhus still continued the war in favor of the Tarentines, when he was invited into Sicily by the inhabitants, who labored under the yoke of Carthage, and the cruelty of their own petty tyrants. His fondness of novelty soon determined him to quit Italy, he left a garrison at Tarentum, and crossed over to Sicily, where he obtained two victories over the Carthaginians, and took many of their towns. He was for a while successful, and formed the project of invading Africa, but soon his popularity vanished, his troops became insolent, and he behaved with haughtiness, and shewed himself oppressive, so that his return to Italy was deemed a fortunate event for all Sicily. He had no sooner arrived at Tarentum, than he renewed hostilities with the Romans with great acrimony, but when his army of 80,000 men had been defeated by 20,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he left Italy with precipitation, B. C. 274, ashamed of the enterprize, and mortified by the victories which had been obtained, over one of the descendants of Achilles. In Epirus he began to repair his military character, by attacking Antigonus, who was then on the Macedonian throne. He gained some advantages over his enemy, and was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia. He afterwards marched against Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, but when all his vigorous operations were insufficient to take the capital of Laconia, he retired to Argos, where the treachery of Aristeus invited him. The Argives desired him to retire, and not to interfere in the affairs of their republic, which were confounded by the ambition of two of their nobles. He complied with their wishes, but in the night he marched his forces into the town, and might have made himself master of the place, had not he retarded his progress by entering it with his elephants. The combat that ensued was obstinate and bloody, and the monarch, to fight with more boldness, and to encounter dangers with more facility, exchanged his dress. He was attacked by one of the enemy, but as he was going to run him through in his own defence, the mother of the Argive, who saw her son's danger from the top of a house, threw down a tile, and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Antigonus, who gave his remains a magnificent funeral, and presented his ashes to his son Helenus, 272 years before the Christian era. Pyrrhus has been deservedly commended for his talents as a general; and not only his friends, but also his enemies, have been warm in extolling him; and Annibal declared, that for experience and sagacity the king of Epirus was the first of commanders. He had chosen Alexander the Great for a model, and in every thing he wished not only to imitate, but to surpass him. In the art of war none were superior to him, he made it not only his study as a general, but even he wrote many books on encampments, and the different ways of training up an army, and whatever he did, was by principle and rule. His uncommon understanding, and his penetration, are also admired; but the general is severely censured, who has no sooner conquered a country, than he looks for other victories, without regarding, or securing what he has already obtained, by measures and regulations honorable to himself, and advantageous to his subjects. The Romans passed great encomiums upon him, and Pyrrhus was no less struck with their magnanimity and valor; so much indeed, that he exclaimed, that if he had soldiers like the Romans, or if the Romans had him for a general, he would leave no corner of the earth unseen, and no nation unconquered. Pyrrhus married many wives, and all for political reasons; besides Antigone he had Lanassa the daughter of Agathocles, as also a daughter of Autoleon king of Pæonia. His children, as his biographer observes, derived a warlike spirit from their father, and when he was asked by one to which of them he should leave the kingdom of Epirus, he replied, to him who has the sharpest sword. *Ælian. Hist. an.* 10.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Justin.* 17, *&c.*—*Liv.* 13 & 14.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 6.——A king of Epirus son of Ptolemy, murdered by the people of Ambracia. His daughter, called Laudamia, or Deidamia, succeeded him. *Paus.* ——A son of Dædalus.

Pyste, the wife of Seleucus, taken prisoner by the Gauls, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher,

born at Samos. His father Mneſarchus was a perſon of diſtinction, and, therefore, the ſon received that education which was moſt calculated to enlighten his mind and invigorate his body. Like his contemporaries, he was early made acquainted with poetry and muſic; eloquence and aſtronomy became his private ſtudies, and, in gymnaſtic exerciſes, he often bore the palm for ſtrength and dexterity. He firſt made himſelf known in Greece, at the Olympic games, where he obtained, in the 18th year of his age, the prize for wreſtling; and, after he had been admired for the elegance and the dignity of his perſon, and the brilliancy of his underſtanding, he retired into the eaſt. In Egypt and Chaldæa he gained the confidence of the prieſts, and learned from them the artful policy, and the ſymbolic writings, by which they governed the princes as well as the people, and, after he had ſpent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the ſoul, Pythagoras viſited his native iſland. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos diſguſted the philoſopher, who was a great advocate for national independence, and, though he was the favorite of the tyrant, he retired from the iſland, and a ſecond time aſſiſted at the Olympic games. His fame was too well known to eſcape notice; he was ſaluted in the public aſſembly by the name of *Sophiſt*, or wiſe man; but he refuſed the appellation, and was ſatisfied with that of philoſopher, or, *the friend of wiſdom*. "At the Olympic games," ſaid he, in explanation of this new appellation he wiſhed to aſſume, "ſome are attracted with the deſire of obtaining crowns and honors, others come to expoſe their different commodities to ſale, while curioſity draws a third claſs, and the deſire of contemplating whatever deſerves notice in that celebrated aſſembly: thus, on the more extenſive theatre of the world, while many ſtruggle for the glory of a name, and many pant for the advantages of fortune, a few, and indeed but a few, who are neither deſirous of money, nor ambitious of fame, are ſufficiently gratified to be ſpectators of the wonder, the hurry, and the magnificence of the ſcene." From Olympia the philoſopher viſited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a ſect which has received the name of *the Italian*, and he ſoon ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental, as well as his perſonal, accompliſhments, had procured. His ſkill in muſic and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics, and of natural philoſophy, gained him friends and admirers, and, amidſt the voluptuouſneſs that prevailed among the inhabitants of Crotona, the Samian ſage found his inſtructions reſpected, and his approbation courted: the moſt debauched and effeminate were pleaſed with the eloquence and the graceful delivery of the philoſopher, who boldly upbraided them for their vices, and called them to more virtuous and manly purſuits. Theſe animated harangues were attended with rapid ſucceſs, and a reformation ſoon took place in the morals and the life of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modeſt, and they left off their gaudy ornaments; the youths were called away from the purſuits of pleaſure, and inſtantly they forgot their intemperance, and paid to their parents that ſubmiſſive attention and deference which the precepts of Pythagoras required. As to the old, they were directed no longer to ſpend their time in amaſſing money, but to improve their underſtanding, and to ſeek that peace and thoſe comforts of mind which frugality, benevolence, and philanthropy, alone can produce. The ſober and religious behaviour of the philoſopher ſtrongly recommended the neceſſity and importance of theſe precepts. Pythagoras was admired for his venerable aſpect, his voice was harmonious, his eloquence perſuaſive, and the reputation he had acquired by his diſtant travels, and by being crowned at the Olympic games, was great and important. He regularly frequented the temples of the gods, and paid his devotion to the divinity at an early hour; he lived upon the pureſt and moſt innocent food, he cloathed himſelf like the prieſts of the Egyptian gods, and by his continual purifications, and regular offerings, he ſeemed to be ſuperior to the reſt of mankind in ſanctity. Theſe artful meaſures united to render him an object not only of reverence, but of imitation. To ſet himſelf at a greater diſtance from his pupils, a number of years was required to try their various diſpoſitions; the moſt talkative were not permitted to ſpeak in the preſence of their maſter before they had been his auditors for five years, and thoſe who poſſeſſed a natural taciturnity were allowed to ſpeak after a probation of two years. When they were capable of receiving the ſecret inſtructions of the philoſopher, they were taught the uſe of cypher and hieroglyphic writings, and Pythagoras might boaſt that his pupils could correſpond together, though in the moſt diſtant regions, in unknown characters; and by the ſigns and words which they had received

they could diſcover, though ſtrangers and barbarians, thoſe that had been educated in the Pythagorean ſchool. So great was his authority among his pupils, that, to diſpute his word was deemed a crime, and the moſt ſtubborn were drawn to coincide with the opinions of their opponents when they helped their arguments by the words of *the maſter ſaid ſo*, an expreſſion which became proverbial in *jurare in verba magiſtri*. The great influence which the philoſopher poſſeſſed in his ſchool was transferred to the world; the pupils divided the applauſe and the approbation of the people with their venerated maſter, and, in a ſhort time, the rulers and the legiſlators of all the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boaſted in being the diſciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philoſopher was the firſt who ſupported the doctrine of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſoul into different bodies, and thoſe notions he ſeemed to have imbibed among the prieſts of Egypt, or in the ſolitary retreats of the Brachmans. More ſtrenuouſly to ſupport this chimerical ſyſtem, he declared he recollected the different bodies his ſoul had animated before that of the ſon of Mneſarchus. He remembered to have been Æthalides, the ſon of Mercury, to have aſſiſted the Greeks during the Trojan war in the character of Euphorbus, [*Vid. Euphorbus.*] to have been Hermotimus, afterwards a fiſherman, and laſt of all Pythagoras. He forbad his diſciples to eat fleſh, as alſo beans, becauſe he ſuppoſed them to have been produced from the ſame putrified matter from which, at the creation of the world, man was formed. In his theological ſyſtem Pythagoras ſupported that the univerſe was created from a ſhapeleſs heap of paſſive matter, by the hands of a powerful being, who himſelf was the mover and ſoul of the world, and of whoſe ſubſtance the ſouls of mankind were a portion. He conſidered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived in the univerſe regularity, correſpondence, beauty, proportion, and harmony, as intentionally produced by the creator. In his doctrines of morality, he perceived in the human mind, propenſities common to us with the brute creation; but, beſides theſe, and the paſſions of avarice and ambition, he diſcovered the nobler ſeeds of virtue, and ſupported that the moſt ample and perfect gratification was to be found in the enjoyment of moral and intellectual pleaſures. The thoughts of the paſt he conſidered as always preſent to us, and he believed that no enjoyment could be had where the mind was diſturbed by conſciouſneſs of guilt, or fears about futurity. This opinion induced the philoſopher to recommend to his followers a particular mode of education. The tender years of the Pythagoreans were employed in continual labor, in ſtudy, in exerciſe, and repoſe; and the philoſopher maintained this well known and important maxim, that many things, eſpecially love, are beſt learnt late. In a more advanced age, the adult was deſired to behave with caution, ſpirit, and patriotiſm, and to remember, that the community and civil ſociety demanded his exertions, and that the good of the public, and not his own private enjoyments, were the ends of his creation. From leſſons like theſe, the Pythagoreans were ſtrictly enjoined to call to mind, and carefully to review, the actions, not only of the preſent, but of the preceding days. In their acts of devotion, they early repaired to the moſt ſolitary places of the mountains, and after they had examined their private and public conduct, and converſed with themſelves, they joined in the company of their friends, and early refreſhed their body with light and frugal aliments. Their converſation was of the moſt innocent nature; political or philoſophic ſubjects were diſcuſſed with propriety, but without warmth, and, after the conduct of the following day was regulated, the evening was ſpent with the ſame religious ceremony as the morning, in a ſtrict and partial ſelf-examination. From ſuch regularity nothing but the moſt ſalutary conſequences could ariſe, and it will not appear wonderful that the diſciples of Pythagoras were ſo much reſpected and admired as legiſlators, and imitated for their conſtancy, friendſhip, and humanity. The authors that lived in, and after, the age of Alexander, have rather tarniſhed than brightened the glory of the founder of the Pythagorean ſchool, and they have obſcured his fame by attributing to him actions which were diſſonant with his character as a man and a moraliſt. To give more weight to his exhortations, as ſome writers mention, Pythagoras retired into a ſubterraneous cave, where his mother ſent him intelligence of every thing which happened during his abſence. After a certain number of months he again re-appeared on the earth with a grim and ghaſtly countenance, and declared, in the aſſembly of the people, that he was returned from hell. From ſimilar exaggerations, it has been aſſerted that he appeared at the Olympic games with a golden thigh, and that he could write in letters of blood whatever he pleaſed on a looking glaſs, and that, by ſetting it oppoſite to the moon, when full, all the characters which were on the glaſs became legible on the moon's diſc. They alſo ſupport, that, by ſome magical words, he

tamed a bear, ſtopped the flight of an eagle, and appeared on the ſame day and at the ſame inſtant in the cities of Crotona and Metapontum, &c. The time and the place of the death of this great philoſopher are unknown; yet many ſuppoſe that he died at Metapontum about 497 years before Chriſt; and ſo great was the veneration of the people of Magna Græcia for him, that he received the ſame honors as were paid to the immortal gods, and his houſe became a ſacred temple. Succeeding ages likewiſe acknowledged his merits, and when the Romans, A. U. C. 411, were commanded by the oracle of Delphi, to erect a ſtatue to the braveſt and wiſeſt of the Greeks, the diſtinguiſhed honor was conferred on Alcibiades and Pythagoras. Pythagoras had a daughter, called Damo. There is now extant a poetical compoſition aſcribed to the philoſopher, and called the *golden verſes of Pythagoras*, which contain the greateſt part of his doctrines, and moral precepts; but many ſupport, that it is a ſuppoſititious compoſition, and that the true name of the writer was Lyſis. Pythagoras diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo by his diſcoveries in geometry, aſtronomy, and mathematics, and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonſtration of the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of Euclid's elements, about the ſquare of the hypothenuſe. It is ſaid, that he was ſo elated after making the diſcovery, that he made an offering of a hecatomb to the gods; but the ſacrifice was undoubtedly of ſmall oxen, made with wax, as the philoſopher was ever an enemy to ſhedding the blood of all animals. His ſyſtem of the univerſe, in which he placed the ſun in the center, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep enquiries and the philoſophy of the 16th century proved it, by the moſt accurate calculations, to be true and inconteſtable. Diogenes, Porphyry, Iamblicus, and others, have written an account of his life, but with more erudition, perhaps, than veracity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 5. *Tuſc.* 4, c. 1.—*Diog. &c.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 60, *&c.*—*Plato.*—*Plin.* 34, c. 6.—*Gell.* 9.—*Iamblic.*—*Porphyr.*—*Plut.*——A ſoothſayer at Babylon, who foretold the death of Alexander, and of Hephæſtion, by conſulting the entrails of victims.——A tyrant of Epheſus.——One of Nero's wicked favorites.

Pytheas, an archon at Athens.——A native of Maſſilia, famous for his knowledge of aſtronomy, mathematics, philoſophy, and geography. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his travels, and, with a mind that wiſhed to ſeek information in every corner of the earth, he advanced far into the northern ſeas, and diſcovered the iſland of Thule, and entered that then unknown ſea which is now called the *Baltic*. His diſcoveries in aſtronomy and geography were ingenious, and, indeed, modern navigators have found it expedient to juſtify and accede to his concluſions. He was the firſt who eſtabliſhed a diſtinction of climate by the length of days and nights. He wrote different treatiſes in Greek, which have been loſt, though ſome of them were extant in the beginning of the fifth century. Pytheas lived, according to ſome, in the age of Ariſtotle. *Strab.* 2, &c.—*Plin.* 37.——An Athenian rhetorician, in the age of Demoſthenes, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrigues and oppoſition to the meaſures of Demoſthenes, of whom he obſerved, that his orations ſmelt of the lamp. Pytheas joined Antipater after the death of Alexander the Great. His orations were devoid of eleganee, harſh, unconnected, and diffuſe, and from this circumſtance he has not been ranked among the orators of Athens. *Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 7.—*Plut. in Dem. & Polit. pr.*

Pythes, a native of Abdera, in Thrace, who obtained a crown at the Olympian games. *Pauſ.* 6.

Pytheus, a Lydian, famous for his riches, in the age of Xerxes. He kindly entertained the monarch and all his army, when he was marching on his expedition againſt Greece, and offered him to defray the expences of the whole war. Xerxes thanked him with much gratitude, and promiſed to give him whatever he ſhould require. Pytheus aſked him to diſmiſs his ſon from the expedition: upon which the monarch ordered the young man to be cut into two, and one half of the body to be placed on the right hand of the way, and the other on the left, that his army might march between them. *Plut. de mul. virt.*—*Herodot.*

Pythia, the prieſteſs of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the anſwers of the god to ſuch as came to conſult the oracle, and was ſuppoſed to be ſuddenly inſpired by the ſulphureous vapors which iſſued from the hole of a ſubterraneous cavity within the temple, over which ſhe ſat bare on a three legged ſtool, called a tripod. In the ſtool was a ſmall aperture, through which the vapor was exhaled by the prieſteſs, and, at this divine inſpiration, her eyes ſuddenly ſparkled, her hair ſtood on end, and a ſhivering run over all her body. In this convulſive ſtate ſhe ſpoke the oracles of the god, often with loud howlings and cries,

and her articulations were taken down by the prieſt, and ſet in order. Sometimes the ſpirit of inſpiration was more gentle, and not always violent; yet Plutarch mentions one of the prieſteſſes who was thrown into ſuch an exceſſive fury, that not only thoſe that conſulted the oracle, but alſo the prieſts that conducted her to the ſacred tripod, and attended her during the inſpiration, were terrified, and forſook the temple; and ſo violent was the fit, that ſhe continued for ſome days in the moſt agonizing ſituation, and at laſt died. The Pythia, before ſhe placed herſelf on the tripod, uſed to waſh her whole body, and particularly her hair, in the waters of the fountain Caſtalis, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus. She alſo ſhook a laurel tree that grew near the place, and ſometimes eat the leaves with which ſhe crowned herſelf. The prieſteſs was originally a virgin, but the inſtitution was changed when Echechrates, a Theſſalian, had offered violence to one of them, and none but women who were above the age of fifty were permitted to enter upon that ſacred office. They always appeared dreſſed in the garments of virgins to intimate their purity and modeſty, and they were ſolemnly bound to obſerve the ſtricteſt laws of temperance and chaſtity, that neither phantaſtical dreſſes nor laſcivious behaviour might bring the office, the religion, or the ſanctity of the place into contempt. There was originally but one Pythia, beſides ſubordinate prieſts, and afterwards two were choſen, and ſometimes more. The moſt celebrated of all theſe is Phemonoe, who is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt who gave oracles at Delphi. The oracles were always delivered in hexameter verſes, a cuſtom which was ſome time after diſcontinued. The Pythia was conſulted only one month in the year, about the ſpring. It was always required that thoſe who conſulted the oracle ſhould make large preſents to Apollo, and from thence aroſe the opulence, ſplendor, and the magnificence, of that celebrated temple of Delphi. Sacrifices were alſo offered to the divinity, and if the omens proved unfavorable the prieſteſs refuſed to give an anſwer. There were generally five prieſts who aſſiſted at the offering of the ſacrifices, and there was alſo another who attended the Pythia, and aſſiſted her in receiving the oracle, [*Vid.* Delphi, Oraculum.] *Pauſ.* 10, c. 5.—*Diod.* 16.—*Strab.* 6 & 9.—*Juſtin.* 24, c. 5.—*Plut. de orat. def.*—*Eurip. in Ion.*—*Chryſoſt.*——Games celebrated in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were firſt inſtituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himſelf, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the ſerpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were firſt eſtabliſhed by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or laſtly by the council of the Amphictyons, B. C. 1263. They were originally celebrated once in nine years, but afterwards every fifth year, on the ſecond year of every olympiad, according to the number of the Parnaſſian nymphs who congratulated Apollo after his victory. The gods themſelves were originally among the number of the combatants, and according to ſome authors the firſt prizes were won by Pollux, in boxing; Caſtor, in horſe-races; Hercules, in the pancratium; Zetes, in fighting with the armour; Calais, in running; Telamon, in wreſtling; and Peleus, in throwing the quoit. Theſe illuſtrious conquerors were rewarded by Apollo himſelf, who was preſent, with crowns and laurel. Some however obſerve, that at firſt it was nothing but a muſical contention, in which he who ſung beſt the praiſes of Apollo obtained the prize, which was preſents of gold or ſilver, which were afterwards exchanged for a garland of the palm tree, or of beech leaves. It is ſaid, that Heſiod was refuſed admiſſion to theſe games, becauſe he was not able to play upon the harp, which was required of all ſuch as entered the liſts. The ſongs which were ſung were called πυθικοι νομοι, *the Pythian modes*, divided into five parts, which contained a repreſentation of the fight and victory of Apollo over Python; αναπροσις, *the preparation for the fight*; εμπειρια, *the firſt attempt*; καταχελευσμος, *taking breath and collecting courage*; ιαμβοι και δακτυλοι, *the inſulting ſarcaſms of the god over his vanquiſhed enemy*; συριγγες, *an imitation of the hiſſes of the ſerpent*; juſt as he expired under the blows of Apollo. A dance was alſo introduced; and in the 48th Olympiad, the Amphictyons, who preſided over the games, encreaſed the number of muſical inſtruments by the addition of a flute, but, as it was more peculiarly uſed in funeral ſongs and lamentations, it was ſoon rejected, as unfit for merriment, and the feſtivals which repreſented the triumph of Apollo over the conquered ſerpent. The Romans, according to ſome, introduced them into their city, and called them Apollinares ludi. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13 & 37.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 447.—*Plin.* 7.—*Liv.* 25.

PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, intimate with Damon. [*Vid. Phintias.*]——A road which led from Theſſaly to Tempe. *Ælian.*——A comic character, &c.

PYTHION, an Athenian, killed, with 420 ſoldiers, when he attempted to drive the garriſon of Demetrius from Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

PYTHIUM, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 42, c. 53. l. 44, c. 2.

PYTHIUS, a Syracuſan, who defrauded Canius, a Roman knight, to whom he had ſold his gardens, &c. *Cic. de off.* 3, c. 14. ——A ſirname of Apollo, which he received for his having conquered the ſerpent Python, or becauſe he was worſhipped at Delphi; called alſo Pytho.

PYTHO, the ancient name of the town of Delphi, which it received απο του πυθεσθαι, becauſe the ſerpent which Apollo killed *rotted there.* It was alſo called Parnaſſia Nape. *Vid.* Delphi.

PYTHOCHARIS, a muſician who aſſuaged the fury of ſome wolves by playing on a muſical inſtrument, &c. *Ælian.*

PYTHOCLES, an Athenian deſcended from Aratus. It is ſaid, that on his account, and for his inſtruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.——A man put to death with Phocion.——A man who wrote on Italy.

PYTHODORUS, an Athenian archon in the age of Themiſtocles.

PYTHOLAUS, the brother of Theba, the wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ. He aſſiſted his ſiſter in diſpatching her huſband. *Plut.*

PYTHON, a native of Byzantium, in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch who ſent him to Thebes, when that city, at the inſtigation of Demoſthenes, was going to take up arms againſt Philip. *Plut. in Dem.—Diod.* ——One of the friends of Alexander put to death by Ptolemy Lagus.——A man who killed Cotys king of Thrace at the inſtigation of the Athenians.——A celebrated ſerpent ſprung from the mud and ſtagnated waters which remained on the ſurface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some, however, ſuppoſe that it was produced from the earth by Juno, and ſent by the goddeſs to perſecute Latona, who was then pregnant by Jupiter. Latona eſcaped his fury by means of her lover, who changed her into a quail during the remaining months of her pregnancy, and afterwards reſtored her to her original ſhape in the iſland of Delos, where ſhe gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Apollo, as ſoon as he was born, attacked the monſter, and killed him with his arrows, and in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained, he inſtituted the celebrated Pythian games. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 7. l. 10, c. 6.—*Hygin.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 438, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 134.

PYTHONICE, an Athenian proſtitute greatly honored by Harpalus, whom Alexander ſometime before had intruſted with the treaſures of Babylon. He married her; and according to ſome, ſhe died the very moment that the nuptials were going to be celebrated. He raiſed her a ſplendid monument on the road which led from Athens to Eleuſis, which coſt him 30 talents. *Diod.* 17.—*Pauſ.* 1.—*Athen.* 13, &c.

PYTHONISSA, a name given to the prieſteſs of Apollo's temple at Delphi. She is more generally called Pythia. [*Vid. Pythia.*] The word *Pythoniſſa* was commonly applied to women who attempted to explain futurity.

PYTNA, a part of Mount Ida.

PYTTALUS, a celebrated athlete who obtained a prize at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 16.

QUADERNA, a town of Italy.

QUADI, an antient nation of Germany, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube, in modern Moravia. They rendered themſelves celebrated by their oppoſition to the Romans, by whom they were often defeated, though not totally ſubdued. *Tacit. in Germ.* 42 & 43. *An.* 2, c. 63.

QUADRATUS, a ſirname given to Mercury, becauſe ſome of his ſtatues were ſquare.——A governor of Syria in the age of Nero.

QUADRIFRONS or QUADRICEPS, a ſirname of Janus, becauſe he was repreſented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, raiſed by L. Catulus.

QUÆSTORES, two officers at Rome, firſt created A. U. C. 269. They received their name *a quærendo*, becauſe they collected the revenues of the ſtate, and had the total management of the public treaſury. The quæſtorſhip was the firſt office which could be had in the ſtate. It was requiſite that the candidates ſhould be 24 or 25 years of age, or according to ſome 27. In the year 332, U. C. two more were added to the others, to attend the conſuls, to take care of the pay of the armies abroad,

abroad, and to ſell the plunder and booty which had been acquired by conqueſt. Theſe were called *Peregrini*, whilſt the others, whoſe employment was in the city, received the name of *Urbani*. When the Romans were maſters of all Italy, four more were created, A. U. C. 439, to attend the pro-conſuls and proprætors in their provinces, and to collect all the taxes and cuſtoms which each particular diſtrict owed to the republic. They were called *Provinciales*. Sylla the dictator created 20 quæſtors, and J. Cæſar 40, to fill up the vacant ſeats in the ſenate; from whence it is evident that the quæſtors ranked as ſenators in the ſenate. The quæſtors were always appointed by the ſenate at Rome, and if any perſon was appointed to the quæſtorſhip without their permiſſion he was only called *Proquæſtor*. The quæſtores urbani were apparently of more conſequence than the reſt, the treaſury was entruſted to their care, they kept an account of all receipts and diſburſements, and the Roman eagles or enſigns were always in their poſſeſſion when the armies were not on an expedition. They required every general before he triumphed to tell them, upon his oath, that he had given a juſt account of the number of the ſlain on both ſides, and that he had been ſaluted *imperator* by the ſoldiers, a title which every commander generally received from his army after he had obtained a victory, and which was afterwards confirmed and approved by the ſenate. The city quæſtors had alſo the care of the ambaſſadors, they lodged and received them, and ſome time after, when Auguſtus was declared emperor, they kept the decrees of the ſenate, which had been before entruſted with the ediles and the tribunes. This gave riſe to two new offices of truſt and honor, one of which was *quæſtor palatii*, and the other *quæſtor principis* or *auguſti*, ſometimes called *candidatus principis*. The tent of the quæſtor in the camp was called *quæſtorium*. It ſtood near that of the general.

QUARI, a people of Gaul.

QUARIUS, a river of Bœotia.

QUERCENS, a Rutulian who fought againſt the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 684.

QUERQUETULANUS, a name given to mount Cœlius at Rome, from the oaks which grew there. *Tacit. An.* 4, c. 65.

QUIETIS FANUM, a temple without the walls of the city of Rome. Quies was the goddeſs of reſt. Her temple was ſituate near the Colline gate.

L. QUIĒTUS, an officer under the emperor Trajan, who behaved with great valor in the expeditions which were undertaken by the army which he commanded. He was put to death by Adrian.

QUINCTIA PRATA. *Vid.* QUINTIA.

QUINCTIĀNUS, a man who conſpired againſt Nero, for which he was put to death.

QUINCTILIA, a comedian who refuſed to betray a conſpiracy which had been formed againſt Caligula.

QUINCTIUS T. a Roman conſul who gained ſome victories over the Æqui and the Volſci, and obtained a triumph for ſubduing Prænеſte.——Cæſo, a man accuſed before the Roman people, and vindicated by his father Cincinnatus.——A Roman celebrated for his frugality. [*Vid. Cincinnatus.*]——A maſter of horſe.——A Roman conſul when Annibal invaded Italy. ——A brother of Flaminius, baniſhed from the ſenate by Cato, for killing a Gaul. ——An officer killed by the Carthaginians.——An officer under Dolabella.——Another who defeated the Latins.——A conſul who obtained a victory over the Volſci.——Hirpinus. *Vid.* Hirpinus.

QUINDA, a town of Cilicia.

QUINDECIMVĪRI, an order of prieſts whom Tarquin the proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increaſed to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name. *Vid.* Decemviri & Duumviri.

QUINQUATRIA, a feſtival in honor of Minerva at Rome, which continued during five days. The beginning of the celebration was the 18th of March. The firſt day's ſacrifices and oblations were preſented, but, however, without the effuſion of blood. On the ſecond, third, and fourth days, ſhows of gladiators were exhibited, and on the fifth day there was a ſolemn proceſſion through the ſtreets of the city. On the days of the celebration, ſcholars obtained holydays, and it was uſual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wiſdom, which the goddeſs patronized; and on their return to ſchool, they preſented their maſter with a gift which has received the name of *Minerval*. They were much the ſame at the Panathenæa of the Greeks. Plays were alſo acted and diſputations were held on ſubjects of literature. They received their name from the *five* days which were devoted for the celebration.

QUINQUENNĀLES LUDI, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year. There were alſo ſome games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the ſame as the Actian games. *Vid.* Actia.

QUINTIA PRATA, a place on the borders of the Tiber near Rome, which had been cultivated by the great Cincinnatus. *Liv.* 3. c. 26.

QUINTILIĀNUS Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician born in Spain. He opened a ſchool of rhetoric at Rome, and was the firſt who obtained a ſalary from the ſtate as being a public teacher. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained the merited applauſe of the moſt illuſtrious Romans, not only as a preceptor, but as a pleader at the bar, Quintilian, by the permiſſion of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and induſtry. In his retirement he aſſiduouſly dedicated his time to the ſtudy of literature, and wrote a treatiſe on the cauſes of the corruption of eloquence. Some time after, at the preſſing ſolicitations of his friends, he wrote his *inſtitutiones oratoriæ*, the moſt perfect and complete ſyſtem of oratory extant. It is divided into 12 books, in which the author explains from obſervation, as well as from experience, what can conſtitute a good and perfect orator, and in this he not only mentions the purſuits and the employments of the rhetorician, but he alſo ſpeaks of his education, and begins with the attention which ought to be ſhewn him even in his cradle. He was appointed preceptor to the two young princes whom Domitian deſtined for his ſucceſſors on the throne, but the pleaſures which the rhetorician received from the favors and the attention of the emperor, and from the ſucceſs which his writings met in the world, were embittered by the loſs of his wife, and of his two ſons. It is ſaid that Quintilian was poor in his retirement, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil, Pliny the younger. He died A. D. 95. His inſtitutions were diſcovered in the 1415th year of the Chriſtian era, in an old tower of a monaſtery at St. Gal, by Poggio Bracciolini, a native of Florence. The beſt editions of Quintilian are thoſe of Geſner, 4to. Gotting. 1738; of L. Bat. 8vo. *cum notis variorum* 1665; of Gibſon, 4to. Oxon. 1693; and that of Rollin republiſhed in 8vo. London, 1792.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, a Roman governor of Syria. [*Vid. Varus.*]——A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A man put to death by the emperor Severus.

QUINTILLA, a courtezan at Rome, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 75.

QUINTILLUS M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himſelf emperor, and 17 days after deſtroyed himſelf by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching againſt him, about the 270th year of the Chriſtian era.

QUINTUS, or QUINCTIUS, one of the names of Cincinnatus. *Perſ.* 1, v. 73.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin hiſtorian, who floriſhed, as ſome ſuppoſe, in the reign of Veſpaſian or Trajan. He has rendered himſelf known by his hiſtory of the reign of Alexander the great. This hiſtory was divided into 10 books, of which the two firſt, the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the ſixth are loſt. This work is admired for its elegance, the purity, and the floridneſs of the ſtyle. It is however blamed for great anachroniſms, and glaring miſtakes in geography, as well as hiſtory. Freinſhemius has written a ſupplement to Curtius, in which he ſeems to have made ſome very ſatisfactory amends for the loſs which the hiſtory has ſuffered, by a learned collection of facts and circumſtances from all the different authors who have employed their pen in writing an account of Alexander, and of his Aſiatic conqueſts. Some ſuppoſe that the hiſtorian is the ſame with that Curtius Rufus, who lived in the age of Claudius, under whom he was made conſul. This Rufus was born of an obſcure family, and he attended a Roman quæſtor in Africa, when he was met at Adrumetum by a woman above an human ſhape, as he was walking under the porticos in the middle of the day. This extraordinary character addreſſed the indigent Roman, and told him that the day ſhould come in which he ſhould govern Africa with conſular power. This ſtrange prophecy animated Rufus; he repaired to Rome, where he gained the favors of the emperor, obtained conſular honors, and at laſt retired as pro-conſul to Africa, where he died. The beſt editions of Curtius are thoſe of Elzevir, 8vo. Amſt. 1673; of Snakenburg 4to. L. Bat. 1724; and of Barbou, 12mo. Paris 1757. *Tacit. ann.* 11, c. 23, &c.

QUINTUS VERANIUS, a governor of Cappadocia.——Cicero, the brother of Cicero.——Catulus, a Roman conſul.——A friend of Cæſar.

QUIRINALIA, feſtivals in honor of Romulus, ſurnamed Quirinus, celebrated on the 13th of the calends of March.

QUIRINĀLIS, a hill at Rome, originally called *Agonius*, and afterwards *Collinus*. The name of Quirinalis it obtained from the inhabitants of Cures, who ſettled there under their king Tatius. It was alſo called *Cabalinus*, from two marble ſtatues of a horſe, one of which was the work of Phidias, and the other of Praxiteles. *Liv.* 1, c. 44.

c. 44.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 375. *Met.* 14, v. 845.——One of the gates of Rome near mount Quirinalis.

QUIRĪNUS, a ſirname of Mars among the Romans. This name was alſo given to Romulus when he had been made a god by his ſuperſtitious ſubjects. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 475.——Alſo a ſirname of the god Janus.——Sulpitius, a Roman conſul born at Lanuvium. Though deſcended of an obſcure family, he was raiſed to the greateſt honors by Auguſtus. He was appointed governor of Syria, and was afterwards made preceptor to Caius, the grandſon of the emperor. He married Æmilia Lepida, the grand-daughter of Sylla and Pompey, but ſome time after he ſhamefully repudiated her. He died A. D. 22. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, &c.

QUIRĪTES, a name given to the Roman citizens, becauſe they admitted into their city the Sabines, who inhabited the town of Cures, and who on that account were called *Quirites*. After this union, the two nations were indiſcriminately and promiſcuouſly called by that name. It is, however, to be obſerved that the word was confined at Rome, and not uſed in the armies, as we find ſome of the generals applying it only to ſuch of their ſoldiers as they diſmiſſed or diſgraced. Even ſome of the emperors appeaſed a ſedition, by calling their rebellious ſoldiers by the degrading appellation of Quirites. *Sueton. Cæſ.* 70.—*Lamprid.* 53.—*Lucan* 5, v. 558.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 1.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 479.

RABIRIUS, C. a Roman knight, who lent an immenſe ſum of money to Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. The monarch afterwards, not only refuſed to repay him, but even confined him, and endangered his life. Rabirius eſcaped from Egypt with difficulty, but at his return to Rome, he was accuſed by the ſenate of having lent money to an African prince, for unlawful purpoſes. He was ably defended by Cicero, and acquitted with difficulty. *Cic. pro Rab.*——A Latin poet in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote a poem on the victory which the emperor had gained over Antony at Actium. Seneca has compared him to Virgil for elegance and majeſty, but Quintilian is not ſo favorable to his poetry.——An architect in the reign of Domitian, who built a celebrated palace for the emperor, of which the ruins are ſtill ſeen at Rome.

RACILIA, the wife of Cincinnatus. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.

RACILIUS, a tribune who complained in the ſenate of the faction of Clodius. *Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 12. *ad Q. fr.* 2, c. 1.

RÆSACES, an officer of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his maſter, and fled to Athens.

RAMISES, a king of Egypt. *Vid.* Rhamſes.

RAMNES, or RHAMNENSES, one of the three centuries inſtituted by Romulus. After the Roman people had been divided into three tribes, the monarch elected out of each 100 young men of the beſt and nobleſt families, with which he formed three companies of horſe. One of them was called *Ramnes*, either from the tribe of which it was choſen, or from Romulus. Another was called *Tatian*, and the third *Luceres*. *Varr. de L. L.* 4, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Horat. de Art. poet.* 340.—*Plut. in Rom.*

RANDA, a village of Perſia, where 3000 rebellious Perſians were ſlain by Chiles. *Polyæn.* 7.

RAPO, a Rutulian chief, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 748.

RASCIPŎLIS, a Macedonian ſent to the aſſiſtance of Pompey. *Cæſar. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 4.

RAVENNA, a town of Italy on the Adriatic, which became celebrated under the Roman emperors for its capacious harbour, which could contain 250 ſhips, and for being for ſome time the ſeat of the weſtern empire. It was difficult of acceſs by land, as it ſtood on a ſmall peninſula; and ſo ill ſupplied with water, that it ſold at a higher price than wine, according to Martial. The emperors kept one of their fleets there, and the other at Miſenum, on the other ſide of Italy. It was founded by a colony of Theſſalians, or, according to others, of Sabines. *Strab.* 5.—*Suet. in Aug.* 49.—*Plin.* 36, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Martial.* 3, ep 93, v. 8, &c.

RĀVŎLA, a celebrated debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 9.

RAURACI, a people of Gaul, whoſe chief town is now Augſt on the Rhine. *Cæſ. G.* 1, c. 5.

REĀTE, a pleaſant town of Umbria, built as ſome ſuppoſe before the Trojan war, about 15 miles from Fanum Vacunæ, near the lake Velinus. Cybele was the chief deity

of the place. It was famous for its aſſes. *Strab.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1.—*Liv.* 25, c. 7. l. 26, c. 11. l. 28, c. 45.—*Cic. Cat.* 3, c. 2. *N. D.* 2, c. 2.

Redicŭlus, a deity whoſe name is derived from the word *redire*, (to return). The Romans raiſed a temple to this imaginary deity on the ſpot where Annibal had retired when he approached Rome, as if to beſiege it.

Redŏnes, a nation among the Armorici, now the people of *Rennes* and *St. Maloes*, in Britanny. *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, c. 46.

Regillæ, or Regillum, a town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, about 20 miles from Rome, celebrated for a battle which was fought there, A. U. C. 258, between 24,000 Romans, and 40,000 Etrurians, who were headed by the Tarquins. The Romans obtained the victory, and ſcarce 10,000 of the enemy eſcaped from the field of battle. Caſtor and Pollux, according to ſome accounts, were ſeen mounted on white horſes, and fighting at the head of the Roman army. *Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 5.—*Plut. in Cor.*—*Val. Max.* 1.—*Flor.* 1.—*Suet. Tib.* 1.

Regilliānus, Q. Nonius, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raiſed to the greateſt honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, who were diſſatisfied with Gallienus, and was ſoon after murdered by his ſoldiers, A. D. 262.

Regillus, a ſmall lake of Latium, whoſe waters fall into the Anio, at the eaſt of Rome. The dictator Poſthumius defeated the Latin army near it. *Liv.* 2, c. 19.

Regīnum, a town of Germany, now ſuppoſed Ratiſbon or Regenſburg.

Regium Lepidum, a town of Modena, now *Regio*, at the ſouth of the Po. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.—*Cic.* 12, *fam.* 5. l. 13, *ep.* 7.

M. Attilius Regŭlus, a conſul during the firſt Punic war. He reduced Brunduſium, and in his ſecond conſulſhip he took 64, and ſunk 30, gallies of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coaſts of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, and ſo rapid was his ſucceſs, that in a ſhort time he made himſelf maſter of about 200 places of conſequence on the coaſt. The Carthaginians ſued for peace, but the conqueror refuſed to grant it, and ſoon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000 of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken priſoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was afterwards ſent by the enemy to Rome, to propoſe an accommodation, and an exchange of priſoners; and if his commiſſion was unſucceſsful, he was bound by the moſt ſolemn oaths to return to Carthage, without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus diſſuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy propoſed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the ſenate, Regulus retired to Carthage agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome, by the means of Regulus, and therefore they prepared to puniſh him with the greateſt ſeverity. His eye-brows were cut, and he was expoſed for ſome days to the exceſſive heat of the meridian ſun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whoſe ſides were every where filled with large iron ſpikes, till de died in the greateſt agonies. His ſufferings were heard at Rome, and the ſenate permitted his widow to inflict whatever puniſhment ſhe pleaſed on ſome of the moſt illuſtrious captives of Carthage, who were in their hands. She confined them alſo in preſſes filled with ſharp iron points, and was ſo exquiſite in her cruelty, that the ſenate at laſt interfered, and ſtopped the barbarity of her puniſhments. Regulus died about 251 years before Chriſt. *Sil.* 6, v. 319.—*Flor.* 2, c. 3.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 5.—*Cic. de off.* 1, c. 13.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1. l. 9, c. 2.—*Liv. ep.* 16.——Memmius, a Roman made governor of Greece by Caligula. While Regulus was in his province, the emperor wiſhed to bring the celebrated ſtatue of Jupiter Olympius, by Phidias, to Rome; but this was ſupernaturally prevented, and according to antient authors, the ſhip which was to convey it was deſtroyed by lightning, and the workmen who attempted to remove the ſtatue, were terrified away by ſudden noiſes. *Dio. Caſſ.* ——A man who condemned Sejanus.——Roſcius, a man who held the conſulſhip but for one day, in the reign of Vitellius.

Remi, a nation of Gaul, whoſe principal town Duricortorium, is now Rheims, in the north of Champagne. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Cæſ. B. G.* 2, c. 5.

Remmia lex *de judiciis*, was enacted to puniſh all calumniators. The letter K was marked on their forehead. This law was aboliſhed by Conſtantine the Great. *Cic. pro Roſ.*

Rĕmŭlus, a chief of Tibur whoſe arms were ſeized by the Rutulians, and afterwards became part of the plunder which Euryalus obtained. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 360.——A friend of Turnus, trampled to death by his horſe, which Orſilochus had wounded. *Id.* 11, v. 636, &c.

Rĕmŭlus Sylvius, a king of Alba, deſtroyed by lightning on account of his impiety. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, v. 50.

Remuria, feſtivals eſtabliſhed at Rome by

by Romulus, to appeaſe the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called *Lemuria*, and celebrated yearly.

Remus, the brother of Romulus, was expoſed together with him, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the conteſt which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the riſing walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himſelf. [*Vid. Romulus.*] The Romans were afflicted with a plague after this murder, upon which the oracle was conſulted, and the manes of Remus appeaſed by the inſtitution of the Remuria. *Ovid.*——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 330.

Resæna, a town of Meſopotamia, famous for the defeat of Sapor by Gordian.

Resus, a ſmall river of Aſia Minor, falling into the Mæander.

Retina, a village near Miſenum. *Plin.* 6, ep. 16.

Reudigni, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 40.

Rha, a large river, now the *Volga*, of Ruſſia. A medicinal root which grew on its bank was called *Rha barbarum*, *Rhubarb*.

Rhacia, a promontory in the Mediterranean ſea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

Rhacius, a Cretan prince, the firſt of that nation who entered Ionia with a colony. He ſeized Claros, of which he became the ſovereign. He married Manto, the daughter of Tireſias, who had been ſeized on his coaſts. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Rhacōtis, an antient name of Alexandria, the capital of Egypt. *Strab.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

Rhadamanthus, a ſon of Jupiter and Europa. He was born in Crete, which he abandoned about the 30th year of his age. He paſſed into ſome of the Cyclades, where he reigned with ſo much juſtice and impartiality, that the antients have ſaid he became one of the judges of hell, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confeſs their crimes, and in puniſhing them for their offences. Rhadamanthus reigned not only over ſome of the Cyclades, but over many of the Greek cities of Aſia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 435.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plato.*—*Homer. Il.* 4, v. 564.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 566.

Rhadamistus, a ſon of Pharnaſmanes king of Iberia. He married Zenobia, the daughter of his uncle Mithridates, king of Armenia, and ſome time after put him to death. He was put death by his father for his cruelties, about the year 52 of the Chriſtian era. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 37.

Rhadius, a ſon of Neleus.

Rhæteum, a city of Phrygia.

Rhæti, or Ræti, an antient and warlike nation of Etruria. They were driven from their native country by the Gauls, and went to ſettle on the other ſide of the Alps. *Vid.* Rhætia. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 5.

Rhætia, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, which now forms the territories of the Griſons, of Tyrol, and part of Italy. It was divided into two parts, *Rhætia prima* and *Rhætia ſecunda*. The firſt extended from the ſources of the Rhine to thoſe of the Licus, a ſmall river which falls into the Danube. The other, called alſo *Vindelicia*, extended from the Licus to another ſmall river called Œnus, towards the eaſt. The principal towns of Rhætia were called Curia, Tridentum, Belunum, Feltria. The Rhætians rendered themſelves formidable by the frequent invaſions they made upon the Roman empire, and were at laſt conquered by Druſus, the brother of Tiberius, and others under the Roman emperors. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 96.—*Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20. l. 14, c. 2, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4 & 14.

Rhamnes, a king and augur, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed in the night by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 325.

Rhamnus, a town of Attica, famous for a temple of Amphiaraus, and a ſtatue of the goddeſs Nemeſis, who was from thence called *Rhamnuſia*. This ſtatue was made by Phidias, out of a block of Parian marble which the Perſians intended as a pillar to be erected to commemorate their expected victory over Greece. *Pauſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 36.

Rhamnusia, a name of Nemeſis. *Vid.* Rhamnus.

Rhampsinītus, an opulent king of Egypt who ſucceeded Proteus. He built a large tower with ſtones, at Memphis, where his riches were depoſited, and of which he was robbed by the artifice of the architect, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 121, &c.

Rhamses, or Ramises, a powerful king of Egypt, who with an army of 700,000 men, conquered Æthiopia, Libya, Perſia, and other eaſtern nations. In his reign, according to Pliny, Troy was taken. Some authors conſider him to be the ſame as Seſoſtris. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 60.—*Plin.* 36, c. 8.

Rhanis, one of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Rharos, or Rharium, a plain of Attica, where corn was firſt ſown by Triptolemus.

lemus. It received its name from the ſower's father, who was called Rharos.

Rhascupŏris, a king a Thrace, who invaded the poſſeſſions of Cotys, and was put to death by order of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 64.

Rhea, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom ſhe had Veſta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, &c. Her huſband, however, devoured them all as ſoon as born, as he had ſucceeded to the throne with the ſolemn promiſe that he would raiſe no male children, or according to others, becauſe he had been informed by an oracle, that one of his ſons would dethrone him. To ſtop the cruelty of her huſband, Rhea conſulted her parents, and was adviſed to impoſe upon him, or perhaps to fly into Crete. Accordingly, when ſhe brought forth, the child was immediately concealed, and Saturn devoured up a ſtone which his wife had given him as her own child. The fears of Saturn were ſoon proved to be well founded. A year after, the child, whoſe name was Jupiter, became ſo ſtrong and powerful, that he drove his father from his throne. Rhea has been confounded by the mythologiſts with ſome of the other goddeſſes, and many have ſuppoſed that ſhe was the ſame divinity that received adoration under the various names of Bona Dea, Cybele, Dindymena, Magna mater, Ceres, Veſta, Titæa and Terra, Tellus, and Ops. [*Vid. Cybele, Ceres, Veſta, &c.*] Rhea, after the expulſion of her huſband from his throne, followed him to Italy, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom. Her benevolence in this part of Europe was ſo great, that the golden age of Saturn is often called the age of Rhea. *Heſiod. Theog.* — *Orpheus. in Hymn.*—*Homer. ib.*—*Æſchyl. Prom.*—*Euripid. Bacc. & Elect.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 197. —*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.——Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus. She is alſo called Ilia. *Vid.* Ilia.——A nymph of Italy, who is ſaid to have borne a ſon called Aventinus to Hercules. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 659.

Rhebas, or Rhebus, a river of Bithynia, flowing from mount Olympus into the Euxine ſea. *Flacc.* 7, v. 698.

Rhedŏnes. *Vid.* Redones.

Rhegium, now *Rheggio*, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii, oppoſite Meſſana in Sicily, where a colony of Meſſenians under Alcidamidas ſettled, B. C. 723. It was originally called *Rhegium*, and afterwards *Rhegium Julium*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from the Greek word ῥηγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe it is ſituate on the ſtreights of Carybdis, which were formed when the iſland of Sicily, as it were, was broken and ſeparated from the continent of Italy. This town has always been ſubject to great earthquakes, by which it has often been deſtroyed. The neighbourhood is remarkable for its great fertility, and for its delightful views. *Sil.* 13, v. 94.—*Cic. pro Arch.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 5 & 48.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1. —*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.

Rhegusci, a people of the Alps.

Rhemi. *Vid.* Remi.

Rhene, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean, about 200 yards from Delos, 18 miles in circumference. The inhabitants of Delos always buried their dead there, as their own iſland was conſecrated to Apollo, where no dead bodies were to be inhumated. Strabo ſays, that it was uninhabited, though it was once as populous and floriſhing as the reſt of the Cyclades. Polycrates conquered it, and conſecrated it to Apollo, after he had tied it to Delos by means of a long chain. Rhene was ſometimes called the ſmall Delos, and the iſland of Delos the great Delos. *Thucyd.* 3.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Rheni, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

Rhenus, one of the largeſt rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul. It riſes in the Rhætian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. Virgil has called it *bicornis*, becauſe it divides itſelf into two ſtreams. The river Rhine was a long time a barrier between the Romans and the Germans, and on that account its banks were covered with ſtrong caſtles. J. Cæſar was the firſt Roman who croſſed it to invade Germany. The waters of that river were held in great veneration, and were ſuppoſed by the antient Germans to have ſome peculiar virtue, as they threw their children into it, either to try the fidelity of the mothers, or to brace and invigorate their limbs. If the child ſwam on the ſurface, the mother was acquitted of ſuſpicion, but if it ſunk to the bottom, its origin was deemed illegitimate. In modern geography the Rhine is known as dividing itſelf into four large branches, the Waal, Lech, Iſſel, and the Rhine. That branch which ſtill retains the name of Rhine, loſes itſelf in the ſands above modern Leyden, and is afterwards no longer known by its antient appellation, ſince the year 860, A. D. when the inundations of the ſea deſtroyed the regularity of its mouth. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 2.—*Cæſar de bell. G.* 4, c. 10.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 727.——A ſmall river of Italy, falling into the Po on the ſouth, now *Rheno*. *Sil.* 8, v. 600.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16. l. 16, c. 36.

Rheomitres, a Perſian who revolted from Artaxerxes, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A Perſian officer killed at the battle of Iſſus. *Curt.* 2, c. 5.

Rhesus, a king of Thrace, ſon of the Strymon and Terpſichore, or, according to others, of Eioneus by Euterpe. After many warlike exploits and conqueſts in Europe, he marched to the aſſiſtance of Priam, king of Troy, againſt the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience, as an antient oracle had declared, that Troy ſhould never be taken, if the horſes of Rheſus drank the waters of the Xanthus, and fed upon the graſs of the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore two of their beſt generals, Diomedes and Ulyſſes, were commiſſioned by the reſt to intercept the Thracian prince. The Greeks entered his camp in the night, ſlew him, and carried away his horſes to their camp. *Homer. Il.* 10.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 473.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 98.

Rhetogenes, a prince of Spain, who ſurrendered to the Romans, and was treated with great humanity.

Rhetico, a mountain of Rhætia.

Rheunus, a place in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

Rhexēnor, a ſon of Nauſithous, king of Phæacia. *Homer. Od.* 7.——The father of Chalciope, the wife of Ægeus, king of Athens.——A muſician who accompanied Antony in Aſia.

Rhexibius, an athlete of Opus, who obtained a prize at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6.

Rhiānus, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a ſlave. He wrote an account of the war between Sparta and Meſſenia, which continued for twenty years, as alſo an hiſtory of the principal revolutions and events which had taken place in Theſſaly. Of this poetical compoſition, nothing but a few verſes are extant. He floriſhed about 200 years before the Chriſtian era. *Pauſ.* 4.

Rhidago, a river of Hyrcania. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Rhimotăcles, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Auguſtus. He boaſted of his attachment to the emperor's perſon at an entertainment, upon which Auguſtus ſaid, *proditionem amo, proditores vero odi.*

Rhinocolura, a town on the borders of Paleſtine and Egypt. *Liv.* 45, c. 11.

Rhion, a promontory of Achaia, oppoſite to Antirrhium in Ætolia, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf, called alſo the Dardanelles of Lepanto. The ſtrait between Naupactum and Patræ bore alſo the ſame name. *Liv.* 27, c. 30. l. 38, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 2.

Rhipha, or Rhīphe, a town of Arcadia. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 286.

Rhiphæi, large mountains at the north of Scythia, where, as ſome ſuppoſe, the Gorgons had fixed their reſidence. The name of *Riphæan* was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country, and indeed theſe mountains ſeem to have exiſted only in the imagination of the poets, though ſome make the Tanais riſe there. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 272. l. 3, v. 382. l. 4, v. 418.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 240. l. 4, v. 518.

Rhinthon, a Greek poet of Tarentum, in the age of Alexander.

Rhipheus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.*——A Trojan praiſed for his juſtice, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 426. *Vid.* Ripheus.

Rhium. *Vid.* Rhion.

Rhizonitæ, a people of Illyricum, whoſe chief town was called *Rhizinium. Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Rhoda, now *Roſes*, a ſea-port town of Spain. *Liv.* 34, c. 8.——A town of the Rhone, from which the river received its name. It was ruined in Pliny's age. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.

Rhodănus, a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, riſing in the Rhætian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean ſea, near Marſeilles. It is one of the largeſt and moſt rapid rivers of Europe, now known by the name of the *Rhone. Mela.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Sil.* 3, v. 447.—*Marcell.* 15, &c.—*Cæſar. bell. G.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* c. 4.—*Strab.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 433. l. 6, v. 475.

Rhode, a daughter of Neptune. *Apollod.*——Of Danaus. *Id.*

Rhodia, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Rhodogȳne, a daughter of Phraates, king of Parthia, who married Demetrius, when he was in baniſhment at her father's court. *Polyæn.* 8.

Rhŏdŏpe, or Rhodōpis, a celebrated courtezan of Greece, who was fellow ſervant with Æſop, at the court of a king of Samos. She was carried to Egypt by Xanthus, and her liberty was at laſt bought by Charaxes of Mitylene, the brother of Sappho, who was enamoured of her, and who married her. She ſold her favors at Naucratis, where ſhe collected ſo much money, that, to render her name immortal, ſhe conſecrated a number of ſpits in the temple of Apollo at Delphi; or, according to others, erected one of the pyramids of Egypt. Ælian ſays, that as Rhodope was one day bathing herſelf, an eagle carried away

away one of her ſandals, and dropped it near Pſammetichus, king of Egypt, at Memphis. The monarch was ſtruck with the beauty of the ſandal, ſtrict enquiry was made to find the owner, and Rhodope, when diſcovered, married Pſammetichus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 134, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 15. —*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 33. Perizonius ſuppoſes there were two perſons of that name.

Rhŏdŏpe, a high mountain of Thrace, extending as far as the Euxine ſea, all acroſs the country, nearly in an eaſtern direction. Rhodope, according to the poets, was the wife of Hæmus, king of Thrace, who was changed into this mountain, becauſe ſhe preferred herſelf to Juno in beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 87, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8. *G.* 3, v. 351.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Ital.* 2, v. 73.—*Seneca. in Herc. Oet.*

Rhodopēius, is uſed in the ſame ſignification as Thracian, becauſe Rhodope was a mountain of that country. *Ovid. A. A.* 3, v. 321. *Heroid.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 461.

Rhodunia, the top of mount Œta. *Liv.* 36, c 16.

Rhodus, a celebrated iſland in the Carpathian ſea, 120 miles in circumference, at the ſouth of Caria, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles. Its principal cities were Rhodes, founded about 408 years before the Chriſtian era, Lindus, Camiſus, Jalyſus. Rhodes was famous for the ſiege which it ſupported againſt Demetrius, and for a celebrated ſtatue of Apollo. [*Vid. Coloſſus.*] The Rhodians were originally governed by kings, and were independent, but this government was at laſt exchanged for a democracy and an ariſtocracy. They were naturally given up to commerce, and during many ages, they were the moſt powerful nation by ſea. Their authority was reſpected, and their laws were ſo univerſally approved, that every country made uſe of them to decide diſputes concerning maritime affairs, and they were at laſt adopted by other commercial nations, and introduced into the Roman codes. When Alexander made himſelf maſter of Aſia, the Rhodians loſt their independence, but they ſoon after aſſerted their natural privileges under his cruel ſucceſſors, and continued to hold that influence among nations to which their maritime power and conſequence entitled them. They aſſiſted Pompey againſt Cæſar, and were defeated by Caſſius, and became dependent upon the Romans. The iſland of Rhodes has been known by the ſeveral names of *Ophiuſa, Stadia, Telchinis, Corymbia, Trinacria, Æthrea, Aſteria, Poeſſa, Atabyria, Oloeſſa, Marcia*, and *Pelagia*. It received the name of Rhodes, either on account of Rhode, a beautiful nymph who dwelt there, and who was one of the favorites of Apollo, or becauſe *roſes*, (ῥόδον), grew in great abundance all over the iſland. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 62 & 87. l. 5, c. 31. —*Flor.* 2, c. 7.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 248.—*Cic. pro Man. leg. in Brut.* 13. —*Liv.* 27, c. 30. l. 31, c. 2.

Rhœbus, a horſe of Mezentius, whom his maſter addreſſed with the determination to conquer or to die, when he ſaw his ſon Lauſus brought lifeleſs from the battle. This beautiful addreſs is copied from Homer, where likewiſe Achilles addreſſes his horſes. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 861.

Rhœcus, one of the Centaurs, who attempted to offer violence to Atalanta. He was killed at the nuptials of Pirithous by Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 301.—*Virg. G.* 2.——One of the giants killed by Bacchus, under the form of a lion, in the war which theſe ſons of the earth waged againſt Jupiter and the gods. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 19, v. 23.

Rhœo, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

Rhœteum, or Rhœtus, a promontory of Troas, on the Helleſpont, near which the body of Ajax was buried. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 197. 4 *Faſt.* v. 279.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 505. l. 12, v. 456.

Rhœtius, a mountain of Corſica, now *Roſſo*.

Rhœtus, a king of the Marrubii, who married a woman called Caſperia, to whom Archemorus, his ſon by a former wife, offered violence. After this inceſtuous attempt, Archemorus fled to Turnus, king of the Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus in the night. *Id.* 9, v. 344.——An Æthiopian killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 38.

Rhosaces, a Perſian killed by Clitus as he was going to ſtab Alexander at the battle of the Granicus. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Rhosus, a town of Syria, on the gulf of Iſſus, celebrated for its earthen ware. *Cic.* 6. *Att.* 1.

Rhoxalani, a people at the north of the Palus Mœotis. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 79.

Rhoxāna, or Roxāna, a miſtreſs of Alexander, daughter of a Perſian ſatrap. *Vid.* Roxana.

Rhoxāni, a nation againſt whom Mithridates made war, &c.

Rhutēni and Ruthēni, a people of Gaul.

Rhyndăcus, a large river of Myſia, in Aſia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Rhynthon, a dramatic writer of Syracuſe, who floriſhed at Tarentum, where he wrote 38 plays. Authors are divided with reſpect to the merit of his compoſitions, and the abilities of the writer.

Rhypæ,

Rhypæ, a town of Achaia, at the weſt of Helice.

Rigodulum, a village of Germany, now *Rigol*, near Cologne. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 71.

Riphæi. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

Ripheus, a Trojan who joined Æneas the night that Troy was reduced to aſhes, and was at laſt killed after making a great carnage of the Greeks. He is commended for his love of juſtice and equity. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 339 & 426.——One of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12.

Rixamăræ, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Robīgo, or Rubīgo, a goddeſs at Rome, particularly worſhipped by huſbandmen, as ſhe preſided over corn. Her feſtivals, called *Robigalia*, were celebrated on the 25th of April, and incenſe was offered to her, as alſo the intrails of a ſheep, and of a dog. She was intreated to preſerve the corn from blights. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 911.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 151.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, *de R. R.* 1, c. 1.

Rodumna, now *Roanne*, a town of the Ædui, on the Loire.

Roma, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire; ſituate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the diſtance of about 16 miles from the ſea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foundation, are not preciſely known. Romulus, however, is univerſally ſuppoſed to have laid the foundations of that celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Chriſt, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the 4th year of the ſixth Olympiad. In its original ſtate, Rome was but a ſmall caſtle on the ſummit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation, or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a ſtandard as a common aſylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the puniſhment which attended them. From ſuch an aſſemblage a numerous body was ſoon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Eſquiline hills, with mount Cœlius, and Quirinalis. After many ſucceſsful wars againſt the neighbouring ſtates, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike, and uncivilized. The people were divided into claſſes, the intereſts of the whole were linked in a common chain, and the labors of the ſubject, as well as thoſe of his patron, tended to the ſame end, the aggrandizement of the ſtate. Under the ſucceſſors of Romulus, the power of Rome was encreaſed, and the boundaries of her dominions extended; while one was employed in regulating the forms of worſhip, and in inculcating in the minds of his ſubjects a reverence for the deity, the other was engaged in enforcing diſcipline among the army, and raiſing the conſequence of the ſoldiers in the government of the ſtate, and a third made the object of his adminiſtration conſiſt in adorning his capital, in beautifying the edifices, and in fortifying it with towers and walls. During 244 years, the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppreſſion, and the violence of the laſt of theſe monarchs, and of his family, became ſo atrocious, that a revolution was effected in the ſtate, and the democratical government was eſtabliſhed. The monarchical government exiſted under ſeven princes, who began to reign in the following order: Romulus, B. C. 753; and after one year's interregnum, Numa, 715; Tullus Hoſtilius, 672; Ancus Martius, 640; Tarquin Priſcus, 616; Servius Tullius, 578; and Tarquin the Proud, 534, expelled 25 years after, B. C. 509; and this regal adminiſtration has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire. After the expulſion of the Tarquins from the throne, the Romans became more ſenſible of their conſequence: with their liberty they acquired a ſpirit of faction, and they became ſo jealous of their independence, that the firſt of their conſuls who had been the moſt zealous and animated in the aſſertion of their freedom, was baniſhed from the city becauſe he bore the name, and was of the family, of the tyrants; and another, to ſtop their ſuſpicions, was obliged to pull down his houſe, whoſe ſtateline's and magnificence above the reſt, ſeemed incompatible with the duties and the rank of a private citizen. They knew more effectually their power when they had fought with ſucceſs againſt Porſenna, the king of Etruria, and ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, who ſupported the claim of the tyrant, and attempted to replace him on his throne by force of arms. A government which is entruſted into the hands of two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of its members, for the limited ſpace of one year, cannot but give riſe to great men, glorious exploits, and tremendous ſeditions. The general who is placed at the head of an army during a campaign, muſt be active and diligent, when he knows that his power is terminated with the year, and if he has a becoming ambition, he will diſtinguiſh his conſulſhip by ſome uncommon act of valor, before he deſcends from the dignity of an abſo-

lute

lute magiſtrate to the dependence of a fellow citizen. Yet theſe attempts for the attainment of glory, often fail of ſucceſs; and though the Romans could once boaſt that every individual in their armies could diſcharge with fidelity and honor the ſuperior offices of magiſtrate and conſul, there are to be found in their annals many years marked by overthrows, or diſgraced by the ill conduct, the oppreſſion, and the wantonneſs of their generals. [*Vid. Conſul.*] To the fame which their conqueſts and daily ſucceſſes had gained abroad, the Romans were not a little indebted for their gradual riſe to ſuperiority, and to this may be added the policy of the cenſus, which every fifth year told them their actual ſtrength, and how many citizens were able to bear arms. And indeed it was no ſmall ſatisfaction to a people who were continually making war, to ſee, that in ſpite of all the loſſes which they might ſuſtain in the field, the increaſe of the inhabitants of the city was prodigious, and almoſt incredible, and had Romulus lived after the battle of Actium, he would have been perſuaded with difficulty that above four millions of inhabitants were contained within thoſe walls, which in the moſt floriſhing period of his reign could ſcarce muſter an army of 3000 infantry, and 300 horſe. But when Rome had floriſhed under the conſular government for about 120 years, and had beheld with pleaſure the conqueſts of her citizens over the neighbouring ſtates and cities which, according to a Roman hiſtorian, ſhe was aſhamed to recollect in the ſummit of her power, an irruption of the barbarians of Gaul rendered her very exiſtence precarious, and her name was nearly extinguiſhed. The valor of an injured individual, [*Vid. Camillus,*] ſaved it from deſtruction, yet not before its buildings and temples were reduced to aſhes. This celebrated event, which gave the appellation of another founder of Rome to Camillus, has been looked upon as a glorious æra to the Romans. The huts and cottages which Romulus had erected, and all his ſucceſſors repaired, were totally conſumed, and when the city aroſe again from its ruins, the ſtreets were enlarged, convenience as well as order was obſerved, taſte and regularity were conſulted, and the poverty, ignorance, and ruſticity of the Romans, ſeemed to be extinguiſhed with their old habitations. But no ſooner were they freed from the fears of their barbarian invaders, than they turned their arms againſt thoſe ſtates which refuſed to acknowledge their ſuperiority, or yield their independence. Their wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, diſplayed their character in a different view; if they before had fought for freedom and independence, they now drew their ſword for glory; and here we may ſee them conquered in the field, and yet refuſing to grant that peace for which their conqueror himſelf had ſued. The advantages they gained from their battles with Pyrrhus, were many. The Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, and Africa, and in loſing or gaining a victory, the Romans were enabled to examine the manœuvres, obſerve the diſcipline, and contemplate the order and the encampments of thoſe ſoldiers whoſe friends and anceſtors had accompanied Alexander the Great in the conqueſt of Aſia. Italy became ſubjected to the Romans at the end of the war with the Tarentines, and that period of time has been called the ſecond age, or the adoleſcence of the Roman empire. After this memorable æra they tried their ſtrength not only with diſtant nations, but alſo upon a new element; and in the long wars which they waged againſt Carthage, they acquired territory, and obtained the ſovereignty of the ſea, and though Annibal for ſixteen years kept them in continual alarms, hovered round their gates, and deſtroyed their armies almoſt before their walls, yet they were doomed to conquer, [*Vid. Punicum bellum,*] and ſoon to add the kingdom of Macedonia, [*Vid. Macedonicum bellum,*] and the provinces of Aſia, [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum,*] to their empire. But while we conſider the Romans as a nation ſubduing their neighbours by war, their manners, their counſels, and their purſuits at home are not to be forgotten. To be warriors was their profeſſion; their aſſemblies in the Campus Martius were a meeting of armed men, and very properly denominated an army. Yet while their conqueſts were ſo extenſive abroad, we find them torn by factions at home; and ſo far was the reſentment of the poorer citizens carried, that we ſee the enemy at the gates of the city, while all are unwilling to take up arms and to unite in the defence of their common liberty. The ſenators and the nobles were ambitious of power, and endeavoured to retain in their hands that influence which had been exerciſed with ſo much ſucceſs, and ſuch cruelty by their monarchs. This was the continual occaſion of tumults and ſedition. The people were jealous of their liberty. The oppreſſion of the nobles irritated them, and the ſtripes to which they were too often expoſed without mercy, was often productive of revolutions. The plebeians, though originally the pooreſt and moſt contemptible citizens of an indigent nation, whoſe food in the firſt ages of the empire was only bread and ſalt, and whoſe drink

was water, ſoon gained rights and privileges by their oppoſition. Though really ſlaves, they became powerful in the ſtate; one conceſſion from the patricians produced another, and when their independence was boldly aſſerted by their tribunes, they were admitted to ſhare in the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and the laws which forbad the intermarriage of plebeian and patrician families, were repealed, and the meaneſt peaſant could by valor and fortitude be raiſed to the dignity of dictator and conſul. It was not till theſe privileges were obtained by the people from the ſenate, that Rome began to enjoy internal peace and tranquillity, her battles were then fought with more vigor, her ſoldiers were more animated, and her ſovereignty was more univerſally eſtabliſhed. But ſupreme power lodged in the hands of a factious and ambitious citizen, becomes too often dangerous. The greateſt oppreſſion and tyranny took place of ſubordination and obedience, and from thoſe cauſes proceeded the unparalleled ſlaughter and effuſion of blood under a Sylla or a Marius. It has been juſtly obſerved, that the firſt Romans conquered their enemies by valor, temperance and fortitude; their moderation alſo and their juſtice were well known among their neighbours, and not only private poſſeſſions, but even mighty kingdoms and empires, were left in their power, to be diſtributed among a family, or to be enſured in the hands of a ſucceſſor. They were alſo choſen umpires, to decide quarrels, but in this honorable office they conſulted their own intereſt; they artfully ſupported the weaker ſide, that the more powerful might be reduced, and gradually become their prey. Under J. Cæſar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprecedented exceſs; it was not merely to avenge a private injury, but it was a conteſt for the ſovereignty, and though each of the adverſaries wore the maſk of pretended ſincerity, and profeſſed himſelf to be the ſupporter of the republic, not leſs than the abolition of freedom and public liberty was the aim. What Julius began, his adopted ſon atchieved, the antient ſpirit of national independence was extinguiſhed at Rome, and after the battle of Actium, the Romans ſeemed unable to govern themſelves without the aſſiſtance of a chief, who under the title of *imperator*, an appellation given to every commander by his army after ſome ſignal victory, reigned with as much power and as much ſovereignty as another Tarquin. Under their emperors the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without ſpirit or animoſity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity with the greateſt ſums of money. Their leaders themſelves were not the moſt prudent or the moſt humane, the power which they had acquired by bribery was indeed precarious, and among a people, where not only the higheſt offices of the ſtate, but even the imperial purple itſelf, are expoſed to ſale, there cannot be expected much happineſs or tranquillity in the palace of the emperor. The reigns of the ſucceſſors of Auguſtus were diſtinguiſhed by variety; one was the moſt abandoned and profligate of men, whom his own vices and extravagance hurried out of the world, while his ſucceſſor, perhaps the moſt clement, juſt, and popular of princes, was ſacrificed in the midſt of his guards and attendants by the dagger of ſome offended favorite or diſappointed eunuch. Few indeed were the emperors of Rome whoſe days were not ſhortened by poiſon, or the ſword of an aſſaſſin. If one for ſome time had the imprudence to truſt himſelf in the midſt of a multitude, at laſt to periſh by his own credulity, the other conſulted his ſafety, but with no better ſucceſs, in the innumerable chambers of his palace, and changed every day, to elude diſcovery, the place of his retirement. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman poſſeſſions were divided into two diſtinct empires, by the enterprizing Conſtantine, A. D. 328. Conſtantinople became the ſeat of the eaſtern empire, and Rome remained in the poſſeſſion of the weſtern emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800 of the Chriſtian æra, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the weſt, into the hands of the Pope, who ſtill continues to hold the ſovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Eccleſiaſtical States.—The original poverty of the Romans has often been diſguiſed by their poets and hiſtorians, who wiſhed it to appear, that a nation who were maſters of the world, had had better beginning, than to be a race of ſhepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this ſimplicity they were indebted for their ſucceſſes. Their houſes were originally deſtitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and theſe ſerved them rather as a ſhelter againſt the inclemency of the ſeaſons than for relaxation and eaſe. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they deſpiſed riches, and many ſalutary laws were enacted to reſtrain luxury and to puniſh indo-

ſence. They obſerved great temperance in their meals: young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their 30th year, and it was totally forbidden to women. Their national ſpirit was ſupported by policy; the triumphal proceſſion of a conqueror along the ſtreets amidſt the applauſe of thouſands, was well calculated to promote emulation, and the numbers of gladiators which were regularly introduced not only in public games and ſpectacles, but alſo at private meetings, ſerved to cheriſh their fondneſs for war, whilſt it ſteeled their hearts againſt the calls of compaſſion, and when they could gaze with pleaſure upon wretches whom they forcibly obliged to murder one another, they were not inactive in the deſtruction of thoſe whom they conſidered as inveterate foes or formidable rivals in the field. In their puniſhments, civil as well as military, the Romans were ſtrict and rigorous; a deſerter was ſeverely whipped and ſold as a ſlave, and the degradation from the rank of a ſoldier and dignity of a citizen was the moſt ignominious ſtigma which could be affixed upon a ſeditious mutineer. The tranſmarine victories of the Romans proved at laſt the ruin of their innocence and bravery. They grew fond of the luxury of the Aſiatics; and conquered by the vices and indolence of thoſe nations whom they had ſubdued, they became as effeminate and as diſſolute as their captives. Marcellus was the firſt who introduced a taſte for the fine arts among his countrymen. The ſpoils and treaſures that were obtained in the plunder of Syracuſe and Corinth, rendered the Romans partial to elegant refinement and ornamental equipage. Though Cato had deſpiſed philoſophy [*Vid. Carneades*] and declared that war was the only profeſſion of his countrymen, the Romans, by their intercourſe with the Greeks, ſoon became fond of literature; and though they had once baniſhed the ſophiſts of Athens from their city, yet they beheld with rapture their ſettlement among them, in the principal towns of Italy, after the conqueſt of Achaia. They ſoon after began to imitate their poliſhed captives, and to cultivate poetry with ſucceſs. From the valor of their heroes and conquerors, indeed, the ſublimeſt ſubjects were offered to the genius of their poets; but of the little that remains to celebrate the early victories of Rome, nothing can be compared to the nobler effuſions of the Auguſtan age. Virgil has done ſo much for the Latin name that the ſplendor and the triumphs of his country are forgotten for a while, when we are tranſported in the admiration of the majeſty of his numbers, the elegant delicacy of his expreſſions, and the fire of his muſe; and the applauſes given to the lyric powers of Horace, the ſoftneſs of Tibullus, the vivacity of Ovid, and to the ſuperior compoſitions of other reſpectable poets, ſhall be unceaſing ſo long as the name of Rome excites our reverence and our praiſes, and ſo long as genius, virtue, and abilities are honored amongſt mankind. Though they originally rejected with horror a law which propoſed the building of a public theatre, and the exhibition of plays, like the Greeks, yet the Romans ſoon proved favorable to the compoſitions of their countrymen. Livius was the firſt dramatic writer of conſequence at Rome, whoſe plays began to be exhibited A. U. C. 514. After him Nævius and Ennius wrote for the ſtage; and in a more poliſhed period Plautus, Terence, Cæcilius, and Afranius claimed the public attention, and gained the moſt unbounded applauſe. Satire did not make its appearance at Rome till 100 years after the introduction of comedy, and ſo celebrated was Lucilius in this kind of writing, that he was called the inventor of it. In hiſtorical writing the progreſs of the Romans was ſlow and inconſiderable, and for many years they imployed the pen of foreigners to compile their annals, till the ſuperior abilities of a Livy were made known.—In their worſhip and ſacrifices the Romans were uncommonly ſuperſtitious, the will of the gods was conſulted on every occaſion, and no general marched to an expedition without the previous aſſurance from the augurs, that the omens were propitious, and his ſucceſs almoſt indubitable. Their ſanctuaries were numerous, they raiſed altars not only to the gods, who, as they ſuppoſed, preſided over their city, but alſo to the deities of conquered nations, as well as to the different paſſions and virtues. There were no leſs than 420 temples at Rome, crouded with ſtatues, the prieſts were numerous, and each divinity had a particular college of ſacerdotal ſervants. Their wars were declared in the moſt awful and ſolemn manner, and prayers were always offered in the temples for the proſperity of Rome, when a defeat had been ſuſtained, or a victory won. The power of fathers over their children was very extenſive, and indeed unlimited; they could ſell them or put them to death at pleaſure, without the forms of trial or the interference of the civil magiſtrates. Many of their ancient families were celebrated for the great men which they had produced, but the vigorous and intereſted part they took in the management of the republic expoſed them often to danger, and ſome have obſerved that the Romans ſunk into indolence and luxury when the Cornelii, the

the Fabii, the Æmylii, the Marcelli, &c. who had ſo often ſupported their ſpirit, and led them to victory, had been extinguiſhed in the bloody wars of Marius and of the two triumvirates. When Rome was become powerful, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed from other cities by the flattery of her neighbours and citizens, a form of worſhip was eſtabliſhed to her as a deity, and temples were raiſed in her honor not only in the city but in the provinces. The goddeſs Roma was repreſented, like Minerva, all armed and ſitting on a rock, holding a pike in her hand, with her head covered with a helmet, and a trophy at her feet. *Liv.* 1, &c.—*Cato de R. R.*—*Virg. Æn. G. & Ecl.*—*Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 6, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Paterc.*—*Tacit. Ann. & Hiſt.*—*Tibull.* 4.—*Lucan.*—*Plut. in Rom. Num. &c.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.—*Plin.* 7, &c.—*Juſtin.* 43.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Val. Max.* 1, &c.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 8.——A daughter of Evander.——A Trojan woman who came to Italy with Æneas.——A daughter of Italus & Luceria. It was after one of theſe females, according to ſome authors, that the capital of Italy was called Roma.

Rōmāni, the inhabitants of Rome. *Vid.* Roma.

Rōmānus, an officer under Theodoſius.——Another poiſoned by Nero.——A ſon of Conſtans, &c.

Romilius Marcellus, a Roman centurion in Galba's reign, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.*

Rōmŭla, a name given to the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found. *Ovid.* 2, *Faſt.* v. 412.

Romulea, a town of the Samites. *Liv.* 10, c. 17.

Rōmŭlĭdæ, a patronymic given to the Roman people from Romulus their firſt king, and the founder of the city. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 638.

Rōmŭlus, a ſon of Mars and Ilia, grandſon of Numitor king of Alba, was born at the ſame birth with Remus. Theſe two children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who uſurped the crown of his brother Numitor; but they were preſerved, and according to Florus the river ſtopped its courſe, and a ſhe-wolf came and fed them with her milk till they were found by Fauſtulus, one of the king's ſhepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins, called Romulus and Remus, put Amulius to death, and reſtored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two brothers ſhould have the management of it, they had recourſe to omens and the flight of birds. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus ſaw firſt a flight of ſix vultures, and ſoon after, Romulus, twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations of the city, hopeful that it would become a warlike and powerful nation, as the birds from which he had received the omen were fond of prey and ſlaughter, Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wiſhed to erect the walls; but their ſlenderneſs was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greateſt contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of the workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants; but Romulus, by making an aſylum of a ſacred grove, ſoon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners and criminals, whom he received as his lawful ſubjects. Yet, however numerous theſe might be, they were deſpiſed by the neighbouring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connections with them. But Romulus obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Conſus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had aſſembled there to be ſpectators of theſe unuſual exhibitions. Theſe violent meaſures offended the neighbouring nations; they made war againſt the raviſhers with various ſucceſs, till at laſt they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the ſtolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum; but the Sabines were conquered, or, according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had ruſhed between the two armies, and by their tears and entreaties raiſed compaſſion in the boſoms of their parents and huſbands. The Sabines left their original poſſeſſions and came to live in Rome, where Tatius, their king, ſhared the ſovereign power with Romulus. The introduction of the Sabines into the city of Rome was attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences, and the Romans, by purſuing this plan, and admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, rendered themſelves more powerful and more formidable. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conqueſt; one part was reſerved for religious uſes, to erect temples, and to conſecrate altars; the other was appropriated for the expences of the ſtate; and the third part was equally diſtributed among his ſubjects, who were divided into three claſſes or tribes. The moſt aged and experienced, to the number of 100, were alſo choſen,

whom the monarch might conſult in matters of the higheſt importance, and from their age they were called *ſenators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people was alſo diſtinguiſhed by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who by mutual intereſt were induced to preſerve the peace of the ſtate, and to promote the public good. Some time after Romulus diſappeared as he was giving inſtructions to the ſenators, and the eclipſe of the ſun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which aſſerted that the king had been taken up to heaven, 714 B. C. after a reign of 39 years. This was further confirmed by J. Proculus, one of the ſenators, who ſolemnly declared, that as he returned from Alba, he had ſeen Romulus in a form above human, and that he had directed him to tell the Romans to pay him divine honors under the name of *Quirinus*, and to aſſure them that their city was doomed one day to become the capital of the world. This report was immediately credited, and the more ſo as the ſenators dreaded the reſentment of the people, who ſuſpected them of having offered him violence. A temple was raiſed to him, and a regular prieſt, called *Flamen Quirinalis*, was appointed to offer him ſacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the 12 great gods, and it is not to be wondered that he received ſuch diſtinguiſhed honors, when the Romans conſidered him as the founder of their city and empire, and the ſon of the god of war. He is generally repreſented like his father, ſo much that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh them. The fable of the two children of Rhea Sylvia being nouriſhed by a ſhe wolf, aroſe from Lupa, Fauſtulus's wife, having brought them up. [*Vid.* Acca.] *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1 & 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 1 & 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2. l. 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 15. c. 18, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 342, 635.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 616 & 845. *Faſt.* 4, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Juv.* 18, v. 272.

Romŭlus Sylvius, or Alladius, a king of Alba.——Momyllus Auguſtulus, the laſt of the emperors of the weſtern empire of Rome. His country was conquered A. D. 476, by the Heruli, under Odoacer, who aſſumed the name of king of Italy.

Romus, a ſon of Æneas, by Lavinia. Some ſuppoſe that he was the founder of Rome.——A ſon of Æmathion.

Roscia Lex *de theatris*, by L. Roſcius Otho the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It required that none ſhould ſet in the 14 firſt ſeats of the theatre, if they were not in poſſeſſion of 400 ſeſtertia, which was the fortune required to be a Roman knight.

Rŏscianum, the port of Thuſci, now *Roſſano*.

Q. Roscius, a Roman actor, ſo celebrated on the ſtage, that every comedian of excellence and merit has received his name. His eyes were naturally diſtorted, and he always appeared on the ſtage with a maſk, but the Romans obliged him to act his characters without, and they overlooked the deformities of his face, that they might the better hear his elegant pronunciation, and be delighted with the ſweetneſs of his voice. He was accuſed on ſuſpicion of diſhonorable practices; but Cicero, who had been one of his pupils, undertook his defence, and cleared him of the malevolent aſperſions of his enemies, in an elegant oration ſtill extant. Roſcius wrote a treatiſe, in which he compared with great ſucceſs and much learning, the profeſſion of the orator with that of the comedian. He died about 60 years before Chriſt. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1.—*Quintil.*—*Cic. pro Roſ. de orat.* 3, *de Div.* 1, &c. *Tuſc.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Cic.*——Sextus, a rich citizen of Ameria, murdered in the dictatorſhip of Sylla. His ſon, of the ſame name, was accuſed of the murder, and eloquently defended by Cicero, in an oration ſtill exſtant. A. U. C. 673. *Cic. pro S. Roſcio Amer.*——Lucius, a lieutenant of Cæſar's army in Gaul.——Otho, a tribune, who made a law to diſcriminate the knights from the common people at public ſpectacles.

Rosiæ Campus, or Rosia, a beautiful plain in the country of the Sabines, near the lake Velinum. *Varro R. R.* 1, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 712.—*Cic.* 4, *Att.* 15.

Rosillanus ager, a territory in Etruria.

Rosius, a harbour of Cilicia.——A man made conſul only for one day under Vitellius, &c. *Tacit.*

Rosulum, a town of Etruria, now *Monte Roſi.*

Rotomagus, a town of Gaul, now *Rouen.*

Roxāna, a Perſian woman, taken priſoner by Alexander. The conqueror became enamoured of her and married her. She behaved with great cruelty after Alexander's death, and ſhe was at laſt put to death by Caſſander's order. She was daughter of Darius, or, according to others, of one of his ſatraps. *Curt.* 8, c. 4. l. 10, c. 6.—*Plut.*——A wife of Mithridates the Great, who poiſoned herſelf.

Roxolāni, a people of European Sarmatia, who proved very active and rebellious in the reign of the Roman emperors.

Rubeæ, the *north cape* at the north of Scandinavia.

Rubellius Blandus, a man who married Julia, the daughter of Druſus, &c.—One of the deſcendants of Auguſtus, trea-

treacherouſly put to death by Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——Plautus, an illuſtrious Roman, who diſgraced himſelf by his arrogance and ambitious views. *Juv.* 8, v. 39.

RUBI, now *Ruvo*, a town of Apulia, from which the epithet *Rubeus* is derived, applied to bramble buſhes which grew there. The inhabitants were called *Rubitini*. *Hor.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 94.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 266.

RUBĪCON, now *Rugone*, a ſmall river of Italy, which it ſeparates from Ciſalpine Gaul. It riſes in the Apennine mountains, and falls into the Adriatic ſea. By croſſing it, and thus tranſgreſſing the boundaries of his province, J. Cæſar declared war againſt the ſenate and Pompey, and began the civil wars. *Lucan.* 1, v. 185 & 213.—*Strab.* 5. —*Suet. in Cæſ.* 32.

RUBIĒNUS LAPPA, a tragic poet in the age of Juvenal, conſpicuous as much for his great genius as his poverty. *Juv.* 7, v. 72.

RUBĪGO, a goddeſs. *Vid.* Robigo.

RUBO, the *Dwina*, which falls into the Baltic at Riga.

RUBRA SAXA, a place of Etruria, near Veii, at the diſtance of about eight miles from Rome. *Mart.* 4, *ep.* 64, v. 15.—*Liv.* 5, c. 49.

RUBRIA LEX was enacted after the taking of Carthage, to make an equal diviſion of the lands in Africa.

RUBRIUS, a Roman knight accuſed of treaſon under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit.*——A man who fled to Parthia on ſuſpicion that the Roman affairs were ruined.——A friend of Vitellius.——An obſcure Gaul in great favor with Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 105.—— An officer in Cæſar's army.

RUBRUM MARE (*the Red ſea*), is ſituate between Arabia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and often called Erythræum mare, and confounded with the Arabicus ſinus, and the Indian ſea. *Plin.* 6, c. 23 & 24.—*Liv.* 36, c. 17. l. 42, c. 52. l. 45, c. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 686.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 853.

RUDIÆ, a town of Calabria built by a Greek colony, and famous for giving birth to the poet Ennius. *Cic. pro Arch.*—*Ital.* 12, v. 396.

RUFFINUS, a general of Gaul in the reign of Vitellius, &c. *Tacit. H.* 2, c. 94.

RUFFUS CRISPINUS, an officer of the Prætorian guards under Claudius. He was diſliked by Agrippina for his attachment to Britannicus and Octavius, the ſons of Meſſalina, and put himſelf to death. His wife Poppæa Sabina, by whom he had a ſon called Ruffinus Criſpinus, afterwards married Nero. *Tacit.* 12. *Hiſt.* c. 42. l. 16, c. 17.——A ſoldier preſented with a civic crown for preſerving the life of a citizen,

RUFIĀNA, a town of Gaul, now *Ruffach* in Alſace.

RUFILLUS, a Roman ridiculed by Horace, *Sat.* 2, v. 27, for his effeminacy.

JUL. RUFINIANUS, a rhetorician, &c.

RUFINUS, a general of Theodoſius, &c.

RUFRÆ, a town of Campania, of which the inhabitants were called *Rufreni*. *Cic.* 10, *Fam.* 71.—*Sil.* 8, v. 568.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

RUFRIUM, a town of Samnium, now *Ruvo*. *Liv.* 8, c. 25.

RUFUS, a Latin hiſtorian. [*Vid. Quintius.*] ——A friend of Commodus, famous for his avarice and ambition.——One of the anceſtors of Sylla, degraded from the rank of a ſenator becauſe ten pounds weight of gold was found in his houſe.——A governor of Judæa.——A man who conſpired againſt Domitian.——A poet of Epheſus in the reign of Trajan. He wrote ſix books on ſimples, now loſt.——A Latin poet.——Sempronius. *Vid.* Prætorius.

RUGIA, now *Rugen*, an iſland of the Baltic.

RUGII, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 43.

RUPILIUS, an officer ſurnamed *Rex*, for his authoritative manners. He was proſcribed by Auguſtus, and fled to Brutus. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 7, v. 1.——A writer whoſe treatiſes *de figuris ſententiarum*, &c. were edited by Runnken, 8vo. L. Bat. 1768.

RUSCINO, a town of Gaul at the foot of the Pyrenees. *Liv.* 21, c. 24.——A ſea-port town of Africa. *Id.* 30, c. 10.

RUSCIUS, a town of Gaul.

RUSCONIA, a town of Mauritania. *Liv.* 21, c. 24.

RUSELLÆ, an inland town of Etruria deſtroyed by the Romans. *Liv.* 28, c. 45.

RUSPĪNA, a town of Africa near Adrumetum. *Sil. It.* 3, v. 260.—*Hirt. Af.* v. 640.

RUSUCCURUM, a town of Mauritania, believed modern Algiers.

RUTĒNI, a people of Gaul, now *Ruvergne*, in Guienne. *Cæſ. B. G.*

RUSTĬCUS, L. JUN. ARULENUS, a man put to death by Domitian. He was the friend and preceptor of Pliny the younger, who praiſes his abilities; and he is likewiſe commended by Tacitus, 16, *H.* c. 26.—*Plin.* 1. ep. 14.—*Suet. in Dom.*——A friend of M. Aurelius.

RUTĬLA, a deformed old woman, who lived near 100 years, &c. *Plin.* 7, c. 48. —*Juv.* 10, v. 294.

RUTILUS, a rich man reduced to beggary by his extravagance. *Juv.* 11, v. 2.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, a Roman conſul in the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues and writings. He refuſed to comply with

the requeſts of his friends becauſe they were unjuſt. When Sylla had baniſhed him from Rome he retired to Smyrna, amidſt the acclamations and praiſes of the people; and when ſome of his friends wiſhed him to be recalled home by means of a civil war, he ſeverely reprimanded them, and ſaid, that he wiſhed rather to ſee his country bluſh at his exile, than to plunge it into diſtreſs by his return. He was the firſt who taught the Roman ſoldiers to fabricate their own arms. During his baniſhment he employed his time in ſtudy, and wrote an hiſtory of Rome in Greek, and an account of his own life in Latin, beſides many other works. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 563.—*Seneca de Benef.*—*Cic. in Brut. de Orat.* 1, c. 53.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 3. l. 6. c. 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.——A Roman proconſul, who is ſuppoſed to have encouraged Mithridates to murder all the Romans who were in his provinces.——Lupus, a pretor, who fled away with three cohorts from Tarracina.——A rhetorician. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.——A man who went againſt Jugurtha.——A friend of Nero.——A poet of Gaul, in the reign of Honorius. According to ſome, he wrote a poem on mount Ætna. He wrote alſo a itinerary, publiſhed by Burman in the poetæ Latini minores, L. Bat. 4to. 1731.

RUTŬBA, a river of Liguria, falling from the Apennine into the Mediterranean. *Lucan.* 2, v. 422.——Of Latium, falling into the Tiber. *Lucan.* 2, v. 422.

RUTŬBUS, a gladiator, &c. *Horat.* 2 *Sat.* 7, v. 96.

RUTŬLI, a people of Latium, known as well as the Latins, by the name of *Aborigines*. When Æneas came into Italy Turnus was their king, and they ſupported him in the war which he waged againſt the foreign prince. The capital of their dominions was called Ardea. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, 883. *Met.* 14, v. 455, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

RŬTŬPÆ, a ſea port town on the ſouthern coaſts of Britain, abounding in excellent oyſters, whence the epithet of Rutupinus. Some ſuppoſe that it is the modern town of *Dover*, but others *Richborough* or *Sandwich*. *Lucan.* 6, v. 67.—*Juv.* 4, 141.

RYPHÆI MONTES. *Vid.* Rhipæi.

SABA, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincenſe, myrrh, and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were called *Sabæi*. *Strab.* 16.—*Diod.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57. *Æn.* 1, v. 420.

SABĂCHUS, or SABACON, a king of Æthiopia, who invaded Egypt and reigned there, after the expulſion of king Amaſis. After a reign of 50 years he was terrified by a dream, and retired into his own kingdom. *Herodot.* 2, c. 137, &c.

SABÆI, a people of Arabia. *Vid.* Saba.

SABĀTA, a town of Liguria, ſuppoſed to be the modern *Savona*. *Sil.* 8, v. 461.—*Strab.* 4.——A town of Aſſyria.

SABATHA, a town of Arabia, now *Sanaa*.

SABATHRA, a town of Syria. *Sil.* 3, v. 256.

SABATINI, a people of Samnium, living on the banks of the Sabatus, a river which falls into the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 26, c. 33.

SABAZIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, as alſo of Jupiter.

SABBAS, a king of India.

SABELLA, the nurſe of the poet Horace. 1 *Sat.* 9, v. 29.

SABELLI, a people of Italy, deſcended from the Sabines, or according to ſome from the Samnites. They inhabited that part of the country which lies between the Sabines and the Marſi. Hence the epithet *Sabellicus*. *Horat.* 3, od. 6.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 255.

SABELLUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian and Nerva.

JULIA SABĪNA, a Roman matron, who married Adrian by means of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her with the greateſt aſperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple, and the empreſs was ſo ſenſible of his unkindneſs, that ſhe boaſted in his preſence that ſhe had diſdained to make him a father, leſt his children ſhould become more odious or more tyrannical than he himſelf was. The behaviour of Sabina at laſt exaſperated Adrian that he poiſoned her, or, according to ſome, obliged her to deſtroy herſelf. The emperor at that time laboured under a mortal diſeaſe, and therefore he was the more encouraged to ſacrifice Sabina to his reſentment, that ſhe might not ſurvive him. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after ſhe had been married 38 years to Adrian, A. D. 138.

SABĪNI, an antient people of Italy, numbered among the Aborigines, or thoſe inhabitants whoſe origin was not known. S[illegible]

ſuppoſe that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony, who ſettled in that part of the country. The poſſeſſions of the Sabines were ſituated in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the river Nar and the Anio, and bounded on the north by the Apennines and Umbria, ſouth by Latium, eaſt by the Æqui, and Etruria on the weſt. The greateſt part of the contiguous nations were deſcended from them, ſuch as the Umbrians, the Campanians, the Sabelli, the Oſci, Samnites, Hernici, Æqui, Marſi, Brutii, &c. The Sabines are celebrated in antient hiſtory as being the firſt who took up arms againſt the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females at a ſpectacle where they had been invited. After ſome engagements, the greateſt part of the Sabines left their antient poſſeſſions, and migrated to Rome, where they ſettled with their new allies. They were at laſt totally ſubdued, about the year of Rome 373, and ranked as Roman citizens. Their chief cities were Cures, Fidenæ, Reate, Cruſtumerium, Corniculum, Nomentum, Collatia, &c. and the character of the nation for chaſtity, for purity of morals, and for the knowledge of herbs and incantations, was very great. *Horat.* 17, ep. 28.—*Cic. Vat.* 15.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Liv.* 1, c. 9 & 18.—*Dionyſ.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 5.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1. l. 3, c. 18.—*Ital.* 8, v. 424.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 775 & 797. *Am.* 1, v. 101. 13, 8, v. 61.—*Juv.* 10, v. 197.

SABINIĀNUS, a general who revolted in Africa, in the reign of Gordian, and was defeated ſoon after, A. D. 240.——A general of the caſtern empire, &c.

SABINUS AULUS, a Latin poet intimate with Ovid. He wrote ſome epiſtles and elegies, in the number of which were mentioned, an epiſtle from Æneas to Dido, from Hippolytus to Phædra, and from Jaſon to Hipſipyle, from Demophoon to Phyllis, from Paris to Œnone, from Ulyſſes to Penelope; the three laſt of which, though ſaid to be his compoſition, are ſpurious. *Ovid. Am.* 2, v. 18.——A man from whom the Sabines received their name. He received divine honors after death, and was one of thoſe deities whom Æneas invoked when he entered Italy. He was ſuppoſed to be of Lacedæmonian origin. *Vid. Æn.* 7, v. 178.——An officer of Cæſar's army defeated by the Gauls.——Julius, an officer who proclaimed himſelf emperor in the beginning of Veſpaſian's reign. He was ſoon after defeated in a battle; and to eſcape from the conqueror, he hid himſelf in a ſubterraneous cave, with two faithful domeſtics, where he continued unſeen for nine ſucceſſive years. His wife found out his retreat, and ſpent her time with him, till her frequent viſits to the cave diſcovered the place of his concealment. He was dragged before Veſpaſian, and by his orders put to death, though his friends intereſted themſelves in his cauſe, and his wife endeavoured to raiſe the emperor's pity, by ſhowing him the twins whom ſhe had brought forth in their ſubterraneous retreat.——Corn. a man who conſpired againſt Caligula, and afterwards deſtroyed himſelf.——Titius, a Roman ſenator ſhamefully accuſed and condemned by Sejanus. His body, after execution, was dragged through the ſtreets of Rome, and treated with the greateſt indignities. His dog conſtantly followed the body, and when it was thrown into the Tiber, the faithful animal plunged in after it, and was drowned. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.——Poppæus, a Roman conſul, who preſided above 24 years over Mœſia, and obtained a triumph for his victories over the barbarians. He was a great favorite of Auguſtus and of Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.*——Flavius, a brother of Veſpaſian, killed by the populace. He was well known for his fidelity to Vitellius. He commanded in the Roman armies 35 years, and was governor of Rome for 12.——A friend of Domitian.——A Roman who attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews.——A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A lawyer.

SABIS, now *Sambre*, a river of Belgic Gaul, falling into the Maeſe at Namur. *Cæſar.* 2, c. 16 & 18.

SABOTA, the ſame as Sabatha.

SABRACÆ, a powerful nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.

SABRĂTA, a maritime town of Africa, near the Syrtes. It was a Roman colony. *Ital.* 3, v. 256.—*Plin.* 5, c. 4.

SABRINA, the *Severn* in England.

SABŬRA, a general of Juba, king of Numidia, defeated and killed in a battle. *Lucan.* 4, v. 722.

SABURĀNUS, an officer of the pretorian guards. When he was appointed to this office by the emperor Trajan, the prince preſented him with a ſword, ſaying, *Uſe this weapon in my ſervice as long as my commands are juſt; but turn it againſt my own breaſt, whenever I become cruel or malevolent.*

SABUS, one of the antient kings of the Sabines; the ſame as Sabinus. *Vid.* Sabinus.——A king of Arabia.

SACĂDAS, a muſician and poet of Argos, who obtained three ſeveral times the prize at the Pythian games. *Plut. de muſ.*—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 14.

SACÆ, a people of Scythia, who inhabited the country that lies at the caſt of Bactriana and Sogdiana, and towards the north of mount Imaus. The name of Sacæ was given in general to all the Scythians, by the Perſians. They had no towns, ac-

cording to ſome writers, but lived in tents. *Ptol.* 6, c. 13.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 93. l. 7, c. 63.

SACER MONS, a mountain near Rome. *Vid.* Mons ſacer.

SACER LUCUS, a wood of Campania, on the Liris.

SACER PORTUS, or SACRI PORTUS, a place of Italy, near Prænesſte, famous for a battle that was fought there between Sylla and Marius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 134.

SACRĀNI, a people of Latium, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. They were deſcended from the Pelaſgians, or from a prieſt of Cybele. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 796.

SACRĀTOR, one of the friends of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

SACRA VIA, a celebrated ſtreet of Rome, where a treaty of peace and alliance was made between Romulus and Tatius. It led from the amphitheatre to the capitol, by the temple of the goddeſs of Peace, and the temple of Cæſar. The triumphal proceſſions paſſed through it to go to the capitol. *Horat.* 4, *od.* 2. l. 1, *ſat.* 9.—*Liv.* 2, c. 13.—*Cic. Planc.* 7, *Att.* 4, *ep.* 3,

SACRĀTA LEX *militaris*. A. U. C. 411, by the dictator Valerius Corvus, as ſome ſuppoſe, enacted that the name of no ſoldier which had been entered in the muſter roll ſhould be ſtruck out but by his conſent, and that no perſon who had been a military tribune ſhould execute the office of *ductor ordinum*.

M. SACRĀTĬVIR, a friend of Cæſar, killed at Dyrrachium. *Cæſ. bell. C.*

SACRI PORTUS. *Vid.* Sacer portus.

SACRUM BELLUM, a name given to the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi. The firſt began B. C. 448, and in it the Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on oppoſite ſides. The ſecond war began 357 B. C. and finiſhed 9 years after by Philip of Macedonia, who deſtroyed all the cities of the Phocians. *Vid.* Phocis.——A promontory of Spain, now *Cape St. Vincent*, called by Strabo the moſt weſterly part of the earth.

SADALES, a ſon of Cotys, king of Thrace, who aſſiſted Pompey with a body of 500 horſemen. *Cæſ. bell. C.* 3.

SADUS, a river of India.

SADYĀTES, one of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia 12 years after his father Gyges. He made war againſt the Mileſians for ſix years. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, &c.

SÆTABIS, a town of Spain near the Lucro, on a riſing hill, famous for its fine linen. *Sil.* 3, v. 373.

SAGALASSUS, a town of Piſidia, on the borders of Phrygia, now *Sadjakhu*. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

SAGĂNA, a woman acquainted with magic and enchantments. *Horat. epod.* 5, v. 25.

SAGĂRIS, a river of Aſia, riſing from mount Dindymus in Phrygia, and falling into the Euxine. *Vid. Sangaris. Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, *ep.* 10, v. 47.——One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 263. l. 9, v. 575.

C. SAGITTA, an officer who encouraged Piſo to rebel againſt the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 49.

SAGRA, a ſmall river of Italy in the country of the Bruţii, where 130,000 Crotoniatæ were routed by 10,000 Locrians and Rhegians. *Cic. Nat. D.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 6.

SAGUNTUM, or SAGUNTUS, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis at the weſt of the Iberus, about one mile from the ſea ſhore, now called *Morvedro*. It had been founded by a colony of Zacynthians, and by ſome of the Rutuli of Ardea. Saguntum is celebrated for the clay in its neighbourhood, with which cups, *pocula Saguntina*, were made, but more particularly it is famous as being the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war, and for the attachment of its inhabitants to the intereſt of Rome. Hannibal took it after a ſiege of about eight months; and the inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themſelves with their houſes, and with all their effects. The conqueror afterwards rebuilt it, and placed a garriſon there, with all the noblemen whom he detained as hoſtages from the ſeveral neighbouring nations of Spain. Some ſuppoſe that he called it *Spartagene*. *Flor.* 2, c. 6. —*Liv.* 21, c. 2, 7, 9.—*Sil.* 1, v. 271.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 350.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

SAIS, now *Sa*, a town in the Delta of Egypt, ſituate between the Canopic and Sebennytican mouths of the Nile, and antiently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one ſtone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis by the labors of 2000 men in three years. The ſtone meaſured on the outſide 21 cubits long, 14 broad, and 8 high. Oſiris was alſo buried near the town of Sais. The inhabitants were called *Saitæ*. One of the mouths of the Nile, which is adjoining to the town, has received the name of *Saiticum*. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, &c.

SALA, a town of Thrace, near the mouths of the Hebrus.——A town of Mauritania—of Phrygia.—A river of Germany falling

falling into the Elbe, near which are ſalt pits. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 57.——Another falling into the Rhine, now the *Iſſel.*

SALĂCON, a poor man who pretended to be uncommonly rich, &c. *Cic. ad Div.* 7, c. 24.

SALAMĪNIA, a name given to a ſhip at Athens, which was employed by the republic in conveying the officers of ſtate to their different adminiſtrations abroad, &c. —A name given to the iſland of Cyprus, on account of Salamis, one of its capital cities.

SĂLĂMIS, a daughter of the river Aſopus, by Methone. Neptune became enamoured of her, and carried her to an iſland of the Ægean, which afterwards bore her name, and where ſhe gave birth to a ſon called Cenchreus. *Diod.* 4.

SĂLĂMIS, SALAMINS, or SALAMĪNA, now *Colouri*, an iſland in the Saronicus Sinus, on the ſouthern coaſt of Attica, oppoſite Eleuſis, at the diſtance of about a league, with a town and harbour of the ſame name. It is about 50 miles in circumference. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by ſome of the Greeks from the adjacent iſlands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and that of the Perſians, when Xerxes invaded Attica. The enemy's ſhips amounted to above 2000, and thoſe of the Peloponneſians to about 380 ſail. In this engagement, which was fought on the 20th of October, B. C. 480, the Greeks loſt 40 ſhips, and the Perſians about 200, beſides an immenſe number which were taken, with all the ammunition they contained. The iſland of Salamis was anciently called *Sciras*, *Cychria*, or *Cenchria*, and its bay the gulf of *Engia*. It is ſaid that Xerxes attempted to join it to the continent. Teucer and Ajax, who went to the Trojan war, were natives of Salamis. *Strab.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 56, &c.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Them. &c.*—*Diod.* 4. —*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 35, &c. —*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 109.—*Sil.* 14, v. 283.

SĂLĂMIS, or SALĂMĪNA, a town at the eaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. It was built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the iſland Salamis, from which he had been baniſhed, about 1270 years before the Chriſtian era; and from this circumſtance the epithets of *ambigua* and of *altera* were applied to it, as the mother country was alſo called *vera*, for the ſake of diſtinction. His deſcendants continued maſters of the town for above 800 years. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the 4th century, and called *Conſtantia*. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 94, &c.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 7, v. 21.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 183.

SĂLĂPIA, or SĂLĂPIÆ, now *Salpe*, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken from the Carthaginian general by Marcellus. Some remains of this place may be traced near a lake called *Salapina Palus*, now uſed for making ſalt, which, from the ſituation near the ſea, is eaſily conveyed by ſmall boats to ſhips of ſuperior burden. *Lucan.* 5, v. 377.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.

SALĂRA, a town of Africa propria, taken by Scipio. *Liv.* 29, c. 34, &c.

SALARIA, a ſtreet and gate at Rome which led towards the country of the Sabines. It received the name of *Salaria*, becauſe ſalt, (*ſal*), was generally conveyed to Rome that way. *Mart.* 4, *ep.* 64.—— A bridge called *Salarius*, was built 4 miles from Rome, thro' the Salarian gate on the river *Anio*.

SALASSI, a people of Ciſalpine Gaul, who were in continual war with the Romans. They cut off 10,000 Romans under Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 610, and were ſoon after defeated, and at laſt totally ſubdued and ſold as ſlaves by Auguſtus. Their country, now called *Val D'Aouſta*, after a colony ſettled there, and called *Auguſta Prætoria*, was ſituate in a valley between the Alps Graiæ and Penninæ, or Great and Little St. Bernard. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.—*Plin.* 3, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

SALEIUS, a poet of great merit in the age of Domitian, yet pinched by poverty, though born of illuſtrious parents, and diſtinguiſhed by purity of manners and integrity of mind. *Juv.* 7, v. 80.—*Quint.* 10, c. 1.

SALĒNI, a people of Spain. *Mela* 3, c. 1.

SALENTĪNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the ſouthern coaſt of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brunduſium, Tarentum, and Hydruntum. *Ital.* 8, v. 579. —*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 400.—*Varro de R. R.* 1, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

SALERNUM, now *Salerno*, a town of the Picentini, on the ſhores of the Tyrrhene ſea, ſouth of Campania, and famous for a medical ſchool in the lower ages.— *Plin.* 13, c. 3.—*Liv.* 34, c. 45.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 425.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 15.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 15.

SALGANEUS, or SALGANEA, a town of Bœotia, on the Euripus. *Liv.* 35, c. 37, &c.

SALIA, a town of Spain, where Prudentius was born. *Mela.*

SALICA, a town of Spain.

Salii, a college of prieſts at Rome, inſtituted in honor of Mars, and appointed by Numa, to take care of the ſacred ſhields called Ancylia, B. C. 709. [*Vid. Ancyle.*] They were twelve in number, the three elders among them had the ſuperintendance of all the reſt; the firſt was called *præſul*, the ſecond *vates*, and the third *magiſter*. Their number was afterwards doubled by Tullus Hoſtilius, after he had obtained a victory over the Fidenates, in conſequence of a vow which he had made to Mars. The Salii were all of patrician families, and the office was very honorable. The firſt of March was the day in which the Salii obſerved their feſtivals in honor of Mars. They were generally dreſſed in a ſhort ſcarlet tunic, of which only the edges were ſeen; they wore a large purple colored belt about the waiſt, which was faſtened with braſs buckles. They had on their heads round bonnets with two corners ſtanding up, and they wore in their right hand a ſmall rod, and in their left a ſmall buckler. In the obſervation of their ſolemnity they firſt offered ſacrifices, and afterwards went through the ſtreets dancing in meaſured motions, ſometimes all together, or at other times ſeparately, while muſical inſtruments were playing before them. They placed their body in different attitudes, and ſtruck with their rods the ſhields which they held in their hands. They alſo ſung hymns in honor of the gods, particularly of Mars, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, and they were accompanied in the chorus by a certain number of virgins, habited like themſelves, and called *Saliæ*. The Salii inſtituted by Numa were called *Palatini*, in contradiſtinction from the others, becauſe they lived on mount Palatine, and offered their ſacrifices there. Thoſe that were added by Tullus were called *Collini*, *Agonales*, or *Quirinales*, from a mountain of the ſame name, where they had fixed their reſidence. Their name ſeems to have been derived *a ſaliendo*, or *ſaltando*, becauſe, during their feſtivals, it was particularly requiſite that they ſhould leap and dance. Their feaſts and entertainments were uncommonly rich and ſumptuous, whence *dapes ſaliares* is proverbially applied to ſuch repaſts as are moſt ſplendid and coſtly. It was uſual among the Romans when they declared war, for the Salii to ſhake their ſhields with great violence, as if to call upon the god Mars to come to their aſſiſtance. *Liv.* 1, c. 20.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 387.—*Dionyſ.* 3.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 285.——A nation of Germany who invaded Gaul, and were conquered by the emperor Julian. *Amm. Mar.* 17.

Salinator, a ſirname common to the family of the Livii, and others.

Salius, an Acarnanian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily, and killed in the wars with Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 298. l. 10, v. 753.

Crispus Sallustius, a Latin hiſtorian born at Amiternum, in the country of the Sabines. He received his education at Rome, and made himſelf known as a public magiſtrate in the office of queſtor and conſul. His licentiouſneſs and the depravity of his manners, however, did not eſcape the cenſure of the age, and Salluſt was degraded from the dignity of a ſenator, B. C. 50. His amour with Fauſta, the daughter of Sylla, was a ſtrong proof of his debauchery; and Milo, the huſband, who diſcovered the adulterer in his houſe, revenged the violence offered to his bed by beating him with ſtripes, and ſelling him his liberty at a high price. A continuation of extravagance could not long be ſupported by the income of Salluſt, but he extricated himſelf from all difficulties by embracing the cauſe of Cæſar. He was reſtored to the rank of ſenator, and made governor of Numidia. In the adminiſtration of his province Salluſt behaved with unuſual tyranny; he enriched himſelf by plundering the Africans, and at his return to Rome he built himſelf a magnificent houſe, and bought gardens, which, from their delightful and pleaſant ſituation, ſtill preſerve the name of the gardens of Salluſt. He married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero; and from this circumſtance, according to ſome, aroſe an immortal hatred between the hiſtorian and the orator. Salluſt died in the 51ſt year of his age, 35 years before the Chriſtian era. As a writer he is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. He had compoſed a hiſtory of Rome, but nothing remains of it except a few fragments, and his only compoſitions extant are his hiſtory of Catiline's conſpiracy, and of the wars of Jugurtha, king of Numidia. In theſe celebrated works the author is greatly commended for his elegance, the vigor and animation of his ſentences; he every where diſplays a wonderful knowledge of the human heart, and paints with a maſterly hand the cauſes that gave riſe to the great events which he relates. No one was better acquainted with the vices that prevailed in the capital of Italy, and no one ſeems to have been more ſevere againſt the follies of the age, and the failings of which he himſelf was guilty in the eyes of the world. His deſcriptions are elegantly correct, and his harangues are nervous and animated, and well ſuiting the character and the different purſuits of the great men in whoſe

mouth

mouth they are placed. The hiſtorian, however, is blamed for tedious and inſipid exordiums, which often diſguſt the reader without improving him; his affectation of old and obſolete words and phraſes is alſo cenſured, and particularly his unwarrantable partiality in ſome of his narrations. Though faithful in every other reſpect, he has not painted the character of Cicero with all the fidelity and accuracy which the reader claims from the hiſtorian; and in paſſing in ſilence over many actions which reflect the greateſt honor on the firſt huſband of Terentia, the rival of Cicero has diſgraced himſelf, and rendered his compoſitions leſs authentic. There are two orations or epiſtles to Cæſar, concerning the regulation of the ſtate, attributed to him, as alſo an oration againſt Cicero, whoſe authenticity ſome of the moderns have diſputed. The beſt editions of Salluſt, are thoſe of Haverkamp, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1742; and of Edinburgh, 12mo. 1755. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Suet. de Gram. in Cæſ.*—*Martial* 14, *ep.* 191.——A nephew of the hiſtorian, by whom he was adopted. He imitated the moderation of Mæcenas, and remained ſatisfied with the dignity of a Roman knight, when he could have made himſelf powerful by the favors of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He was very effeminate and luxurious. Horace dedicated 2, od. 2, to him. *Tacit. Ann.* 1.—*Plin.* 34, c.—— Secundus Promotus, a native of Gaul, very intimate with the emperor Julian. He is remarkable for his integrity, and the ſoundneſs of his counſels. Julian made him preſect of Gaul. There is alſo another Salluſt, called *Secundus*, whom ſome have improperly confounded with Promotus. Secundus was alſo one of Julian's favorites, and was made by him preſect of the eaſt. He conciliated the good graces of the Romans by the purity of his morals, his fondneſs for diſcipline, and his religious principles. After the death of the emperor Jovian, he was univerſally named by the officers of the Roman empire to ſucceed on the imperial throne; but he refuſed this great though dangerous honor, and pleaded infirmities of body and old age. The Romans wiſhed upon this to inveſt his ſon with the imperial purple, but Secundus oppoſed it, and obſerved that he was too young to ſupport the dignity.——A preſect of Rome in the reign of Valentinian.—— An officer in Britain.

SALMĂCIS, a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnaſſus, which rendered effeminate all thoſe who drank of its waters. It was there that Hermaphroditus changed his ſex, though he ſtill retained the characteriſtics of his own. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 285. l. 15, v. 319.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

SALMANTICA, a town of Spain, now *Salamanca*.

SALMŌNE, a town of Elis in Peloponneſus, with a fountain, from which the Enipeus takes its ſource, and falls into the Alpheus, about 40 ſtadia from Olympia, which on account of that is called *Salmonis. Ovid.* 3. *amor. el.* 6, v. 43.——A promontory at the eaſt of Crete. *Dionyſ.* 5.

SALMONEUS, a king of Elis, ſon of Æolus and Enarete, who married Alcidice, by whom he had Tyro. He wiſhed to be called a god, and to receive divine honors from his ſubjects; therefore, to imitate the thunder, he uſed to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every ſide, as if to imitate the lightening. This impiety provoked Jupiter.. Salmoneus was ſtruck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Siſyphus. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 235.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin. fab.* 60.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 585.

SALMŌNIS, a name given to Olympia. *Vid.* Salmone.

SALMUS, (*untis*,) a town of Aſia near the Red Sea, where Alexander ſaw a theatrical repreſentation. *Diod.* 17.

SALMYDESSUS, a bay on the Euxine ſea.

SALO, now *Xalon*, a river in Spain, falling into the Iberus. *Mart.* 10, *ep.* 20.

SALODURUM, now *Soleure*, a town of the Helvetii.

SALŌME, a queen of Judæa. This name was common to ſome of the princeſſes in the family of Herod, &c.

SALON, a country of Bithynia.

SĂLŌNA, or SALŌNÆ, a town of Dalmatia, about 10 miles diſtant from the coaſt of the Adriatic. It was the native place of the emperor Dioclefian, and he retired there to enjoy peace and tranquillity, after he had abdicated the imperial purple, and built a ſtately palace, the ruins of which were ſtill ſeen in the 16th century. A ſmall village of the ſame name preſerves the traces of its fallen grandeur. Near is Spalatro. *Lucan.* 4, v. 404.—*Cæſ. bell. civ.* 9 —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

SALONĪNA, a celebrated matron who married the emperor Gallienus, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her private as well as public virtues. She was the patroneſs of all the fine arts, and to her clemency, mildneſs, and benevolence, Rome was indebted ſome time for her peace and proſperity. She accompanied her huſband in ſome of his expeditions, and often called him

him away from the purſuits of pleaſure to make war againſt the enemies of Rome. She was put to death by the hands of the conſpirators, who alſo aſſaſſinated her huſband and family, about the year 268 of the Chriſtian era.

SALONĪNUS, a ſon of Aſinius Pollio. He received his name from the conqueſt of Salonæ by his father. Some ſuppoſe that he is the hero of Virgil's fourth eclogue, in which the return of the golden age is ſo warmly and beautifully anticipated.

SALONĪNUS, P. Licinius Cornelius, a ſon of Gallienus, by Salonina, ſent into Gaul, there to be taught the art of war. He remained there ſome time, till the uſurper Poſthumius aroſe, and proclaimed himſelf emperor. Saloninus was upon this delivered up to his enemy, and put to death in the 10th year of his age.

SALONIUS, a friend of Cato the cenſor. The daughter of Cenſorius married Salonius in his old age. *Plut.*——A tribune and centurion of the Roman army hated by the populace for his ſtrictneſs.

SALPIS, a colony of Etruria, whoſe inhabitants are called *Salpinates*. *Liv.* 5, c. 31.

SALSUM, a river in Spain. *Cæſ.*

SALVIAN, one of the fathers of the 5th century, of whoſe works the beſt edition, is the 12mo. Paris 1684.

SALVIDIĒNUS, an officer in the army of Auguſtus. He was betrayed by Antony, and put to death.——A Latin writer in the age of the emperor Probus.

SALVIUS, a flute player ſaluted king by the rebellious ſlaves of Sicily in the age of Marius. He maintained for ſome time war againſt the Romans.——A nephew of the emperor Otho.——A friend of Pompey.——A man put to death by Domitian.——A freedman of Atticus. *Cic. ad Div.* 9, c. 11.——Another of the ſon of Hortenſius. *Id.*

SALYES, a people of Gaul on the Rhone. *Liv.* 5, c. 34 & 35. l. 21, c. 26.

SAMĂRA, a river of Gaul, now called *the Somme*.

SAMARIA, a city and country of Paleſtine, famous in ſacred hiſtory. The inhabitants, called *Samaritans*, were compoſed of Heathens and rebellious Jews, and on having a temple built there after the form of that of Jeruſalem, a laſting enmity aroſe between the people of Judæa and of Samaria, ſo that no intercourſe took place between the two countries, and the name of Samaritan became a word of reproach, and as if it were a curſe.

SAMAROBRIVA, a town of Gaul, now *Amiens* in Picardy.

SAMBŪLOS, a mountain near Meſopotamia, where Hercules was worſhipped. *Tacit. A.* 12, c. 13.

SAMBUS, an Indian king defeated by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.——A river of India.

SAME, or SAMOS, a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea near Ithaca, called alſo *Cephallenia*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.

SAMIA, a daughter of the river Mæander. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.——A ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe was worſhipped at Samos.

SAMNĪTÆ, or AMNITÆ, a people of Gaul.

SAMNĪTES, a people of Italy, who inhabited the country ſituate between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and antient Latium. They diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their implacable hatred againſt the Romans, in the firſt ages of that empire, till they were at laſt totally extirpated, B. C. 272, after a war of 71 years. Their chief town was called Samnium or Samnis. *Liv.* 7, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 16, &c. l. 3, c. 18.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2.—*Eutrop.* 2.

SAMNIUM, a town and port of Italy inhabited by the Samnites. *Vid.* Samnites.

SAMOCHONITES, a ſmall lake of *Paleſtine*.

SAMONIUM, a promontory of Crete.

SAMOS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, from which it is divided by a narrow ſtreight, with a capital of the ſame name, built B. C. 986. It is about 87 miles in circumference, and is famous for the birth of Pythagoras. It has been antiently called *Parthenia*, *Anthemuſa*, *Stephane*, *Melamphyllus*, *Anthemus*, *Cypariſſia*, and *Dryuſa*. It was firſt in the poſſeſſion of the Leleges, and afterwards of the Ionians. The people of Samos were at firſt governed by kings, and afterwards the form of their government became democratical and oligarchical. Samos was in its moſt floriſhing ſituation under Polycrates, who had made himſelf abſolute there. The Samians aſſiſted the Grecks againſt the Perſians when Xerxes invaded Europe, and were reduced under the power of Athens, after a revolt, by Pericles, B. C. 441. They were afterwards ſubdued by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and were reſtored to their antient liberty by Auguſtus. Under Veſpaſian, Samos became a Roman province. Juno was held in the greateſt veneration there, her temple was uncommonly magnificent, and it was even ſaid that the goddeſs had been born there, on the banks of the Imbraſus. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2 & 4.—*Plut. in Par.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 20.—*Thucyd.*——The iſlands of Samothrace and Cephallenia were alſo known by the name of Samos.

SAMOSĂTA,

SAMOSĂTA, a town of Syria, near the Euphrates, below mount Taurus, where Lucian was born.

SAMOTHRĀCE, or SAMOTHRĀCIA, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coaſt of Thrace, from which it is diſtant about 32 miles. It was known by the ancient names of *Leucoſia*, *Melitis*, *Electria*, *Leucania*, and *Dardania*. It was afterwards called Samos, and diſtinguiſhed from the Samos which lies on the coaſt of Ionia, by the epithet of *Thracian*, or by the name of Samothrace. It is about 38 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 20 according to modern travellers. The origin of the firſt inhabitants of Samothrace is unknown. Some, however, ſuppoſe that they were Thracians, and that the place was afterwards peopled by the colonies of the Pelaſgians, Samians, and Phœnicians. Samothrace is famous for a deluge which inundated the country, and reached the very top of the higheſt mountains. This inundation, which happened before the age of the Argonauts, was owing to the ſudden overflow of the waters of the Euxine, which the ancients conſidered merely as a lake. The Samothracians were very religious; and as all myſteries were ſuppoſed to have taken their origin there, the iſland received the ſirname of *ſacred*, and was a ſafe and inviolable aſylum to all fugitives and criminals. The iſland was originally governed by kings, but afterwards the government became democratical. It enjoyed all its rights and immunities under the Romans till the reign of Veſpaſian, who reduced it with the reſt of the iſlands in the Ægean into the form of a province. *Plin.* 412.—*Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 108, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 208.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

SAMUS, a ſon of Ancæus and Samia, grandſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

SANA, a town of mount Athos, near which Xerxes began to make a channel to convey the ſea.

SANAOS, a town of Phrygia. *Strab.*

SANCHONIĂTHON, a Phœnician hiſtorian born at Berytus, or, according to others, at Tyre. He floriſhed a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote, in the language of his country, an hiſtory in nine books, in which he amply treated of the theology and antiquities of Phœnicia, and the neighbouring places. It was compiled from the various records found in cities and the annals which were uſually kept in the temples of the gods among the antients. This hiſtory was tranſlated into Greek by Philo, a native of Byblus, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian. Some few fragments of this Greek tranſlation are extant. Some however ſuppoſe them to be ſpurious, while others contend that they are true and authentic.

SANCUS, SANGUS, or SANCTUS, a deity of the Sabines introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of *Dius Fidius*. According to ſome, Sancus was father to Sabus, or Sabinus, the firſt king of the Sabines. *Ital.* 8, v. 421.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 213.

SANDACE, a ſiſter of Xerxes.

SANDALIOTIS, a name given to Sardinia from its reſemblance to a ſandal. *Plin.* 3, c. 7.

SANDALIUM, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean, near Leſbos.——A port of Piſidia. *Strab.*

SANDANIS, a Lydian who adviſed Crœſus not to make war againſt the Perſians.

SANDANUS, a river of Thrace, near Pallene.

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of a mean origin. His impertinence to Alexander was the beginning of his greatneſs; the conqueror ordered him to be ſeized, but Sandrocottus fled away, and at laſt down overwhelmed with fatigue. As he ſlept on the ground a lion came to him and gently licked the ſweat from his face. This uncommon tameneſs of the animal appeared ſupernatural to Sandrocottus, and raiſed his ambition. He aſpired to the monarchy, and after the death of Alexander he made himſelf maſter of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus. *Juſtin.* 15, c. 4.

SANE, a town of Macedonia.

SANGĂLA, a town of India deſtroyed by Alexander. *Arrian.* 5.

SANGĂRIUS, or SANGĂRIS, a river of Phrygia, riſing in mount Dindymus and falling into the Euxine. The daughter of the Sangarius became pregnant of Attes only from gathering the boughs of an almond tree on the banks of the river. Hecuba, according to ſome, was daughter of this river. Some of the poets call it Sagaris. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 10.—*Claudian. in Eutrop.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 7.

SANGUINIUS, a man condemned for ill language, &c. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 7.

SANNYRION, a tragic poet of Athens. He compoſed many dramatical pieces, one of which was called Io, and another Danae. *Athen.* 9.

SANTŎNES, & SANTŎNÆ, now *Saintonge*, a people with a town of the ſame name in Gaul. *Lucan.* 1, v. 422.—*Martial.* 3, ep. 96.

SAON, an hiſtorian. *Dion. Hal.*——A man

man who first discovered the oracle of Trophonius.

Sapæi, or Saphæi, a people of Thrace. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 389.

Sapirene, an island of the Arabic gulph. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.

Sapis, now *Savio*, a river of Gaul Cispadana, falling into the Adriatic. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

Sapor, a king of Persia who succeeded his father Artaxerxes about the 238th year of the Christian era. Naturally fierce and ambitious, Sapor wished to encrease his paternal dominions by conquest; and as the indolence of the emperors of Rome seemed favorable to his views, he laid waste the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia; and he might have become master of all Asia, if Odenatus had not stopped his progress. If Gordian attempted to repel him, his efforts were weak, and Philip, who succeeded him on the imperial throne, bought the peace of Sapor with money. Valerian, who was afterwards invested with the purple, marched against the Persian monarch, but he was defeated and taken prisoner. Odenatus no sooner heard that the Roman emperor was a captive in the hands of Sapor, than he attempted to release him by force of arms. The forces of Persia were cut to pieces, the wives and the treasures of the monarch fell into the hands of the conqueror, and Odenatus penetrated, with little opposition, into the very heart of the kingdom. Sapor, soon after this defeat, was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 273, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son called Hormisdas. *Marcellin, &c.*——The 2d of that name succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name; and by undertaking a war against the Romans, he attempted to enlarge his dominions, and to add the provinces on the west of the Euphrates to his empire. His victories alarmed the Roman emperors, and Julian would have perhaps seized him in the capital of his dominions, if he had not received a mortal wound. Jovian, who succeeded Julian, made peace with Sapor; but the monarch, always restless and indefatigable, renewed hostilities, invaded Armenia, and defeated the emperor Valens. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70 years, in which he had often been the sport of fortune. He was succeeded by Artaxerxes, and Artaxerxes by Sapor the third, a prince who died after a reign of five years, A. D. 389, in the age of Theodosius the Great. *Marcellin, &c.*

Sappho, or Sapho, celebrated for her beauty, her poetical talents, and her amorous disposition, was born in the island of Lesbos, about 600 years before Christ. Her father's name, according to Herodotus, was Scamandronymus, or, according to others, Symon, or Semus, or Etarchus, and her mother's name was Cleis. Her tender passions were so violent, that some have represented her attachment with three of her female companions, Telesiphe, Athis, and Megara, as criminal, and, on that account, have given her the firname of *Tribas*. She conceived such a passion for Phaon, a youth of Mitylene, that upon his refusal to gratify her desires, she threw herself into the sea from mount Leucas. She had composed nine books in lyric verses, besides epigrams, elegies, &c. Of all these compositions, nothing now remains but two fragments, whose uncommon sweetness and elegance show how meritoriously the praises of the antients have been bestowed upon a poetess who for the sublimity of her genius was called the tenth Muse. Her compositions were all extant in the age of Horace. The Lesbians were so sensible of the merit of Sappho, that after her death they paid her divine honors, and raised her temples and altars, and stamped their money with her image. The poetess has been censured for writing with that licentiousness and freedom which so much disgraced her character as a woman. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15. *Trist.* 2, v. 365.—*Horat.* 2. *Od.* 13.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135.—*Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 3, v. 155.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 18 & 29.—*Plin.* 22, c. 8.

Saptine, a daughter of Darius, the last king of Persia, offered in marriage to Alexander.

Saracene, part of Arabia Petræa, the country of the Saracens who embraced the religion of Mahomet.

Saracori, a people who go to war riding on asses. *Ælian. V. H.* 12.

Sarangæ, a people near Caucasus. *Plin.* 6, c. 16.

Saranges, a river of India, falling into the Hydraotes, and thence into the Indus.

Sarapāni, a people of Colchis. *Strab.*

Sarapus, a firname of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Sarasa, a fortified place of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris. *Strab.*

Saraspades, a son of Phraates king of Parthia, sent as an hostage to Augustus, &c. *Strab.*

Saravus, now the *Soar*, a river of Belgium falling into the Moselle.

Sardanapālus, the 40th and last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. The greatest part of his time

time was ſpent in the company of his eunuchs, and the monarch generally appeared in the midſt of his concubines diſguiſed in the habit of a female, and ſpinning wool for his amuſement. This effeminacy irritated his officers; Beleſis and Arſaces conſpired againſt him, and collected a numerous force to dethrone him. Sardanapalus quitted his voluptuouſneſs for a while, and appeared at the head of his armies. The rebels were defeated in three ſucceſſive battles; but at laſt Sardanapalus was beaten and beſieged in the city of Ninus for two years. When he deſpaired of ſucceſs, he burned himſelf in his palace, with his eunuchs, concubines, and all his treaſures, and the empire of Aſſyria was divided among the conſpirators. This famous event happened B. C. 820, according to Euſebius; though Juſtin and others, with leſs probability, place it 80 years earlier. Sardanapalus was made a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 150.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 14.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 35.

SARDI, the inhabitants of Sardinia. *Vid.* Sardinia.

SARDES. *Vid.* Sardis.

SARDĬNIA, the greateſt iſland in the Mediterranean after Sicily, is ſituate between Italy and Africa, at the ſouth of Corſica. It was originally called *Sandaliotis* or *Ichnuſa*, from its reſembling the human foot, (ΙΧΝΟΣ) and it received the name of Sardinia from Sardus, a ſon of Hercules, who ſettled there with a colony which he had brought with him from Libya. Other colonies, under Ariſtæus, Norax, and Iolas, alſo ſettled there. The Carthaginians were long maſters of it, and were diſpoſſeſſed by the Romans in the Punic wars, B. C. 231. Some call it, with Sicily, one of the granaries of Rome. The air was very unwholeſome though the ſoil was fertile. Neither wolves nor ſerpents are found in Sardinia, nor any poiſonous herb, except one, which, when eaten, contracts the nerves, and is attended with a paroxyſm of laughter, the forerunner of death, hence *riſus Sardonicus*, or *Sardous*. *Cic. Fam.* 7, c. 25.—*Servius in Virg.* 7, *ecl.* 41.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 85.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2 & 5.—*Cic. pro Planil. ad Q. frat.* 2, *ep.* 3.—*Plin.* 3, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.—*Varro. de R. R.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

SARDICA, a town of Thrace.

SARDIS, or SARDES, now *Sart*, a town of Aſia Minor, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, ſituate at the foot of mount Tmolus, on the banks of the Pactolus. It is celebrated for the many ſieges it ſuſtained againſt the Cimmerians, Perſians, Medes, Macedonians, Ionians, and Athenians, and for the battle in which, B. C. 262, Antiochus Soter was defeated by Eumenes, king of Pergamus. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It fell into the hands of Cyrus, B. C. 548, and was burnt by the Athenians, B. C. 504, which became the cauſe of the invaſion of Attica by Darius. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 137, 152, &c.—*Strab.* 13.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.

SARDONES, the people of Rouſſilon in France, at the foot of the Pyrenees. *Plin.* 3, c. 4.

SARDUS, a ſon of Hercules, who led a colony to Sardinia, and gave it his name.

SAREPHTA, a town of Phœnicia between Tyre and Sidon, now *Sarfand*.

SARIASTER, a ſon of Tigranes, king of Armenia, who conſpired againſt his father, &c. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

SARIPHI, mountains at the eaſt of the Caſpian.

SARMĂTIA, an extenſive country at the north of Europe and Aſia, divided into European and Aſiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Viſtula on the weſt, the Jazygæ on the ſouth, and Tanais on the eaſt. The Aſiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine ſea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, and *Little Tartary*; and the latter, *Great Tartary*, *Circaſſia*, and the neighbouring country. The Sarmatians were a ſavage uncivilized nation, often confounded with the Scythians, naturally warlike, and famous for painting their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle. They were well known for their lewdneſs, and they paſſed among the Greeks and Latins by the name of Barbarians. In the time of the emperors they became very powerful, they diſturbed the peace of Rome by their frequent incurſions; till at laſt, encreaſed by the ſavage hordes of Scythia, under the barbarous names of Huns, Vandals, Goths, Alans, &c. they ſucceſsfully invaded and ruined the empire in the 3d and 4th centuries of the Chriſtian era. They generally lived on the mountains without any habitation, except their chariots, whence they have been called *Hamaxobii*; they lived upon plunder, and fed upon milk mixed with the blood of horſes. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 2.—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Juv.* 2.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, &c.

SARMATĬCUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine ſea, becauſe on the coaſt of Sarmatia. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont. ep.* 10, v. 38.

SARMENTUS, a ſcurrilous perſon, mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 56.

SARNIUS,

SARNUS, a river of Aſia, near Hyrcania.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania, and falling into the Tuſcan ſea. *Stat.* 1, *Sylv.* 2, v. 265.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.—*Strab.* 5.

SARON, a king of Trœzene, unuſually fond of hunting. He was drowned in the ſea, where he had ſwum for ſome miles in purſuit of a ſtag. He was made a ſea god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him by the Trœzenians. It was cuſtomary for ſailors to offer him ſacrifices before they embarked. That part of the ſea where he was drowned, was called *Saronicus ſinus*, on the coaſt of Achaia near the Iſthmus of Corinth. Saron built a temple to Juno at Trœzene, and inſtituted feſtivals to her honor, called from himſelf Saronia. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

SARONĬCUS SINUS, now *the gulph of Engia*, a bay of the Ægean ſea, lying at the ſouth of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponneſus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scylla. Some ſuppoſe that this part of the ſea received its name from Saron, who was drowned there, or from a ſmall river which diſcharged itſelf on the coaſt, or from a ſmall harbour of the ſame name. The Saronic bay is about 62 miles in circumference, 23 miles in its broadeſt, and 25 in its longeſt part, according to modern calculation.

SARPĒDON, a ſon of Jupiter by Europa, the daughter of Agenor. He baniſhed himſelf from Crete, after he had in vain attempted to make himſelf king in preference to his elder brother Minos, and he retired to Caria, where he built the town of Miletus. He went to the Trojan war to aſſiſt Priam againſt the Greeks, where he was attended by his friend and companion Glaucus. He was at laſt killed by Patroclus, after he had made a great ſlaughter of the enemy. According to ſome mythologiſts, the brother of king Minos, and the prince who aſſiſted Priam, were two different perſons. This laſt was king of Lycia, and ſon of Jupiter, by Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon, and lived about a hundred years after the age of the ſon of Europa. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 12.—*Homer. Il.* 16.——A ſon of Neptune killed by Hercules.——A learned preceptor of Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A town of Cilicia, famous for a temple ſacred to Apollo and Diana.——Alſo a promontory of the ſame name in Cilicia, beyond which Antiochus was not permitted to ſail by a treaty of peace which he had made with the Romans. *Liv.* 38, c. 38.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13.——A promontory of Thrace.——A Syrian general who floriſhed B. C. 143.

SARRA, a town of Phœnicia, the ſame as *Tyre*. It receives this name from a ſmall ſhell-fiſh of the ſame name, which was found in the neighbourhood, and with whoſe blood garments were dyed. Hence came the epithet of *ſarranus*, ſo often applied to Tyrian colors, as well as to the inhabitants of the colonies of the Tyrians, particularly Carthage. *Sil.* 6, v. 662. l. 15, v. 205.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 506.

SARRASTES, a people of Campania on the Sarnus, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.

SARRON, a king of the Celtæ, ſo famous for his learning, that from him philoſophers were called *Sarronidæ*. *Diod.* 6, c. 9.

SARS, a town of Spain, near cape Finiſterre.

SARSĬNA, an antient town of Umbria, where the poet Plautus was born. The inhabitants are called *Sarſinates*. *Martial.* 9, *ep.* 59.—*Plin.* 3, c. 14.—*Ital.* 8, v. 462.

SARUS, a river of Cappadocia. *Liv.* 33, c. 41.

SASANDA, a town of Caria. *Diod.* 14.

SASON, an iſland at the entrance of the Adriatic ſea, lying between Brunduſium and Aulon, on the coaſt of Greece. It is barren and inhoſpitable. *Strab.* 6.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 627, & 5, v. 650.—*Sil. It.* 7, v. 480.——A river falling into the Adriatic.

SATARCHÆ, a people near the Palus Mæotis. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Flacc.* 6, v. 144.

SATASPES, a Perſian hung on a croſs by order of Xerxes, for offering violence to the daughter of Megabyzus. His father's name was Theaſpes. *Herodot.* 4.

SATIÆ, a people of Thrace, at the eaſt of the Neſtus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

SATIBARZANES, a Perſian made ſatrap of the Arians by Alexander, from whom he afterwards revolted. *Curt.* 6 & 7.

SATĪCŬLA & SATICULUS, a town near Capua. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729.—*Liv.* 9, c. 21. l. 23, c. 39.

SĀTIS, a town of Macedonia.

SATRÆ, a people of Thrace. *Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

SATRAPĒNI, a people of Media, under Tigranes. *Plut.*

SATRĪCUM, a town of Italy, taken by Camillus. *Liv.* 6, c. 8.

SATROPACES, an officer in the army of Darius, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

SATŬRA, a lake of Latium, forming part of the Pontine lakes. *Sil.* 8, v. 382.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 801.

SATUREIUM, or SATUREUM, a town of Calabria, near Tarentum, with famous paſtures and horſes, whence the epithet of *ſatureianus* in *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6.

SATUREIUS, one of Domitian's murderers.

SATURNĀLIA, feſtivals in honor of Saturn, celebrated the 16th or the 17th, or, according to others, the 18th of December. They were inſtituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some however ſuppoſe, that the Saturnalia were firſt obſerved at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hoſtilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others ſupport, that Janus firſt inſtituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learnt agriculture. Others ſuppoſe, that they were firſt celebrated in the year of Rome 257, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Poſthumius. The Saturnalia were originally celebrated only for one day, but afterwards the ſolemnity continued for 3, 4, 5, and at laſt for 7 days. The celebration was remarkable for the liberty which univerſally prevailed. The ſlaves were permitted to ridicule their maſters, and to ſpeak with freedom upon every ſubject. It was uſual for friends to make preſents one to another, all animoſity ceaſed, no criminals were executed, ſchools were ſhut, war was never declared, but all was mirth, riot, and debauchery. In the ſacrifices the prieſts made their offerings with their heads uncovered, a cuſtom which was never obſerved at other feſtivals. *Senec. ep.* 18.—*Cato de R. R.*—*Sueton. in Veſp.* 19.—*Cic. ad Attic.* &c.

SATURNIA, a name given to Italy, becauſe Saturn had reigned there during the golden age. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 173.——A name given to Juno, as being the daughter of Saturn. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 173, *Æn.* 3, v. 380.——An antient town of Italy, ſuppoſed to be built by Saturn, on the Tarpeian rock. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 358.——A colony of Etruria. *Liv.* 39, c. 55.

SATURNĪNUS, P. Sempronius, a general of Valerian, proclaimed emperor in Egypt by his troops after he had rendered himſelf celebrated by his victories over the barbarians. His integrity, his complaiſance and affability, had gained him the affection of the people, but his fondneſs of antient diſcipline provoked his ſoldiers, who wantonly murdered him in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 262.——Sextus Julius, a Gaul, intimate with Aurelian. The emperor eſteemed him greatly, not only for his private virtues, but for his abilities as a general, and for the victories which he had obtained in different parts of the empire. He was ſaluted emperor at Alexandria, and compelled by the clamorous army to accept of the purple, which he rejected with diſdain and horror. Probus, who was then emperor, marched his forces againſt him, and beſieged him in Apamea, where he deſtroyed himſelf when unable to make head againſt his powerful adverſary.—— Appuleius, a tribune of the people, who raiſed a ſedition at Rome, intimidated the ſenate, and tyrannized for three years. Meeting at laſt with oppoſition, he ſeized the capitol, but being induced by the hopes of a reconciliation to truſt himſelf amidſt the people, he was ſuddenly torn to pieces. His ſedition has received the name of *Appuleiana* in the Roman annals. *Flor.*—— Lucius, a ſeditious tribune, who ſupported the oppreſſion of Marius. He was at laſt put to death on account of his tumultuous diſpoſition. *Plut.*—— An officer in the court of Theodoſius, murdered for obeying the emperor's orders, &c.——Pompeius, a writer in the reign of Trajan. He was greatly eſteemed by Pliny, who ſpeaks of him with great warmth and approbation, as an hiſtorian, a poet, and an orator. Pliny always conſulted the opinion of Saturninus before he publiſhed his compoſitions.——Sentius, a friend of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He ſucceeded Agrippa in the government of the provinces of Syria and Phœnicia. —— Vitellius, an officer among the friends of the emperor Otho.

SATURNIUS, a name given to Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, as being the ſons of Saturn.

SĀTURNUS, a ſon of Cœlus, or Uranus, by Terra, called alſo Titea, Thea, or Titheia. He was naturally artful, and by means of his mother, he revenged himſelf on his father, whoſe cruelty to his children had provoked the anger of Thea. The mother armed her ſon with a ſcythe, which was fabricated with the metals drawn from her bowels, and as Cœlus was going to unite himſelf to Thea, Saturn mutilated him, and for ever prevented him from encreaſing the number of his children, whom he treated with unkindneſs, and confined in the infernal regions. After this the ſons of Cœlus were reſtored to liberty, and Saturn obtained his father's kingdom by the conſent of his brother, provided he did not bring up any male children. Purſuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his ſons as ſoon as born, becauſe, as ſome obſerve, he dreaded from them a retaliation of his unkindneſs to his father, till his wife Rhea, unwilling to ſee her children periſh, concealed from her huſband the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and

inſtead of the children, ſhe gave him large ſtones, which he immediately ſwallowed without perceiving the deceit. Titan was ſome time after informed that Saturn had concealed his male children, therefore he made war againſt him, dethroned and impriſoned him with Rhea; and Jupiter, who was ſecretly educated in Crete, was no ſooner grown up, than he flew to deliver his father, and to replace him on his throne. Saturn, unmindful of his ſon's kindneſs, conſpired againſt him, when he heard that he raiſed cabals againſt him, but Jupiter baniſhed him from his throne, and the father fled for ſafety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his *concealment (latet)*. Janus, who was then king of Italy, received Saturn with marks of attention, he made him his partner on the throne; and the king of heaven employed himſelf in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture and the uſeful and liberal arts. His reign there was ſo mild and popular, ſo beneficent and virtuous, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happineſs and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. Saturn was father of Chiron the centaur by Philyra, whom he had changed into a mare, to avoid the importunities of Rhea. The worſhip of Saturn was not ſo ſolemn or ſo univerſal as that of Jupiter. It was uſual to offer human victims on his altars, but this barbarous cuſtom was aboliſhed by Hercules, who ſubſtituted ſmall images of clay. In the ſacrifices of Saturn, the prieſt always performed the ceremony with his head uncovered, which was unuſual at other ſolemnities. The god is generally repreſented as an old man bent through age and infirmity. He holds a ſcythe in his right hand, with a ſerpent which bites its own tail, which is an emblem of time and of the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child, which he raiſes up as if inſtantly to devour it. Tatius, king of the Sabines, firſt built a temple to Saturn on the Capitoline hill, a ſecond was afterwards added by Tullus Hoſtilius, and a third by the firſt conſuls. On his ſtatues were generally hung fetters in commemoration of the chains he had worn when impriſoned by Jupiter. From this circumſtance, all ſlaves that obtained their liberty, generally dedicated their fetters to him. During the celebration of the Saturnalia, the chains were taken from the ſtatues to intimate the freedom and the independence which mankind enjoyed during the golden age. One of his temples at Rome was appropriated for the public treaſury, and it was there alſo that the names of foreign ambaſſadors were enrolled. *Heſiod. Theog.* —*Apolloд.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 319. —*Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.—*Tibull. el.* 3, v. 35.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 197. *Met.* 1. v. 123.

SATŬRUM, a town of Calabria, where ſtuffs of all kinds were dyed in different colors with great ſucceſs. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 197.

SĂTŸRI, demigods of the country, whoſe origin is unknown. They are repreſented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, ſhort horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. They chiefly attended upon Bacchus, and rendered themſelves known in his orgies by their riot and laſciviouſneſs. The firſt fruits of every thing were generally offered to them. The Romans promiſcuouſly called them *Fauni*, *Panes*, and *Sylvani*. It is ſaid that a Satyr was brought to Sylla, as that general returned from Theſſaly. The monſter had been ſurpriſed aſleep in a cave; but his voice was inarticulate when brought into the preſence of the Roman general, and Sylla was ſo diſguſted with it, that he ordered it to be inſtantly removed. This monſter anſwered in every degree the deſcription which the poets and painters have given of the Satyrs. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 23.—*Plut. in Syll.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 5, v. 13.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 171.

SATŸRUS, a king of Boſphorus, who reigned 14 years, &c. His father's name was Spartacus. *Diod.* 20.——An Athenian who attempted to eject the garriſon of Demetrius from the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.*——A Greek actor who inſtructed Demoſthenes, and taught him how to have a good and ſtrong delivery.——A man who aſſiſted in murdering Timophanes, by order of his brother Timoleon.——A Rhodian ſent by his countrymen to Rome, when Eumenes had accuſed ſome of the allies of intentions to favor the intereſt of Macedonia againſt the republic.——A Peripatetic philoſopher and hiſtorian who floriſhed B. C. 148.——A tyrant of Heraclea, 346 B. C.

SAVERA, a village of Lycaonia.

SAUFEIUS TROGUS, one of Meſſalina's favorites, puniſhed by Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 35.——Appius, a Roman, who died on his return from the bath upon taking mead, &c. *Plin.* 7, c. 53.

SAVO, or SAVONA, a town with a ſmall river of the ſame name in Campania. *Stat.* 4.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.——A town of Liguria.

SAUROMATÆ, a people in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia. They are called *Sarmatæ* by the Latins. *Vid.* Sarmatia.

SAURUS, a famous robber of Elis, killed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.——A ſtatuary. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

SAVUS, a river of Pannonia, riſing in Noricum,

Noricum, at the north of Aquileia, and falling into the Danube, after flowing through Pannonia, in an eaſtern direction. *Claudius de Stil.* 2.——A ſmall river of Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SAXŎNES, a people of Germany, near the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica. *Ptolem.* 3, 11. —*Claud.* 1. *Eutr.* v. 392.

SAZICHES, an antient legiſlator of Egypt.

SCÆA, one of the gates of Troy, where the tomb of Laomedon was ſeen. *Homer. Il.*—*Sil.* 13, v. 73.——One of the Danaides. Her huſband's name was Dayphron. *Apollod.*

SCÆVA, a ſoldier in Cæſar's army, who behaved with great courage at Dyrrhachium. *Lucan.* 6, v. 144.——Memor, a Latin poet in the reign of Titus and Domitian.——A man who poiſoned his own mother. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1, v. 53.——A friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed 1. *Ep.* 17. He was a Roman knight.

SCÆVŎLA. *Vid.* Mutius.

SCALABIS, now *St. Irene*, a town of antient Spain.

SCALDIS, or SCALDIUM, a river of Belgium, now called *The Scheld*, and dividing the modern country of the Netherlands from Holland. *Cæſ. G.* 6, v. 33.—— Pons, a town on the ſame river, now called *Conde. Cæſ.*

SCAMANDER, or SCAMANDROS, a celebrated river of Troas, riſing at the eaſt of mount Ida, and falling into the ſea below Sigæum. It receives the Simois in its courſe, and towards its mouth it is very muddy, and flows through marſhes. This river, according to Homer, was called *Xanthus* by the gods, and Scamander by men. The waters of the Scamander had the ſingular property of giving a beautiful color to the hair or the wool of ſuch animals as bathed in them; and from this circumſtance the three goddeſſes, Minerva, Juno, and Venus, bathed there before they appeared before Paris, to obtain the golden apple. It was uſual among all the virgins of Troas to bathe in the Scamander, when they were arrived to nubile years, and to offer to the god their virginity in theſe words, Λαβε μευ, Σκαμανδρε, την παρθενιαν. The god of the Scamander had a regular prieſt, and ſacrifices offered to him. Some ſuppoſe that the river received its name from Scamander, the ſon of Corybas. *Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 21.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Homer. Il.* 5.—*Plut.*—*Æſchin. ep.* 10.——A ſon of Corybas and Demodice, who brought a colony from Crete into Phrygia, and ſettled at the foot of mount Ida, where he introduced the feſtivals of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. He ſome time after loſt the uſe of his ſenſes, and threw himſelf into the river Xanthus, which ever after bore his name. His ſon-in-law Teucer ſucceeded him in the government of the colony. He had two daughters, Thymo and Callirhoe. *Apollod.* 3. c. 12.—*Diod.* 4.

SCAMANDRIA, a town on the Scamander. *Plin* 4, c. 30.

SCAMANDRIUS, one of the generals of Priam, ſon of Strophius. He was killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 49.

SCANDARIA, a promontory in the iſland of Cos. *Strab.* 14.

SCANDINAVIA, a name given by the antients to that tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, &c. ſuppoſed by them to be an iſland. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

SCANTIA SYLVA, a wood of Campania, the property of the Roman people. *Cic.*

SCANTINIA LEX. *Vid.* Scatinia.

SCANTILLA, the wife of Didius Julianus. It was by her advice that her huſband bought the empire which was expoſed to ſale at the death of Pertinax.

SCAPTESYLE, a town of Thrace, near Abdera, abounding in ſilver and gold mines, belonging to Thucydides, who is ſuppoſed there to have written his hiſtory of the Peloponneſian war. *Lucret.* 6, v. 810.—*Plut. in Cim.*

SCAPTIA, a town of Latium. *Sil.* 8, v. 396.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17.

SCAPTIUS, an intimate friend of Brutus. *Cic. ep. ad attit.* 5, &c. His brother was a merchant of Cappadocia.

SCAPŬLA, a native of Corduba, who defended that town againſt Cæſar, after the battle of Munda. When he ſaw that all his efforts were uſeleſs againſt the Roman general, he deſtroyed himſelf. *Cæſ. bell. H.* 33.——An uſurper. *Cic. ad Att.* 12, *ep.* 37.

SCARDON, a town on the confines of Dalmatia.

SCARDII, a ridge of mountains of Macedonia, which ſeparate it from Illyricum. *Liv.* 43, c. 20.

SCARPHIA, or SCARPHE, a town near Thermopylæ, on the confines of Phthiotis. *Senec. in Tr.*

SCATINIA LEX *de pudicitiâ*, by C. Scatinius Aricinus, the tribune, was enacted againſt thoſe who kept catamites, and ſuch as proſtituted themſelves to any vile or unnatural ſervice. The penalty was originally a fine, but it was afterwards made a capital crime under Auguſtus. It is ſometimes called *Scantinia* from a certain *Scantinius* upon whom it was firſt executed.

SCAURUS, (M. Æmilius) a Roman con-

ſul, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence at the bar, and by his ſucceſſes in Spain, in the capacity of commander. He was ſent againſt Jugurtha, and ſome time after accuſed of ſuffering himſelf to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and in his cenſorſhip he built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmylian. He was originally very poor. He wrote ſome books, and among theſe an hiſtory of his own life, all now loſt. His ſon, of the ſame name, made himſelf known by the large theatre he built during his edileſhip. This theatre, which could contain 30,000 ſpectators, was ſupported by 360 columns of marble, 38 feet in height, and adorned with 3000 brazen ſtatues. This celebrated edifice, according to Pliny, proved more fatal to the manners and the ſimplicity of the Romans, than the proſcriptions and wars of Sylla had done to the inhabitants of the city. Scaurus married Murcia. *Cic. in Brut.*—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.—*Plin.* 34, c. 7. l. 36, c. 2.——A Roman of conſular dignity. When the Cimbri invaded Italy, the ſon of Scaurus behaved with great cowardice, upon which the father ſternly ordered him never to appear again in the field of battle. The ſeverity of this command rendered young Scaurus melancholy, and he plunged a ſword into his own heart, to free himſelf from farther ignominy.——Aurelius, a Roman conſul, taken priſoner by the Gauls. He was put to a cruel death becauſe he told the king of the enemy not to croſs the Alps to invade Italy, which was univerſally deemed unconquerable.——M. Æmilius, a man in the reign of Tiberius, accuſed of adultery with Livia, and put to death. He was an eloquent orator, but very laſcivious and debauched in his morals.——Mamercus, a man put to death by Tiberius.——Maximus, a man who conſpired againſt Nero.——Terentius, a Latin grammarian. He had been preceptor to the emperor Adrian. *A. Gellius.* 11, c. 15.

Scedăsus, a native of Leuctra in Bœotia. His two daughters, Meletia and Molpia, whom ſome call Theano or Hippo, were raviſhed by ſome Spartans, in the reign of Cleombrotus, and after this they killed themſelves, unable to ſurvive the loſs of their honor. The father became ſo diſconſolate, that when he was unable to obtain relief from his country, he killed himſelf on their tomb. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13. —*Plut. in Amat.* 3.

Scelerātus, a plain at Rome near the Colline gate, where the veſtal Minucia was buried alive, when convicted of adultery. *Liv.* 8, c. 15.——One of the gates of Rome was called *Scelerata*, becauſe 300 Fabii, who were killed at the river Cremera, had paſſed through it when they went to attack the enemy. It was before named *Carmentales.*——There was alſo a ſtreet at Rome formerly called *Cyprius*, which received the name of the *Sceleratus vicus*, becauſe there Tullia ordered her poſtilion to drive her chariot over the body of her father, king Servius. *Liv.* 1, c. 48. —*Ovid. Ib.* 365.

Scena, a town on the confines of Babylon. *Strab.* 16.——A river of Ireland, now the *Shannon. Oroſius* 1, c. 2.

Scenitæ, Arabians who live in tents.

Scepsis, a town of Troas, where the works of Theophraſtus and Ariſtotle were long concealed under ground, and damaged by the wet, &c. *Strab.* 10.

Schedia, a ſmall village of Egypt, with a dock-yard, between the weſtern mouths of the Nile and Alexandria. *Strab.*

Schedius, one of Helen's ſuitors.

Scheria, an antient name of Corcyra. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Schœneus, a ſon of Athamas.——The father of Atalanta.

Schœnus, or Scheno, a port of Peloponneſus on the Saronicus ſinus.——A village near Thebes, with a river of the ſame name.——A river of Arcadia.——Another near Athens.

Sciăthis, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Sciăthos, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite mount Pelion, on the coaſt of Theſſaly. *Val. Flacc.* 2.

Scidros, a town of Magna Græcia.

Scillus, a town of Peloponneſus, near Olympia, where Xenophon wrote his hiſtory.

Scilūrus, a king of Scythia, who had 80 ſons. *Vid.* Scylurus.

Scinis, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterward unlooſened, ſo that their limbs were torn in an inſtant from their body. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 440.

Scinthi, a people of Germany.

Sciōne, a town of Thrace, in the poſſeſſion of the Athenians. It revolted and paſſed into the hands of the Lacedæmonians during the Peloponneſian war. It was built by a Grecian colony in the return from the Trojan war. *Thucyd.* 4. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.

Scīpiădæ, a name applied to the two Scipios, who obtained the ſirname of *Aſricanus*, from the conqueſt of Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 843.

Scipio, a celebrated family at Rome

who obtained the greateſt honors in the republic. The name ſeems to be derived from *Scipio*, which ſignifies *a ſtick*, becauſe one of the family had conducted his blind father, and had been to him as a ſtick. The Scipio's were a branch of the Cornelian family. The moſt illuſtrious were—P. Corn. a man made maſter of horſe by Camillus, &c.——A Roman dictator.——L. Cornel. a conſul A. U. C. 454, who defeated the Etrurians near Volaterra.——Another conſul A. U. C. 493.——Cn. ſirnamed Aſina, was conſul A. U. C. 492 & 498. He was conquered in his firſt conſulſhip in a naval battle, and loſt 17 ſhips. The following year he took Aleria, in Corſica, and defeated Hanno, the Carthaginian general, in Sardinia. He alſo took 200 of the enemy's ſhips, and the city of Panormum, in Sicily. He was father to Publius and Cneus Scipio. Publius, in the beginning of the ſecond Punic war, was ſent with an army to Spain to oppoſe Annibal; but when he heard that his enemy had paſſed over into Italy, he attempted by his quick marches and ſecret evolutions to ſtop his progreſs. He was conquered by Annibal near the Ticinus, where he nearly loſt his life, had not his ſon, who was afterwards ſirnamed Africanus, courageouſly defended him. He again paſſed into Spain, where he obtained ſome memorable victories over the Carthaginians, and the inhabitants of the country. His brother Cneus ſhared the ſupreme command with him, but their great confidence proved their ruin. They ſeparated their armies, and ſoon after Publius was furiouſly attacked by the two Aſdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian armies. The forces of Publius were too few to reſiſt with ſucceſs the three Carthaginian generals. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander was left on the field of battle. No ſooner had the enemy obtained this victory than they immediately marched to meet Cneus Scipio, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprized of his brother's death, ſecured an eminence, where he was ſoon ſurrounded on all ſides. After deſperate acts of valor he was left among the ſlain, or, according to ſome, he fled into a tower, where he was burnt with ſome of his friends by the victorious enemy. *Liv.* 21, &c.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6, &c.—*Eutrop.* 3, c. 8, &c.——Publius Cornelius, ſirnamed *Africanus*, was ſon of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Ticinus, where he ſaved his father's life by deeds of unexampled valor and boldneſs. The battle of Cannæ, which proved ſo fatal to the Roman arms, inſtead of diſheartening Scipio, raiſed his expectations, and he no ſooner heard that ſome of his deſperate countrymen wiſhed to abandon Italy, and to fly from the inſolence of the conqueror, than with his ſword in his hand, and by his firmneſs and example, he obliged them to ſwear eternal fidelity to Rome, and to put to immediate death the firſt man who attempted to retire from his country. In his 21ſt year, Scipio was made an edile, an honorable office which was never given but to ſuch as had reached their 27th year. Some time after, the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and Cneus Scipio, had been ſlaughtered, and immediately young Scipio was appointed to avenge the death of his father, and of his uncle, and to vindicate the military honor of the republic. It was ſoon known how able he was to be at the head of an army; the various nations of Spain were conquered, and in four years the Carthaginians were baniſhed from that part of the continent, the whole province became tributary to Rome; New Carthage ſubmitted in one day, and in a battle 54,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field. After theſe ſignal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, which ſtill trembled at the continual alarms of Annibal, who was at her gates. The conqueror of the Carthaginians in Spain was looked upon as a proper general to encounter Annibal in Italy; but Scipio oppoſed the meaſures which his countrymen wiſhed to purſue, and he declared in the ſenate, that if Annibal was to be conquered, he muſt be conquered in Africa. Theſe bold meaſures were immediately adopted, though oppoſed by the eloquence, age, and experience of the great Fabius, and Scipio was impowered to conduct the war on the coaſts of Africa. With the dignity of conſul he embarked for Carthage. Succeſs attended his arms, his conqueſts were here as rapid as in Spain; the Carthaginian armies were routed, the camp of the crafty Aſdrubal was ſet on fire during the night, and his troops totally defeated in a drawn battle. Theſe repeated loſſes alarmed Carthage; Annibal, who was victorious at the gates of Rome, was inſtantly recalled to defend the walls of his country, and the two greateſt generals of the age met each other in the field. Terms of accommodation were propoſed; but in the parley which the two commanders had together, nothing ſatisfactory was offered, and while the one enlarged on the viciſſitudes of human affairs, the other wiſhed to dictate like

a conqueror, and recommended the deciſion of the controverſy to the ſword. This celebrated battle was fought near Zama, and both generals diſplayed their military knowledge in drawing up their armies and in chuſing their ground. Their courage and intrepidity were not leſs conſpicuous in charging the enemy; a thouſand acts of valor were performed on both ſides, and though the Carthaginians fought in their own defence, and the Romans for fame and glory, yet the conqueror of Italy was vanquiſhed. About 20,000 Carthaginians were ſlain, and the ſame number made priſoners of war, B. C. 202. Only 2,000 of the Romans were killed. This battle was deciſive; the Carthaginians ſued for peace, which Scipio at laſt granted on the moſt ſevere and humiliating terms. The conqueror after this returned to Rome, where he was received with the moſt unbounded applauſe, honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of *Africanus*. Here he enjoyed for ſome time the tranquillity and the honors which his exploits merited, but in him alſo, as in other great men, fortune ſhewed herſelf inconſtant. Scipio offended the populace in wiſhing to diſtinguiſh the ſenators from the reſt of the people at the public exhibitions, and when he canvaſſed for the conſulſhip for two of his friends, he had the mortification to ſee his application ſlighted, and the honors which he claimed, beſtowed on a man of no character, and recommended by neither abilities nor meritorious actions. He retired from Rome no longer to be a ſpectator of the ingratitude of his countrymen, and in the capacity of lieutenant he accompanied his brother againſt Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with uſual ſucceſs, and the Aſiatic monarch ſubmitted to the conditions which the conquerors dictated. At his return to Rome, Africanus found the malevolence of his enemies ſtill unabated. Cato, his inveterate rival, raiſed ſeditions againſt him, and the Petilii, two tribunes of the people, accuſed the conqueror of Annibal of extortion in the provinces of Aſia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio condeſcended to anſwer to the accuſation of his calumniators; the firſt day was ſpent in hearing the different charges, but when he again appeared on the ſecond day of his trial, the accuſed interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, *Tribunes and fellow citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians, come therefore with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms.* Theſe words had the deſired effect, the tribes, and all the aſſembly followed Scipio, the court was deſerted, and the tribunes were left alone in the ſeat of judgment. Yet when this memorable day was paſt and forgotten, Africanus was a third time ſummoned to appear; but he had fled before the impending ſtorm, and retired to his country-houſe at Liternum. The accuſation was therefore ſtopped, and the accuſers ſilenced, when one of the tribunes, formerly diſtinguiſhed for his malevolence againſt Scipio, roſe to defend him, and declared in the aſſembly, that it reflected the higheſt diſgrace on the Roman people, that the conqueror of Annibal ſhould become the ſport of the populace, and be expoſed to the malice and envy of diſappointed ambition. Some time after Scipio died in the place of his retreat, about 184 years before Chriſt, in the 48th year of his age; and ſo great an averſion did he expreſs, as he expired, for the depravity of the Romans, and the ingratitude of their ſenators, that he ordered his bones not to be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum, where his wife Æmilia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, raiſed a mauſoleum on his tomb, and placed upon it his ſtatue, with that of the poet Ennius, who had been the companion of his peace and of his retirement. If Scipio was robbed during his life time of the honors which belonged to him as conqueror of Africa, he was not forgotten when dead. The Romans viewed his character with reverence; with raptures they read of his warlike actions, and Africanus was regarded in the following ages as a pattern of virtue, of innocence, courage, and liberality. As a general, the fame and the greatneſs of his conqueſts explain his character, and indeed we hear that Annibal declared himſelf inferior to no general that ever lived except Alexander the Great, and Pyrrhus king of Epirus; and when Scipio aſked him what rank he would claim if he had conquered him, the Carthaginian general anſwered, *If I had conquered you, Scipio, I would call myſelf greater than the conqueror of Darius, and the ally of the Tarentines.* As an inſtance of Scipio's continence, antient authors have faithfully recorded that the conqueror of Spain refuſed to ſee a beautiful princeſs that had fallen into his hands after the taking of New Carthage, and that he not only reſtored her inviolate to her parents, but alſo added immenſe preſents for the perſon to whom ſhe was betrothed. It was to the artful complaiſance of Africanus, that the Romans owed their alliance with Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia, and alſo that with king Scyphax. The friendſhip of

Scipio

Scipio and Lælius is well known, *Polyb.* 6.—*Plut.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Cic. in Brut. &c.* —*Eutrop.*——Lucius Cornelius, firnamed *Aſiaticus*, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the conſulſhip, A. U. C. 562, for his ſervices to the ſtate, and he was empowered to attack Antiochus, king of Syria, who had declared war againſt the Romans. Lucius was accompanied in this campaign by his brother Africanus; and by his own valor, and the advice of the conqueror of Annibal, he ſoon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardes he killed 50,000 foot and 4000 horſe. Peace was ſoon after ſettled by the ſubmiſſion of Antiochus, and the conqueror, at his return home, obtained a triumph, and the ſirname of Aſiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his proſperity; Cato, after the death of Africanus, turned his fury againſt Aſiaticus, and the two Petilii his devoted favorites, preſented a petition to the people, in which they prayed that an enquiry might be made to know what money had been received from Antiochus and from his allies. The petition was inſtantly received, and Aſiaticus, charged to have ſuffered himſelf to be corrupted by Antiochus, was ſummoned to appear before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, who was on this occaſion created prætor. The judge, who was an inveterate enemy to the family of the Scipio's, ſoon found Aſiaticus, with his two lieutenants and his quæſtor, guilty of having received, the firſt 6,000 pounds weight of gold, and 480 pounds weight of ſilver, and the others nearly an equal ſum, from the monarch, againſt whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Immediately they were condemned to pay large fines; but while the others gave ſecurity, Scipio declared that he had accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Aſia, and therefore that he was innocent. For this obſtinacy Scipio was dragged to priſon, but his couſin Naſica pleaded his cauſe before the people, and the prætor inſtantly ordered the goods of the priſoner to be ſeized and confiſcated. The ſentence was executed, but the effects of Scipio were inſufficient to pay the fine, and it was the greateſt juſtification of his innocence, that whatever was found in his houſe, had never been in the poſſeſſion of Antiochus or his ſubjects. This, however, did not totally liberate him, he was reduced to poverty, and refuſed to accept the offers of his friends and of his clients. Some time after he was appointed to ſettle the diſputes between Eumenes and Seleucus, and at his return, the Romans, aſhamed of their ſeverity towards him, rewarded his merit with ſuch uncommon liberality, that Aſiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus, for ten ſucceſſive days, at his own expence. *Liv.* 38, c. 55, &c.—*Eutrop.* 4.——Naſica was ſon of Cneus Scipio, and couſin to Scipio Africanus. He was refuſed the conſulſhip, though ſupported by the intereſt and the fame of the conqueror of Annibal; but he afterwards obtained it, and in that honorable office conquered the Boii, and gained a triumph. He was alſo ſucceſsful in an expedition which he undertook in Spain. When the ſtatue of Cybele was brought to Rome from Phrygia, the Roman ſenate delegated one of their body who was the moſt remarkable for the purity of his manners and the innocence of his life, to go and meet the goddeſs in the harbour of Oſtia. Naſica was the object of their choice, and as ſuch he was enjoined to bring the ſtatue of the goddeſs to Rome with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity. Naſica alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the active part he took in confuting the accuſations laid againſt the two Scipio's, Africanus and Aſiaticus. There was alſo another of the ſame name who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his enmity againſt the Gracchi, to whom he was nearly related. *Patere.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.—*Liv.* 29, c. 14, &c.——Publ. Æmilianus, ſon of Paulus the conqueror of Perſeus, was adopted by the ſon of Scipio Africanus. He received the ſame ſirname as his grandfather, and was called *Africanus the younger*, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus firſt appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a legionary tribune in the Spaniſh provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic ſtature, and obtained a mural crown at the ſiege of Intercatia. He paſſed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Maſiniſſa, the ally of Rome, and he was the ſpectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which ſoon produced the third Punic war. Some time after Æmilianus was made edile, and next appointed conſul, though under the age required for that important office. The ſirname which he had received from his grandfather, he was doomed lawfully to claim as his own. He was empowered to finiſh the war with Carthage, and as he was permitted by the ſenate to chuſe his colleague, he took with him his friend Lælius, whoſe father of the ſame name had formerly enjoyed the confidence and ſhared the victories of the firſt Africanus. The ſiege of Carthage was already begun, but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigor. Scipio had no ſooner appeared before the walls of the enemy

than every communication with the land was cut off, and that they might not have the command of the ſea, a ſtupendous mole was thrown acroſs the harbour with immenſe labor and expence. This, which might have diſheartened the moſt active enemy, rendered the Carthaginians more eager in the cauſe of freedom and independence; all the inhabitants, without diſtinction of rank, age, or ſex, employed themſelves without ceſſation to dig another harbour, and to build and equip another fleet. In a ſhort time, in ſpite of the vigilance and activity of Æmilianus, the Romans were aſtoniſhed to ſee another harbour formed, and 50 gallies ſuddenly iſſuing under ſail, ready for the engagement. This unexpected fleet, by immediately attacking the Roman ſhips, might have gained the victory, but the delay of the Carthaginians proved fatal to their cauſe, and the enemy had ſufficient time to prepare themſelves. Scipio ſoon got the poſſeſſion of a ſmall eminence in the harbour, and by the ſucceſs of his ſubſequent operations he broke open one of the gates of the city and entered the ſtreets, where he made his way by fire and ſword. The ſurrender of above 50,000 men was followed by the reduction of the citadel, and the total ſubmiſſion of Carthage, B. C. 147. The captive city was ſet on fire, and though Scipio was obliged to demoliſh its very walls to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical ſcene; and in bewailing the miſeries of Carthage, he expreſſed his fears leſt Rome, in her turn, in ſome future age, ſhould exhibit ſuch a dreadful conflagration. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was that of another conqueror of Annibal, and like him he was honored with a magnificent triumph, and received the ſirname of *Africanus*. He was not long left in the enjoyment of his glory before he was called to obtain freſh honors. He was choſen conſul a ſecond time, and appointed to finiſh the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without ſucceſs or vigorous exertions againſt Numantia. The fall of Numantia was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when the enemies had been conſumed by famine, or by ſelf deſtruction, B. C. 133. From his conqueſts in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a ſecond triumph, and with the ſirname of *Numantinus*. Yet his popularity was ſhort, and by telling the people that the murder of their favorite, his brother-in-law, Gracchus, was lawful, ſince he was turbulent and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the diſpleaſure of the tribunes, and was received with hiſſes. His authority, for a moment, quelled their ſedition, when he reproached them of their cowardice, and exclaimed, *Factious wretches, do you think that your clamors can intimidate me; me whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus who conquered Macedonia, and to me? Without my family you were ſlaves. Is this the reſpect you owe to your deliverers? Is this your affection?* This firmneſs ſilenced the murmurs of the aſſembly, and ſome time after Scipio retired from the clamors of Rome to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius, he paſſed the reſt of his time in innocent pleaſures and amuſement, in diverſions which had pleaſed them when children; and the two greateſt men that ruled the ſtate were often ſeen on the ſea ſhore picking up light-pebbles, and throwing them on the ſmooth ſurface of the waters. Though fond of retirement and literary eaſe, yet Scipio often intereſted himſelf in the affairs of the ſtate. His enemies accuſed him of aſpiring to the dictatorſhip, and the clamors were moſt loud againſt him, when he had oppoſed the Sempronian law, and declared himſelf the patron of the inhabitants of the provinces of Italy. This active part of Scipio was ſeen with pleaſure by the friends of the republic, and not only the ſenate, but alſo the citizens, the Latins, and neighbouring ſtates, conducted their illuſtrious friend and patron to his houſe. It ſeemed almoſt the univerſal wiſh that the troubles might be quieted by the election of Scipio to the dictatorſhip, and many preſumed that that honor would be on the morrow conferred upon him. In this, however, the expectations of Rome were fruſtrated, Scipio was found dead in his bed to the aſtoniſhment of the world; and thoſe who enquired for the cauſes of this ſudden death, perceived violent marks on his neck, and concluded that he had been ſtrangled, B. C. 128. This aſſaſſination, as it was then generally believed, was committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who ſupported the Sempronian law, and by his wife Sempronia, who is charged with introducing the murderers into his room. No enquiries were made after the authors of his death; Gracchus was the favorite of the mob, and the only atonement which the populace made for the death of Scipio was to attend his funeral, and to ſhow their concern by their cries and loud lamentations. The ſecond Africanus has often been compared to the firſt of that name; they ſeemed to be equally great, and equally meritorious, and the Romans were unable

able to diſtinguiſh which of the two was entitled to a greater ſhare of their regard and admiration. Æmilianus, like his grandfather, was fond of literature, and he ſaved from the flames of Carthage many valuable compoſitions, written by Phœnician and Punic authors. In the midſt of his greatneſs he died poor, and his nephew Q. Fabius Maximus, who inherited his eſtate, ſcarce found in his houſe thirty-two pounds weight of ſilver, and two and a half of gold. His liberality to his brother and to his ſiſters deſerves the greateſt commendations, and indeed no higher encomium can be paſſed upon his character, private as well as public, than the words of his rival Metellus, who told his ſons, at the death of Scipio, to go and attend the funeral of the greateſt man that ever lived or ſhould live in Rome. *Liv.* 44, &c.—*Cic. de Senect. Orat. in Brut. &c.*—*Polyb.*—*Appian.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Flor.*——A ſon of the firſt Africanus, taken captive by Antiochus king of Syria, and reſtored to his father without a ranſom. He adopted as his ſon, young Æmilianus, the ſon of Paulus Æmilius, who was afterwards ſirnamed Africanus. Like his father Scipio, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fondneſs for literature, and his valor in the Roman armies. ——Metellus, the father-in-law of Pompey, appointed commander in Macedonia. He was preſent at the battle of Pharſalia, and afterwards retired to Africa with Cato. He was defeated by Cæſar at Thapſus. *Plut.*——Salutio, a mean perſon in Cæſar's army in Africa. The general appointed him his chief commander, either to ridicule him, or becauſe there was an antient oracle that declared that the Scipios would ever be victorious in Africa. *Plut.*——L. Cornelius, a conſul who oppoſed Sylla. He was at laſt deſerted by his army, and proſcribed.——The commander of a cohort in the reign of Vitellius.

Scira, an annual ſolemnity obſerved at Athens in honor of Minerva, or, according to others, of Ceres and Proſerpine. It received its name either from Sciras, a ſmall town of Attica, or from a native of Eleuſis called Scirus.

Sciradium, a promontory of Attica on the Saronicus ſinus.

Sciras, a name of Ægina. Minerva was alſo called Sciras. *Strab.* 9.

Sciressa, a mountain of Arcadia. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Sciron, a celebrated thief in Attica, who plundered the inhabitants of the country, and threw them down from the higheſt rocks into the ſea, after he had obliged them to wait upon him and to waſh his feet. Theſeus attacked him, and treated him as he treated travellers. According to Ovid, the earth, as well as the ſea, refuſed to receive the bones of Sciron, which remained for ſome time ſuſpended in the air, till they were changed into large rocks called *Scironia Saxa*, ſituate between Megara and Corinth. There was a road near them, which bore the name of Sciron, naturally ſmall and narrow, but afterwards enlarged by the emperor Adrian. Some ſuppoſe that Ino threw herſelf into the ſea from one of theſe rocks. Sciron had married the daughter of Cychreus a king of Salamis. He was brother-in-law to Telamon the ſon of Æacus. *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 444. *Heroid.* 2, v. 69.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela* 2, c. 13.—*Plin.* 2, c. 47.—*Senec. N. Q.* 5, c. 17.

Scirus, a village of Arcadia, of which the inhabitants are called *Scirítæ*.——A plain and river of Attica near Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 36.

Sciſſis, a town of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 60.

Scodra, a town of Illyricum, where Gentius reſided. *Liv.* 43, c. 20.

Scolus, a mountain of Bœotia.——A town of Macedonia near Olynthus. *Strab.*

Scombrus, a mountain of Thrace near Rhodope.

Scopas, an architect and ſculptor of Epheſus, for ſome time employed in making the mauſoleum which Artemiſia raiſed to her huſband, and which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. One of his ſtatues of Venus was among the antiquities with which Rome was adorned. Scopas lived about 430 years before Chriſt. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 8.—*Vitr.* 9, c. 9.——An Ætolian who raiſed ſome forces to aſſiſt Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, againſt his enemies Antiochus and his allies. He afterwards conſpired againſt the Egyptian monarch, and was put to death, B. C. 196. ——An ambaſſador to the court of the emperor Domitian.

Scopium, a town of Theſſaly.

Scordisci and Scordiscæ, a people of Pannonia and Thrace, well known during the reign of the Roman emperors for their barbarity and uncivilized manners. They were fond of drinking human blood, and they generally ſacrificed their captive enemies to their gods. *Liv.* 41, c. 19.—*Strab.* 7.—*Flor.* 3, c. 4.

Scoti, the antient inhabitants of Scotland, mentioned as different from the Picts. *Claudian. de Hon.* 3 *conſ.* v. 54.

Scotinus, a ſirname of Heraclitus. *Strab.* 15.

Scotussa, a town of Theſſaly deſtroyed by Alexander of Pheræ. *Liv.* 28, c. 5 & 7.

7. l. 36, c. 14.——Another in Macedonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

Scribonia, a daughter of Scribonius, who married Auguſtus after he had divorced Claudia. He had by her a daughter, the celebrated Julia. Scribonia was ſometime after repudiated, that Auguſtus might marry Livia. She had been married twice before ſhe became the wife of the emperor. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——A woman who married Craſſus.

Scribonianus, a man in the age of Nero. Some of his friends wiſhed him to be competitor for the imperial purple againſt Veſpaſian, which he declined. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 39.——There were alſo two brothers of that name who did nothing without each other's conſent.. *Id.* 4, c. 41.

Scribonius, a man who made himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Boſphorus.——A phyſician in the age of Auguſtus and Tiberius.——A man who wrote annals, A. D. 22. The beſt edition of Scribonius is that of Patav. 4to. 1655.——A friend of Pompey, &c.

Scultenna, a river of Gaul Ciſpadana, falling into the Po, now called *Panaro*. *Liv.* 41, c. 12 & 18.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

Scylacēum, a town of the Brutii, built by an Athenian colony. As Virgil has applied the epithet *Navifragum* to Scylaceum, ſome ſuppoſe that either the poet was miſtaken in his knowledge of the place, becauſe there are no apparent dangers to navigation there, or that he confounds this place with a promontory of the ſame name on the Tuſcan ſea. Servius explains this paſſage by ſuppoſing that the houſes of the place were originally built with the ſhipwrecked veſſels of Ulyſſes' fleet, (a moſt puerile explanation!) *Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 553.—*Strab.* 6.

Scylax, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, in the age of Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, about 550 years before Chriſt. He was commiſſioned by Darius to make diſcoveries in the eaſt, and after a journey of 30 months he viſited Egypt. Some ſuppoſe that he was the firſt who invented geographical tables. The lateſt edition of the *Periplus* of Scylax, is that of Gronovius, 4to. *L. Bat.* 1697.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 44.—*Strab.*——A river of Cappadocia.

Scylla, a daughter of Niſus, king of Megara, who became enamoured of Minos, as that monarch beſieged her father's capital. To make him ſenſible of her paſſion, ſhe informed him that ſhe would deliver Megara into his hands, if he promiſed to marry her. Minos conſented, and as the proſperity of Megara depended on a golden hair, which was on the head of Niſus, Scylla cut it off as her father was aſleep, and from that moment the ſallies of the Megarçans were unſucceſsful, and the enemy eaſily became maſter of the place. Scylla was diſappointed in her expectations, and Minos treated her with ſuch contempt and ridicule, that ſhe threw herſelf from a tower into the ſea, or, according to other accounts, ſhe was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 393.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 19, v. 21.—*Hygin. fab.* 198.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 405, &c.——A daughter of Typhon, or, as ſome ſay, of Phorcys, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the ſea. Scylla ſcorned the addreſſes of Glaucus, and the god, to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whoſe knowledge of herbs and incantations was univerſally admired. Circe no ſooner ſaw him than ſhe became enamoured of him, and inſtead of giving him the required aſſiſtance, ſhe attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To puniſh her rival, Circe poured the juice of ſome poiſonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no ſooner had the nymph touched the place, than ſhe found every part of her body below the waiſt, changed into frightful monſters like dogs, which never ceaſed barking. The reſt of her body aſſumed an equally hideous form. She found herſelf ſupported by twelve feet, and ſhe had ſix different heads, each with three rows of teeth. This ſudden metamorphoſis ſo terrified her, that ſhe threw herſelf into that part of the ſea which ſeparates the coaſt of Italy and Sicily, where ſhe was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which were univerſally deemed by the antients as very dangerous to ſailors, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coaſt of Sicily. During a tempeſt the waves are deſcribed by modern navigators as roaring dreadfully when driven into the rough and uneven cavities of the rock. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 85.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 66, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.—*Hygin. fab.* 199. Some authors, as *Propert.* 4, *el.* 4, v. 39, & *Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 74, with *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 500, have confounded the daughter of Typhon with the daughter of Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 424, &c.——A ſhip in the fleet of Æneas, commanded by Cloanthus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

Scyllæum, a promontory of Peloponneſus on the coaſt of Argolis.——A promontory of the Brutii in Italy, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Scylaceum, near which was the famous whirlpool Scylla, from which the name is derived.

Scyllias, a celebrated ſwimmer who enriched himſelf by diving after the goods which

which had been ſhipwrecked in the Perſian ſhips near Pelium. It is ſaid that he could dive 80 ſtadia under the water. *Herodot.* 8, c. 8.

Scyllis, a ſtatuary of Crete before the age of Cyrus king of Perſia. *Pauſ.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 4.

Scyllus, (*untis*,) a town of Achaia, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians. *Strab.*

Scylūrus, a monarch who left 80 ſons. He called them to his bed-ſide as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of ſticks tied together, and afterwards ſeparately, he convinced them, that when altogether firmly united, their power would be inſuperable, but if ever diſunited, they would fall an eaſy prey to their enemies. *Plut. de garr.*

Scyppium, a town in the neighbourhood of Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Scyras, a river of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Scyrias, a name applied to Deidamia as a native of Scyros. *Ovid. A.* 1, v. 682.

Scyros, a rocky and barren iſland in the Ægean, at the diſtance of about 28 miles north-eaſt from Eubœa, ſixty miles in circumference. It was originally in the poſſeſſion of the Pelaſgians and Carians. Achilles retired there not to go to the Trojan war, and became father of Neoptolemus by Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes. Scyros was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon. *Homer. Od.* 10, v. 508.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 464. l. 13, v. 156.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 9.

Scythæ, the inhabitants of Scythia. *Vid.* Scythia.

Scythes, or Scytha, a ſon of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the reſt that of a ſerpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia. *Diod.* 2.——A ſon of Hercules and Echidna.

Scythia, a large country ſituate on the moſt northern parts of Europe and Aſia, from which circumſtance it is generally denominated European and Aſiatic. The moſt northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited on account of the extreme coldneſs of the climate. The more ſouthern in Aſia that were inhabited were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Scythia *intra & extra Imaum, &c.* The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the antients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vaſt tracts of land which lay at the north, eaſt, and weſt. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Ruſſia in Aſia, Siberia, Muſcovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into ſeveral nations or tribes, they had no cities, but continually changed their habitations. They inured themſelves to bear labor and fatigue; they deſpiſed money, and lived upon milk, and covered themſelves with the ſkins of their cattle. The virtues ſeemed to floriſh among them, and that philoſophy and moderation which other nations wiſhed to acquire by ſtudy, ſeemed natural to them. Some authors however repreſent them as a ſavage and barbarous people, who fed upon human fleſh, who drank the blood of their enemies, and uſed the ſkulls of travellers as veſſels in their ſacrifices to their gods. The Scythians made ſeveral irruptions upon the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia, eſpecially B. C. 624. when they remained in poſſeſſion of Aſia Minor for 28 years, and we find them at different periods extending their conqueſts in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. Their government was monarchical, and the deference which they paid to their ſovereigns was unparalleled. When the king died, his body was carried through every province, where it was received in ſolemn proceſſion, and afterwards buried. In the firſt centuries after Chriſt they invaded the Roman empire with the Sarmatians. *Vid.* Sarmatia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 64. l. 2, v. 224.

Scythīnus, a Greek poet of Teos in Ionia, who wrote Iambics. *Diog. in Herac.*—*Athen* 11.

Scython, a man changed into a woman. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 280.

Scythopŏlis, a town of Syria, ſaid to have been built by Bacchus. *Strab.* 16.—*Plin.* 5, c. 18.

Scythotauri, a people of Cherſoneſus Taurica. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Sebasta, a town of Judæa.——Another in Cilicia.——The name was common to ſeveral cities, as it was in honor of Auguſtus.

Sebastīa, a city of Armenia.

Sebennўtus, a town of the Delta in Egypt. That branch of the Nile which flows near it has been called the *Sebennytic*. *Plin.* 5, c. 10.

Sebētus, a ſmall river of Campania, falling into the bay of *Naples*, whence the epithet *Sebethis*, given to one of the nymphs who frequented its borders and became mother of Œbalus by Telon. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Sebusiāni, or Segusiani, a people of Celtic Gaul.

Sectānus, an infamous debauchee in the age of Horace. 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 112.

Secundus Julius, a man who publiſhed

liſhed ſome harangues and orations in the age of the emperor Titus.——A favorite of Nero.——One of the aſſociates of Sejanus.

Seditāni, or Sedentāni, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 372.

Sedūni, an antient nation of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3.

Seduſii, a people of Germany near the Suevi. *Cæſ.*

Segesta, a town of Sicily founded by Æneas, or, according to ſome, by Criniſus. *Vid.* Ægeſta.

Segestes, a German, friendly to the Roman intereſt in the time of Germanicus. His daughter married Arminius. *Tacit. A.* 1, c. 55.

Segni, a people with a town of the ſame name in Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ. B. G.* 6.

Segobrica, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

Segōnax, a prince in the ſouthern parts of Britain, who oppoſed Cæſar by order of Caſſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 5, c. 22.

Segontia, or Seguntia, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Liv.* 34, c. 10.

Segontiāci, a people of Belgic Gaul, who ſubmitted to J. Cæſar.

Segovia, a town of Spain, of great power in the age of the Cæſars.——There was alſo another of the ſame name in Luſitania. Both had been founded by the Celtiberi.

Seguntium, a town of Britain, ſuppoſed to be *Carnarvon* in Wales. *Cæſ. G.* 5, c. 21.

Segusiāni, a people of Gaul on the Loire. *Cæſ. G.* 1, c. 10. *Plin.* 4, c. 18.

Segusio, a town of Piedmont on the Durias. *Plin.* 3, c. 17.

Ælius Sejānus, a native of Vulſinum in Tuſcany, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the court of Tiberius. His father's name was Seius Strabo, a Roman knight, commander of the pretorian guards. His mother was deſcended from the Junian family. Sejānus firſt gained the favors of Caius Cæſar, the grandſon of Auguſtus, but afterwards he attached himſelf to the intereſt and the views of Tiberius, who then ſat on the imperial throne. The emperor, who was naturally of a ſuſpicious temper, was free and open with Sejanus, and while he diſtruſted others, he communicated his greateſt ſecrets to this fawning favorite. Sejanus improved this confidence, and when he had found that he poſſeſſed the eſteem of Tiberius, he next endeavoured to become the favorite of the ſoldiers and the darling of the ſenate. As commander of the prætorian guards he was the ſecond man in Rome, and in that important office he made uſe of inſinuations and every mean artifice to make himſelf beloved and revered. His affability and condeſcenſion gained him the hearts of the common ſoldiers, and by appointing his own favorites and adherents to places of truſt and honor, all the officers and centurions of the army became devoted to his intereſt. The views of Sejanus in this were well known; yet to advance with more ſucceſs, he attempted to gain the affection of the ſenators. In this he met with no oppoſition. A man who has the diſpoſal of places of honor and dignity, and who has the command of the public money, cannot but be the favorite of thoſe who are in need of his aſſiſtance. It is even ſaid, that Sejanus gained to his views all the wives of the ſenators, by a private and moſt ſecret promiſe of marriage to each of them, whenever he had made himſelf independent and ſovereign of Rome. Yet however ſucceſsful with the beſt and nobleſt families in the empire, Sejanus had to combat numbers in the houſe of the emperor; but theſe ſeeming obſtacles were ſoon removed. All the children and grandchildren of Tiberius were ſacrificed to the ambition of the favorite under various pretences; and Druſus the ſon of the emperor, by ſtriking Sejanus, made his deſtruction ſure and inevitable. Livia, the wife of Druſus, was gained by Sejanus, and though the mother of many children, ſhe was prevailed upon to aſſiſt her adulterer in the murder of her huſband, and ſhe conſented to marry him when Druſus was dead. No ſooner was Druſus poiſoned, than Sejanus openly declared his wiſh to marry Livia. This was ſtrongly oppoſed by Tiberius; and the emperor by recommending Germanicus to the ſenators for his ſucceſſor, rendered Sejanus bold and determined. He was more urgent in his demands; and when he could not gain the conſent of the emperor, he perſuaded him to retire to ſolitude from the noiſe of Rome, and the troubles of the government. Tiberius, naturally fond of eaſe and luxury, yielded to his repreſentations, and retired to Campania, leaving Sejanus at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, and he was now without a maſter. Prudence and moderation might have made him what he wiſhed to be, but Sejanus offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and Tiberius only the dependent prince of the iſland of Capreæ, where he had retired. Tiberius was upon this fully convinced of the deſigns of Sejanus, and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanneſs and audacity to ridicule him by introducing

introducing him on the ſtage, the emperor ordered him to be accuſed before the ſenate. Sejanus was deſerted by all his pretended friends, as ſoon as by fortune; and the man who aſpired to the empire, and who called himſelf the favorite of the people, the darling of the prætorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was ſeized without reſiſtance, and the ſame day ſtrangled in priſon, A. D. 31. His remains were expoſed to the fury and inſolence of the populace, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber. His children and all his relations were involved in his ruin, and Tiberius ſacrificed to his reſentment and ſuſpicions, all thoſe who were even connected with Sejanus, or had ſhared his favors and enjoyed his confidence. *Tacit.* 3, *Ann.* &c.—*Dio.* 58.—*Suet. in Tib.*

Cn. Seius, a Roman who had a famous horſe of large ſize, and uncommon beauty. He was put to death by Antony, and it was obſerved, that whoever obtained poſſeſſion of his horſe, which was called *Sejanus equus*, became unfortunate, and loſt all his property, with every member of his family. Hence aroſe the proverb, *ille homo habet Sejanum equum*, applied to ſuch as were oppreſſed with misfortunes. *Au. Gellius.* 3, c. 9.

Seius Strabo, the father of Sejanus, was a Roman knight, and commander of the prætorian guards.

Selasia. *Vid.* Sellaſia.

Selemnus, a river of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23. *Vid.* Selimnus.

Selēne, the wife of Antiochus king of Syria, put to death by Tigranes, king of Armenia. She was daughter of Phyſcon, king of Egypt, and had firſt married her brother Lathurus, according to the cuſtom of her country, and afterwards by deſire of her mother, her other brother Gryphus. At the death of Gryphus ſhe had married Antiochus, ſirnamed Euſebes, the ſon of Antiochus Cyzicenus, by whom ſhe had two ſons. According to Appian, ſhe firſt married the father, and after his death, his ſon Euſebes. *Appian. Syr.* &c.

Seleucēna, or Seleucis, a country of Syria, in Aſia. *Vid.* Seleucis.

Seleucīa, a town of Syria, on the ſea ſhore, generally called *Pieria*, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame name. There were no leſs than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator. They were all ſituate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cilicia, and near the Euphrates. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Strab.* 11 & 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.—Alſo the reſidence of the Parthian kings. *Cic.* 8, *fam.* 14.

Seleucĭdæ, a ſirname given to thoſe monarchs who ſat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus the ſon of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B. C. 312, and ends at the conqueſt of Syria by Pompey, B. C. 65. The order in which theſe monarchs reigned, is ſhown in the account of Syria. *Vid.* Syria.

Seleucis, a diviſion of Syria, which received its name from Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great. It was alſo called *Tetrapolis* from the four cities it contained, called alſo ſiſter cities; Seleucia, called after Seleucus, Antioch called after his father, Laodicea after his mother, and Apamea after his wife. *Strab.* 16.

Seleucus, 1ſt, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, ſirnamed *Nicator*, or *Victorious*, was ſon of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province; but his ambitious views, and his attempt to deſtroy Eumenes as he paſſed through his territories, rendered him ſo unpopular that he fled for ſafety to the court of his friend Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was ſoon after enabled to recover Babylon, which Antigonus had ſeized in his abſence, and he encreaſed his dominions by the immediate conqueſt of Media, and ſome of the neighbouring provinces. When he had ſtrengthened himſelf in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the reſt of the generals of Alexander, and aſſumed the title of independent monarch. He afterwards made war againſt Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus; and after this monarch had been conquered and ſlain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies. When Seleucus became maſter of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honor of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He alſo made war againſt Demetrius and Lyſimachus, though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former, and had lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip with the latter. Seleucus was at laſt murdered by one of his ſervants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he beſtowed the greateſt favors, and whom he had diſtinguiſhed by acts of the moſt unbounded confidence. According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greateſt and moſt powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolence has been commended; and it has been obſerved, that he conquered, not to enſlave nations, but to make them more happy. He founded no leſs than 34 cities in different parts of his empire,

empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whoſe national induſtry, learning, religion, and ſpirit, were communicated to the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Aſia. Seleucus was a great benefactor to the Greeks; he reſtored to the Athenians the library and the ſtatues which Xerxes had carried away from their city when he invaded Greece, and among them were thoſe of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton. Seleucus was murdered 280 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 32d year of his reign, and the 78th, or according to others, the 73d year of his age, as he was going to conquer Macedonia, where he intended to finiſh his days in peace and tranquillity in that province where he was born. He was ſucceeded by Antiochus Soter. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 4 l. 15, c. 4. l. 16, c. 3, &c.—*Plut. in Dem.* —*Plin.* 6, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 51.—*Joſeph. Ant.* 12.——The 2d. ſirnamed *Callinicus*, ſucceeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. He attempted to make war againſt Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but his fleet was ſhipwrecked in a violent ſtorm, and his armies ſoon after conquered by his enemy. He was at laſt taken priſoner by Arſaces, an officer who made himſelf powerful by the diſſenſions which reigned in the houſe of the Seleucidæ, between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus; and after he had been a priſoner for ſome time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horſe, B. C. 226, after a reign of 20 years. Seleucus had received the ſirname of *Pogon*, from his long beard, and that of *Callinicus*, ironically to expreſs his very unfortunate reign. He had married Laodice, the ſiſter of one of his generals, by whom he had two ſons, Seleucus and Antiochus, and a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Mithridates king of Pontus. *Strab.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 27.—*Appian. de Syr.*——The 3d, ſucceeded his father Seleucus 2d, on the throne of Syria, and received the ſirname of *Ceraunus*, by antiphraſis, as he was a very weak, timid, and irreſolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, B. C. 223, and his brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, aſcended the throne, and rendered himſelf ſo celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great. *Appian.*——The 4th, ſucceeded his father Antiochus the Great, on the throne of Syria. He was ſurnamed *Philopator*, or according to Joſephus, *Soter*. His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he became monarch, and the yearly tribute of a thouſand talents to theſe victorious enemies, concurred in leſſening his power and conſequence among nations. Seleucus was poiſoned after a reign of 12 years, B. C. 175. His ſon Demetrius had been ſent to Rome, there to receive his education, and he became a prince of great abilities. *Strab.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 32.—*Appian.* ——The 5th, ſucceeded his father Demetrius Nicator on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age. He was put to death in the firſt year of his reign by Cleopatra his mother, who had alſo ſacrificed her huſband to her ambition. He is not reckoned by many hiſtorians in the number of the Syrian monarchs.——The 6th, one of the Seleucidæ, ſon of Antiochus Gryphus, killed his uncle Antiochus Cyzicenus, who wiſhed to obtain the crown of Syria. He was ſome time after baniſhed from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, ſon of Cyzicenus, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace by the inhabitants, B. C. 93. *Appian.*—*Joſeph.*——A prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. Seleucus accepted it, but he ſoon diſguſted his ſubjects, and received the ſirname of *Cybioſactes*, or *Scullion*, for his meanneſs and avarice. He was at laſt murdered by Berenice, whom he had married. —— A ſervant of Cleopatra, the laſt queen of Egypt, who accuſed his miſtreſs before Octavianus, of having ſecreted part of her jewels and treaſures.——A mathematician intimate with Veſpaſian the Roman emperor. ——A part of the Alps.——A Roman conſul.——A celebrated ſinger. *Juv.* 10, v. 211.——A king of the Boſphorus, who died B. C. 429.

Selge, a town of Pamphylia, made a colony by the Lacedæmonians. *Liv.* 35. c. 13.—*Strabo.*

Selimnus, a ſhepherd of Achaia, who for ſome time enjoyed the favors of the nymph Argyra, without interruption. Argyra was at laſt diſguſted with her lover, and the ſhepherd died through melancholy, and was changed into a river of the ſame name. Argyra was alſo changed into a fountain, and was fond of mingling her waters with thoſe of the Selimnus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

Selīnuns, or Selīnus, (*untis*), a town on the ſouthern parts of Sicily, founded A. U. C. 127, by a colony from Megara. It received its name from σελινον, *parſley*, which grew there in abundance. The marks of its antient conſequence are viſible in the venerable ruins now found in its neighbourhood. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 705.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 19.——A river of Elis in Peloponneſus. ——Another in Achaia.——Another in Sicily.——A river and town of Cilicia, where Trajan died. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.—*Strab.* 14.——Two ſmall rivers near Diana's temple

temple at Epheſus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.——A lake at the entrance of the Cayſter. *Strab.* 14.

SELLASIA, a town of Laconia where Cleomenes was defeated by the Achæans, B. C. 222. Scarce 200 of a body of 5000 Lacedæmonians ſurvived the battle. *Plut.*

SELLĒIS, a river of Peloponneſus falling into the Ionian ſea. *Homer. Il.*

SELLETÆ, a people of Thrace, near Mount Hæmus. *Liv.* 38, c. 40.

SELLI, an antient nation of Epirus near Dodona. *Lucan.* 3, v. 180.—*Strab.* 7.

SELYMBRIA, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis. *Liv.* 33, c. 39.

SĔMĔLE, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was tenderly beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, who was always jealous of her huſband's amours, and who hated the houſe of Cadmus, becauſe they were related to the goddeſs of beauty, determined to puniſh this ſucceſsful rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wickedneſs, deceit, and perfidy, and in the form of Beroe, Semele's nurſe, ſhe viſited the houſe of Jupiter's miſtreſs. Semele liſtened with attention to the artful admonitions of the falſe Beroe, and was at laſt perſuaded to entreat her lover to come to her arms with the ſame majeſty as he approached Juno. This raſh requeſt was heard with horror by Jupiter; but as he had ſworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever ſhe required, he came to her bed, attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. The mortal nature of Semele could not endure ſo much majeſty, and ſhe was inſtantly conſumed with fire. The child, however, of which ſhe was pregnant, was ſaved from the flames by Mercury, or according to others by Dirce, one of the nymphs of the Achelous, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the reſt of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionyſius. Semele immediately after death was honored with immortality under the name of Thyone. Some however ſuppoſe that ſhe remained in the infernal regions till Bacchus her ſon was permitted to bring her back. There were in the temple of Diana, at Trœzene, two altars raiſed to the infernal gods, one of which was over an aperture, through which, as Pauſanias reports, Bacchus returned from hell with his mother. Semele was particularly worſhipped at Braſiæ in Laconia, where, according to a certain tradition, ſhe had been driven by the winds with her ſon, after Cadmus had expoſed her on the ſea, on account of her incontinent amour with Jupiter. The mother of Bacchus, though ſhe received divine honors, had no temples; ſhe had a ſtatue in a temple of Ceres, at Thebes, in Bœotiâ. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24. l. 9, c. 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.* 14, v. 323.—*Orpheus. Hymn.*—*Eurip. in Bacch.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 254. *Faſt.* 3, v. 715.—*Diod.* 3 & 4.

SEMIGERMĀNI, a name given to the Helvetii, a people of Germany. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

SEMIGUNTUS, a general of the Cheruſci, taken priſoner by Germanicus, &c. *Strab.* 7.

SĔMĪRĂMIS, a celebrated queen of Aſſyria, daughter of the goddeſs Derceto, by a young Aſſyrian. She was expoſed in a deſert, but her life was preſerved by doves for one whole year, till Simmas, one of the ſhepherds of Ninus, found her and brought her up as his own child. Semiramis, when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the ſiege of Bactra, where, by her advice and prudent directions, ſhe haſtened the king's operations and took the city. Theſe eminent ſervices, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch aſked her of her huſband, and offered him inſtead, his daughter Soſana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refuſed, and when Ninus had added threats to entreaties, he hung himſelf. No ſooner was Menones dead than Semiramis, who was of an aſpiring ſoul, married Ninus, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Ninyas. Ninus was ſo fond of Semiramis, that at her requeſt he reſigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and ſole empreſs of Aſſyria. Of this however he had cauſe to repent: Semiramis put him to death, the better to eſtabliſh herſelf on the throne, and when ſhe had no enemies to fear at home, ſhe began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon become the moſt ſuperb and magnificent city in the world. She viſited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatneſs and benevolence. To render the roads paſſable and communication eaſy, ſhe hollowed mountains and filled up vallies, and water was conveyed at a great expence by large and convenient aqueducts, to barren deſarts and unfruitful plains. She was not leſs diſtinguiſhed as a warrior, many of the neighbouring nations were conquered; and when Semiramis was once told as ſhe was dreſſing her hair, that Babylon had revolted, ſhe left her toilette with precipitation, and though only half dreſſed, ſhe refuſed to have the reſt of her head adorned before the ſedition was quelled, and tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed. Semiramis has been accuſed of licentiouſneſs, and ſome authors have obſerved, that ſhe regularly called the ſtrongeſt

and

and ſtouteſt men in her army to her arms, and afterwards put them to death that they might not be living witneſſes of her incontinence. Her paſſion for her ſon was alſo unnatural, and it was this criminal propenſity which induced Ninyas to deſtroy his mother with his own hands. Some ſay that Semiramis was changed into a dove after death, and received immortal honors in Aſſyria. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe lived about 1965 years before the Chriſtian era, and that ſhe died in the 62d year of her age, and the 25th of her reign. Many fabulous reports have been propagated about Semiramis, and ſome have declared that for ſome time ſhe diſguiſed herſelf and paſſed for her ſon Ninyas. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 184.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Patere.* 1, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 21.—*Plut. de Fort.* &c.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 11. *Met.* 4, v. 58.—*Marcell.* 14, c. 6.

SEMNŎNES, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria.——Of Germany on the Elbe and Oder.

SEMŌNES, inferior deities of Rome, that were not in the number of the 12 great gods. Among theſe were Faunus, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, Janus, Pan, Silenus, and all ſuch illuſtrious heroes as had received divine honors after death. The word ſeems to be the ſame as *ſemi homines*, becauſe they were inferior to the ſupreme gods, and ſuperior to men.

SEMOSANCTUS, one of the gods of the Romans among the *Indigetes*, or ſuch as were born and educated in their country.

SEMPRONIA, a Roman matron, mother of the two Gracchi, celebrated for her learning, and her private as well as public virtues.——Alſo a ſiſter of the Gracchi, who is accuſed of having aſſiſted the triumvirs Carbo, Gracchus, and Flaccus, to murder her huſband, Scipio Africanus the younger. The name of Sempronia was common to the female deſcendants of the family of the Sempronii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

SEMPRŌNIA LEX *de magiſtratibus*, by C. Sempronius Gracchus, the tribune, A. U. C. 630, ordained that no perſon who had been legally deprived of a magiſtracy for miſdemeanors, ſhould be capable of bearing an office again. This law was afterwards repealed by the author.——Another, *de civitate*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It ordained that no capital judgment ſhould be paſſed over a Roman citizen, without the concurrence and authority of the ſenate. There were alſo ſome other regulations included in this law.——Another, *de comitiis*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 635. It ordained that in giving their votes, the centuries ſhould be choſen by lot, and not give it according to the order of their claſſes.—— Another, *de comitiis*, by the ſame, the ſame year, which granted to the Latin allies of Rome, the privilege of giving their votes at elections, as if they were Roman citizens. ——Another, *de provinciis*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the ſenators ſhould be permitted before the aſſembly of the conſular *comitia*, to determine as they pleaſed the particular provinces which ſhould be propoſed to the conſuls, to be divided by lot, and that the tribunes ſhould be deprived of the power of interpoſing againſt a decree of the ſenate.——Another, called *Agraria prima*, by T. Sempronius Gracchus the tribune, A. U. C. 620. It confirmed the *lex agraria Licinia*, and enacted that all ſuch as were in poſſeſſion of more lands than that law allowed, ſhould immediately reſign them, to be divided among the poorer citizens. Three commiſſioners were appointed to put this law into execution, and its conſequences were ſo violent, as it was directly made againſt the nobles and the ſenators, that it coſt the author his life.——Another, called *Agraria altera*, by the ſame. It required that all the ready money which was found in the treaſury of Attalus king of Pergamus, who had left the Romans his heirs, ſhould be divided among the poorer citizens of Rome, to ſupply them with all the various inſtruments requiſite in huſbandry, and that the lands of that monarch ſhould be farmed by the Roman cenſors, and the money drawn from thence ſhould be divided among the people.——Another, *frumentaria*, by C. Sempronius Gracchus. It required that a certain quantity of corn ſhould be diſtributed among the people, ſo much to every individual, for which it was required that they ſhould only pay the trifling ſum of a *ſemiſſis* and a *triens*.—— Another, *de uſurâ*, by M. Sempronius, the tribune, A. U. C. 560. It ordained that in lending money to the Latins and the allies of Rome, the Roman laws ſhould be obſerved as well as among the citizens.——Another, *de judicibus*, by the tribune C. Sempronius, A. U. C. 630. It required that the right of judging, which had been aſſigned to the Senatorian order by Romulus, ſhould be transferred from them to the Roman knights. ——Another, *militaris*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the ſoldiers ſhould be cloathed at the public expence, without any diminution of their uſual pay. It alſo ordered that no perſon ſhould be obliged to ſerve in the army before the age of 17.

SEMPRŌNIUS (A. ATRATINUS,) a ſenator who oppoſed the Agrarian law, which was propoſed by the conſul Caſſius, ſoon after the election of the tribunes.——L. Atratinus,

Atratinus, a conſul, A. U. C. 311. He was one of the firſt cenſors with his colleague in the conſulſhip, Papirius.——Caius, a conſul ſummoned before an aſſembly of the people, becauſe he had fought with ill ſucceſs againſt the Volſci.——Blæſus, a conſul who obtained a triumph for ſome victories gained in Sicily.——Sophus, a conſul againſt the Æqui. He alſo fought againſt the Picentes, and during the engagement there was a dreadful earthquake. The ſoldiers were terrified, but Sophus encouraged them, and obſerved that the earth trembled only for fear of changing its old maſters.——A man who propoſed a law that no perſon ſhould dedicate a temple or altar, without the previous approbation of the magiſtrates, A. U. C. 449. He repudiated his wife becauſe ſhe had gone to ſee a ſpectacle without his permiſſion or knowledge.——Rufus, a ſenator, baniſhed from the ſenate becauſe he had killed a crane to ſerve him as food.——Tuditanus, a man ſent againſt Sardinia by the Romans.——A legionary tribune, who led away from Cannæ the remaining part of the ſoldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards conſul, and fought in the field againſt Annibal with great ſucceſs. He was killed in Spain.——Tiberius Longus, a Roman conſul defeated by the Carthaginians in an engagement which he had begun againſt the approbation of his colleague C. Scipio. He afterwards obtained victories over Hanno and the Gauls.——Tiberius Gracchus, a conſul who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was afterwards betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody reſiſtance againſt the enemy. Hannibal ſhewed great honor to his remains; a funeral pile was raiſed at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in ſolemn proceſſion.——Gracchus, a man who had debauched Julia. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——An eunuch, made governor of Rome by Caracalla.——Denſus, a centurion of a pretorian cohort, who defended the perſon of Galba againſt the aſſaſſins. He was killed in the attempt.——The father of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——A cenſor, who was alſo ſent as ambaſſador to the court of Egypt.——A tribune of the people, &c. *Tacit.*—*Flor.*—*Liv.*—*Plut.*—*Cæſ.*—*Appian.*

Semurium, a place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple. *Cic. Phil.* 6, 6.——An emperor. *Vid.* Saturninus.

Sena, or Senogallia, a town of Umbria in Italy, on the Adriatic, built by the Senones, after they had made an irruption into Italy, A. U. C. 396; and on that account called Gallica. There was alſo a ſmall river in the neighbourhood which bore the name of *Sena*. It was near it that Aſdrubal was defeated by Cl. Nero. *C. Nep. in Catone.*—*Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Liv.* 27, c. 46.—*Cic. Brut.* 18.

Sĕnātus, the chief council of the ſtate among the Romans. The members of this body, called *ſenators* on account of their *age*, and *patres* on account of their *authority*, were of the greateſt conſequence in the republic. The ſenate was firſt inſtituted by Romulus, to govern the city, and to preſide over the affairs of ſtate during his abſence. This was continued by his ſucceſſors; but Tarquin the Second diſdained to conſult them, and by having his own council choſen from his favorites, and men who were totally devoted to his intereſt, he diminiſhed the authority and the conſequence of the ſenators, and ſlighted the concurrence of the people. The ſenators whom Romulus created were an hundred, to whom he afterwards added the ſame number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the ancient made the ſenate conſiſt of 300, and this number remained fixed for a long time. After the expulſion of the laſt Tarquin, whoſe tyranny had thinned the patricians as well as the plebeians, 164 new ſenators were choſen to complete the 300; and as they were called *conſcripts*, the ſenate ever afterwards conſiſted of members who were denominated *patres*, and *conſcripti*. The number continued to fluctuate during the times of the republic, but gradually encreaſed to 700, and afterwards to 900 under Julius Cæſar, who filled the ſenate with men of every rank and order. Under Auguſtus the ſenators amounted to 1000, but this number was reduced to 300, which being the cauſe of complaints, induced the emperor to limit the number to 600. The place of a ſenator was always beſtowed upon merit; the monarchs had the privilege of chuſing the members, and after the expulſion of the Tarquins it was one of the rights of the conſuls, till the election of the cenſors, who from their office ſeemed moſt capable of making choice of men whoſe character was irreproachable, whoſe morals were pure, and relations honorable. Sometimes the aſſembly of the people elected ſenators, but it was only upon ſome extraordinary occaſions; there was alſo a dictator choſen to fill up the number of the ſenate, after the battle of Cannæ. Only particular families were admitted into the ſenate; and when the plebeians were permitted to ſhare the honors of the ſtate, it was then required that they ſhould be born of free citizens. It was alſo required that the candidates ſhould be knights before their admiſſion into the ſenate. They were to be above the age

of 25, and to have previouſly paſſed through the inferior offices of quæſtor, tribune of the people, edile, pretor, and conſul. Some, however, ſuppoſe that the ſenators whom Romulus choſe were all old men; yet his ſucceſſors neglected this, and often men who were below the age of 25 were admitted by curteſy into the ſenate. The dignity of a ſenator could not be ſupported without the poſſeſſion of 80,000 ſeſterces, or about 700l. Engliſh money, and therefore ſuch as ſquandered away their money, and whoſe fortune was reduced below this ſum, were generally ſtruck out of the liſt of ſenators. This regulation was not made in the firſt ages of the republic, when the Romans boaſted of their poverty. The ſenators were not permitted to be of any trade or profeſſion. They were diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the people by their dreſs; they wore the latiſlave, half boots of a black color, with a creſcent or ſilver buckle in the form of a C; but this laſt honor was confined only to the deſcendants of thoſe hundred ſenators who had been elected by Romulus, as the letter C ſeems to imply. They had the ſole right of feaſting publicly in the capitol in ceremonial habits; they ſat in curule chairs, and at the repreſentation of plays and public ſpectacles, they were honored with particular ſeats. Whenever they travelled abroad, even on their own buſineſs, they were maintained at the public expence, and always found proviſions for themſelves and their attendants ready prepared on the road; a privilege that was generally termed *free legation*. On public feſtivals they wore the *prætexta*, or long white robe with purple borders. The right of convocating the ſenate belonged only to the monarchs; and after the expulſion of the Tarquins, to the conſuls, the dictator, maſter of the horſe, governor of Rome, and tribunes of the people; but no magiſtrate could exerciſe this privilege except in the abſence of a ſuperior officer, the tribunes excepted. The time of meeting was generally three times a month on the calends, nones, and ides. Under Auguſtus they were not aſſembled on the nones. It was requiſite that the place where they aſſembled ſhould have been previouſly conſecrated by the augurs. This was generally in the temple of Concord, of Jupiter Capitolinus, Apollo, Caſtor and Pollux, &c. or in the Curiæ called Hoſtilia, Julia Pompeia, &c. When audience was given to foreign ambaſſadors, the ſenators aſſembled without the walls of the city, either in the temples of Bellona or of Apollo; and the ſame ceremony as to their meeting was alſo obſerved when they tranſacted buſineſs with their generals, as the ambaſſadors of foreign nations, and the commanders of armies, while in commiſſion, were not permitted to appear within the walls of the city. To render their decrees valid and authentic, a certain number of members was requiſite, and ſuch as were abſent without ſome proper cauſe, were always fined. In the reign of Auguſtus, 400 ſenators were requiſite to make a ſenate. Nothing was tranſacted before ſun-riſe, or after ſun-ſet. In their office the ſenators were the guardians of religion, they diſpoſed of the provinces as they pleaſed, they prorogued the aſſemblies of the people, they appointed thankſgivings, nominated their ambaſſadors, diſtributed the public money, and in ſhort, had the management of every thing political or civil in the republic, except the creating of magiſtrates, the enacting of laws, and the declarations of war or peace, which were confined to the aſſemblies of the people. Rank was always regarded in their meetings; the chief magiſtrates of the ſtate, ſuch as the conſuls, the pretors, and cenſors ſat firſt, after theſe the inferior magiſtrates, ſuch as the ediles and queſtors, and laſt of all, thoſe that then exerciſed no office in the ſtate. Their opinions were originally collected, each according to his age; but when the office of cenſor was inſtituted, the opinion of the *princeps ſenatus*, or the perſon whoſe name ſtood firſt on the cenſor's liſt, was firſt conſulted, and afterwards thoſe who were of conſular dignity, each in their reſpective order. In the age of Cicero, the conſuls elect were firſt conſulted; and in the age of Cæſar, he was permitted to ſpeak firſt till the end of the year, on whom the conſul had originally conferred that honor. Under the emperors the ſame rules were obſerved, but the conſuls were generally conſulted before all others. When any public matter was introduced into the ſenate, which was always called *referre ad ſenatum*, any ſenator whoſe opinion was aſked, was permitted to ſpeak upon it as long as he pleaſed, and on that account it was often uſual for the ſenators to protract their ſpeeches till it was too late to determine. When the queſtion was put, they paſſed to the ſide of that ſpeaker, whoſe opinion they approved, and a majority of votes was eaſily collected, without the trouble of counting the numbers. This mode of proceeding was called *pedibus in alicujus ſententiam ire*, and therefore on that account, the ſenators who had not the privilege of ſpeaking, but only the right of giving a ſilent vote, ſuch as bore ſome curule honors, and on that account were permitted to ſit in the ſenate, but not to deliberate, were denominated *pedarii ſenatores*. After the majority had been known, the matter was determined, and a *ſenatus conſultum* was immediately written by the clerks of the houſe, at the feet of the

the chief magiſtrates, and it was ſigned by all the principal members of the houſe. When there was not a ſufficient number of members to make a ſenate, the deciſion was called *ſenatus autoritas*, but it was of no conſequence if it did not afterwards paſs into a *ſenatus conſultum*. The tribunes of the people, by the word *veto*, could ſtop the debates, and the decrees of the aſſembled ſenate, as alſo any one who was of equal authority with him who had propoſed the matter. The *ſenatus conſulta* were left in the cuſtody of the conſuls, who could ſuppreſs or preſerve them; but about the year of Rome 304, they were always depoſited in the temple of Ceres, and afterwards in the treaſury, by the ediles of the people. The degradation of the ſenators was made by the cenſor, by omitting their names when he called over the liſt of the ſenate. This was called *præterire*. A ſenator could be again introduced into the ſenate if he could repair his character, or fortune, which had been the cauſes why the cenſor had lawfully called him unqualified, and had challenged his oppoſition. The meeting of the ſenate was often ſudden, except the particular times already mentioned, upon any emergency. After the death of J. Cæſar, they were not permitted to meet on the ides of March, which were called *parricidium*, becauſe on that day the dictator had been aſſanated. The ſons of ſenators, after they had put on the *toga virilis*, were permitted to come into the ſenate, but this was afterwards limited. [*Vid. Papirius.*] The rank and the authority of the ſenators, which were ſo conſpicuous in the firſt ages of the republic, and which cauſed the miniſter of Pyrrhus to declare, that the Roman ſenate was a venerable aſſembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the loweſt characters were admitted into the ſenate; the emperors took pleaſure in robbing this illuſtrious body of their privileges and authority, and the ſenators themſelves, by their meanneſs and ſervility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the ſovereign to diminiſh their own conſequence; and by applauding the follies of a Nero, and the cruelties of a Domitian, they convinced the world that they no longer poſſeſſed ſufficient prudence or authority to be conſulted on matters of weight and importance. In the election of ſucceſſors to the imperial purple after Auguſtus, the approbation of the ſenate was conſulted, but it was only a matter of curteſy, and the concurrence of a body of men was little regarded who were without power, and under the controul of a mercenary army. The title of *Clariſſimus* was given to the ſenators, under the emperors, and indeed this was the only diſtinction they had in compenſation for the loſs of their independence. The ſenate was aboliſhed by Juſtinian, 13 centuries after its firſt inſtitution by Romulus.

SENNA, or SENA, a river of Umbria. *Vid.* Sena. *Lucan.* 2, v. 407.

SENĔCA, M. ANNÆUS, a native of Corduba in Spain, who married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three ſons, Seneca the philoſopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of the poet Lucan. Seneca made himſelf known by ſome declamations of which he made a collection from the moſt celebrated orators of the age, and from that circumſtance, and for diſtinction, he obtained the apellation of *declamator*. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight. His ſon L. Annæus Seneca, who was born about ſix years before Chriſt, was early diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary talents. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received leſſons in philoſophy from the beſt and moſt celebrated ſtoics of the age. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca obſerved the moſt reſerved abſtinence, and in his meals never eat the fleſh of animals; but this he abandonned at the repreſentation of his father, when Tiberius threatened to puniſh ſome Jews and Egyptians, who abſtained from certain meats. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage, but the fear of Caligula, who aſpired to the name of an eloquent ſpeaker, and who conſequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from purſuing his favorite ſtudy, and he ſought a ſafer employment in canvaſſing for the honors and offices of the ſtate. He was made quæſtor, but the aſperſions which were thrown upon him on account of a ſhameful amour with Julia Livilla, removed him from Rome, and the emperor baniſhed him for ſome time into Corſica. During his baniſhment the philoſopher wrote ſome ſpirited epiſtles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and ſublimity; but he ſoon forgot his philoſophy, and diſgraced himſelf by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wiſhing to be recalled, even at the expence of his innocence and character. The diſgrace of Meſſalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius, proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corſica, he was recalled by the empreſs to take care of the education of her ſon Nero, who was deſtined to ſucceed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applauſe, and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity, and believed herſelf ſafe and happy under the adminiſtration of the ſon of Agrippina. Some, however, are

clamorous againſt the philoſopher, and obſerve that Seneca initiated his pupil in thoſe unnatural vices, and abominable indulgences, which diſgraced him as a monarch and as a man. This may be the language of malevolence, or the inſinuation of jealouſy. In the corrupted age of Nero, the preceptor had to withſtand the clamors of many wicked and profligate miniſters, and if he had been the favorite of the emperor, and ſhared his pleaſures, his debauchery and extravagance, Nero would not perhaps have been ſo anxious of deſtroying a man whoſe example, from vicious inclinations, he could not follow, and whoſe ſalutary precepts his licentious aſſociates forbad him to obey. Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural diſpoſition of Nero, to think himſelf ſecure; he had been accuſed of having amaſſed the moſt ample riches, and of having built ſumptuous houſes, and adorned beautiful gardens, during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and therefore he deſired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches, and the poſſeſſions which his attendance on his perſon had procured, and to permit him to retire to ſolitude and ſtudy. Nero refuſed with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further ſuſpicions, kept himſelf at home for ſome time as if laboring under a diſeaſe. In the conſpiracy of Piſo, which happened ſome time after, and in which ſome of the moſt noble of the Roman ſenators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis, and Nero, who was glad of an opportunity of ſacrificing him to his ſecret jealouſy, ordered him to deſtroy himſelf. Seneca very probably was not acceſſary to the conſpiracy, and the only thing which could be produced againſt him as a crimination, was trivial and unſatisfactory. Piſo, as Natalis declared, had complained that he never ſaw Seneca, and the philoſopher had obſerved in anſwer, that it was not proper or conducive to their common intereſt, to ſee one another often. He further pleaded indiſpoſition, and ſaid that his own life depended upon the ſafety of Piſo's perſon. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two of his friends, when the meſſenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to deſtroy himſelf, with philoſophical firmneſs, and even with joy, and obſerved, that ſuch a mandate might have long been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and aſſaſſinated all his friends. He wiſhed to diſpoſe of his poſſeſſions as he pleaſed, but this was refuſed, and when he heard this, he turned to his friends who were weeping at his melancholy fate, and told them, that ſince he could not leave them what he believed his own, he would leave them at leaſt his own life for an example, an innocent conduct which they might imitate, and by which they might acquire immortal fame. Againſt their tears and wailings he exclaimed with firmneſs, and aſked them whether they had not learnt better to withſtand the attacks of fortune, and the violence of tyranny? As for his wife, he attempted to calm her emotions, and when ſhe ſeemed reſolved to die with him, he ſaid he was glad to find his example followed with ſo much conſtancy. Their veins were opened at the ſame moment, but the life of Paulina was preſerved, and Nero, who was partial to her, ordered the blood to be ſtopped, and from that moment, according to ſome authors, the philoſopher's wife ſeemed to rejoice that ſhe could ſtill enjoy the comforts of life. Seneca's veins bled but ſlowly, and it has been obſerved, that the ſenſible and animated converſation of his dying moments was collected by his friends, and that it has been preſerved among his works. To haſten his death he drank a doſe of poiſon, but it had no effect, and therefore he ordered himſelf to be carried into a hot-bath, to accelerate the operation of the draught, and to make the blood flow more freely. This was attended with no better ſucceſs, and as the ſoldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a ſtove, and ſuffocated by the ſteam, on the 12th of April, in the 65th year of the Chriſtian era, in his 53d year. His body was burnt without pomp or funeral ceremony, according to his will, which he had made when he enjoyed the moſt unbounded favors of Nero. The compoſitions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral ſubjects. He is admired for his refined ſentiments and virtuous precepts. His ſtile is nervous, it abounds with ornament, and ſeems well ſuited to the taſte of the age in which he lived. The deſire of recommending himſelf and his writings to the world, obliged him too often to depreciate the merit of the antients, and to ſink into obſcurity. His treatiſes are *de irâ*, *de conſolatione*, *de Providentiâ*, *de tranquillitate animi*, *de clementiâ*, *de ſapientis conſtantiâ*, *de otio ſapientis*, *de brevitate vitæ*, *de beneficiis*, *de vitâ beatâ*, beſides his *naturales quæſtiones*, *ludus in Claudium*, *moral letters*, &c. There are alſo ſome tragedies aſcribed to Seneca. Quintilian ſuppoſes that the *Medea* is his compoſition, and, according to others, the *Troas* and the *Hippolytus*, were alſo written by him, and the *Agamemnon*, *Hercules furens*, *Thyeſtes* & *Hercules in Oeta* by his father Seneca the declaimer. The beſt edi-

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tions of Seneca are thoſe of Antwerp, fol. 1615, and of Gronovius, 3 vols. Amſt. 1672; and thoſe of his tragedies, are that of Schroder's, 4to. Delph. 1728. and the 8vo. of Gronovius, L. Bat. 1682. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, &c.—*Dio.*—*Sueton. in Ner*, &c. —*Quintil.*

CLAUDIUS SENECIO, one of Nero's favorites, and the aſſociate of his pleaſure and debauchery.——Tullius, a man who conſpired againſt Nero, and was put to death though he turned informer againſt the reſt of the conſpirators.——A man put to death by Domitian, for writing an account of the life of Helvidius, one of the emperor's enemies.——One of Conſtantine's enemies. ——A man who from a reſtleſs and aſpiring diſpoſition acquired the ſirname of *Grandio. Seneca ſuaſ.* 1.

SENIA, a town of Liburnia, now Segna. *Plin.* 3, c. 21.

SENŎNES, an uncivilized nation of Gallia Tranſalpina, who left their native poſſeſſions, and under the conduct of Brennus invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome. They afterwards united with the Umbri, Latins, and Etrurians, to make war againſt the Romans, till they were totally deſtroyed by Dolabella. The chief of their towns in that part of Italy where they ſettled near Umbria, and which from them was called Senogallia, were Fanum Fortunæ, Sena, Piſaurum, and Ariminum. [*Vid. Cimbri.*] *Lucan.* 1, v. 254.—*Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Liv.* 5, c. 35, &c.—*Flor.*——A people of Germany near the Suevus.

SENTIA LEX *de ſenatu*, by C. Sentius the conſul, A. U. C. 734, enacted the chuſing of proper perſons to fill up the number of ſenators.

SENTINUM, a town of Umbria. *Liv.* 10, c. 27 & 30.

SENTIUS CN. a governor of Syria, under the emperors.——A governor of Macedonia.——Septimius, one of the ſoldiers of Pompey, who aſſiſted the Egyptians in murdering him.——A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.——A writer in the reign of the emperor Alexander, of whoſe life he wrote an account in Latin, or, according to others, in Greek.

SEPIAS, a cape of Theſſaly now *St. George.*

SEPLASIA, a place of Capua, where ointments were ſold. *Cic. Piſ.* 7, & 11.

SEPTEM AQUÆ, a portion of the lake near Reate. *Cic.* 4. *Att.* 15.——Fratres, a mountain of Mauritania, now *Gebel-Mouſa. Strab.* 17.——Maria, the entrance of the ſeven mouths of the Po.

SEPTEMPEDA, a town of Picenum.

SEPTERION, a feſtival obſerved once in nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo. It was a repreſentation of the purſuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

TIT. SEPTIMIUS, a Roman knight diſtinguiſhed by his poetical compoſitions both lyric and tragic. He was intimate with Auguſtus as well as Horace, who has addreſſed the 6 of his 2 *lib.* of Odes to him. ——A centurion put to death, &c. *Tacit. A.* 1, c. 32.

L. SEPTIMULEIUS, a friend of C. Gracchus. He ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by Opimius, and had the meanneſs to carry his friend's head fixed to a pole through the ſtreets of Rome.

SEPYRA, a town of Cilicia, taken by Cicero when he preſided over that province. *Cic. ad Div.* 15, c. 4.

SEQUĂNA, a river of Gaul, which ſeparates the territories of the Belgæ and the Celtæ, and is now called *la Seine. Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 425.

SEQUĂNI, a people of Gaul, near the territories of the Ædui, between the Soane and mount Jura, famous for their wars againſt Rome, &c. *Vid. Ædui.* The country which they inhabited is now called *Franche Compte*, or *Upper Burgundy. Cæſar. bell. G.*

SEQUINIUS, a native of Alba, who married one of his daughters to Curiatius of Alba, and the other to Horatius, a citizen of Rome. The two daughters were brought to bed on the ſame day, each of three male children.

SERAPIO, a ſirname given to one of the Scipios, becauſe he reſembled a ſwine herd of that name.——A Greek poet who floriſhed in the age of Trajan. He was intimate with Plutarch.——An Egyptian put to death by Achillas, when he came at the head of an embaſſy from Ptolemy, who was a priſoner in the hands of J. Cæſar. ——A painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

SERĀPIS, one of the Egyptian deities, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Oſiris. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, another very rich at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worſhip of Serapis was introduced at Rome, by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 146, and the myſteries celebrated on the 6th of May, but with ſo much licentiouſneſs that the ſenate were ſoon after obliged to aboliſh it. Herodotus, who ſpeaks in a very circumſtantial manner of the deities, and of the religion of the Egyptians, makes no mention of the god Serapis. Apollodorus ſays it is the ſame as the bull Apis. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 18. l. 2, c. 34.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 83.—*Strab.* 17.—*Martial.* 9, *ep.* 30.

SERBŌNIS, a lake between Egypt and Paleſtine.

SERĒNA, a daughter of Theodoſius who

married Stilicho. She was put to death, &c. *Claudian.*

Sereniānus, a favorite of Gallus, the brother of Julian. He was put to death.

Serēnus Samonicus, a phyſician in the age of the emperor Severus and Caracalla. There remains a poem of his compoſition on medicine, the laſt edition of which is that of 1706, in 8vo. Amſt.——Vibius, a governor of Spain accuſed of cruelty in the government of his province, and put to death by order of Tiberius.

Seres, a nation of Aſia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the eaſtern ocean. They were naturally of a meek diſpoſition. Silk, of which the fabrication was unknown to the antients, who imagined that the materials were collected from the leaves of trees, was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment or dreſs of ſilk is called *ſerica veſtis*. Heliogabalus, the Roman emperor, was the firſt who wore a ſilk dreſs, which at that time was ſold for its weight in gold. It afterwards became very cheap, and conſequently was the common dreſs among the Romans. Some ſuppoſe that the Seres are the ſame as the Chineſe. *Ptol.* 6, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, od. 29, v. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 19. l. 10, v. 142 & 292.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 14, v. 6.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 121.

Sergestus, a ſailor in the fleet of Æneas, from whom the family of the Sergii at Rome were deſcended. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 121.

Sergia, a Roman matron. She conſpired with others to poiſon their huſbands. The plot was diſcovered, and Sergia, with ſome of her accomplices, drank poiſon and died.

Sergius, one of the names of Catiline.——A military tribune at the ſiege of Veii. The family of the Sergii was patrician, and branched out into the ſeveral families of the *Fidenates*, *Sili*, *Catilinæ*, *Nattæ*, *Ocellæ*, and *Planci*.

Sergius and Sergiōlus, a deformed youth, greatly admired by the Roman ladies in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 105 & *ſeq.*

Serīphus, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, about 36 miles in circumference, according to Pliny only 12, very barren and uncultivated. The Romans generally ſent their criminals there in baniſhment, and it was there that Caſſius Severus the orator was exiled, and there he died. According to Ælian, the frogs of this iſland never croaked, but when they were removed from the iſland to another place, they were more noiſy and clamorous than others, hence the proverb of *ſeriphia rana*, applied to a man who neither ſpeaks nor ſings. This however is found to be a miſtake by modern travellers. It was on the coaſt of Seriphos that the cheſt was diſcovered in which Acriſius had expoſed his daughter Danae, and her ſon Perſeus. *Strab.* 10.—*Ælian. Anim.* 3, c. 37.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Tacit Ann.* 4, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242. l. 7, v. 65.

Sermyla, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c, 122.

Serrānus, a ſirname given to Cincinnatus, becauſe he was found *ſowing* his fields when told that he had been elected dictator. Some however ſuppoſe that Serranus was a different perſon from Cincinnatus. *Plin.* 18, c. 3.—*Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 844.——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus, killed in the night by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 335.——A poet of ſome merit in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 7, v. 80.

Seron, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes.

Serrheum, a fortified place of Thrace. *Liv.* 31, c. 16.

Quintus Sertorius, a Roman general born at Nurſia. His firſt campaign was under the great Marius, againſt the Teutones and Cimbri. He viſited the enemy's camp as a ſpy, and had the misfortune to loſe one eye in the firſt battle he fought. When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and ſlaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius accompanied them, but he expreſſed his ſorrow and concern at the melancholy death of ſo many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for ſafety into Spain, when Sylla had proſcribed him, and in this diſtant province he behaved himſelf with ſo much addreſs and valor that he was looked upon as the prince of the country. The Luſitanians univerſally revered and loved him, and the Roman general did not ſhow himſelf leſs attentive to their intereſt, by eſtabliſhing public ſchools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts, and the literature of Greece and Rome. He had eſtabliſhed a ſenate, over which he preſided with conſular authority, and the Romans, who followed his ſtandard, paid equal reverence to his perſon. They were experimentally convinced of his valor and magnanimity as a general, and the artful manner in which he impoſed upon the credulity of his adherents in the garb of religion, did not diminiſh his reputation. He pretended to hold commerce with heaven by means of a white hind which he had tamed with great ſucceſs, and which followed him every where, even in the field of battle. The ſucceſs of Sertorius in Spain, and his popularity among the natives, alarmed the Romans.

Romans. They ſent ſome troops to oppoſe him, but with little ſucceſs. Four armies were found inſufficient to cruſh or even hurt Sertorius; and Pompey and Metellus, who never engaged an enemy without obtaining the victory, were driven with diſhonor from the field. But the favorite of the Luſitanians was expoſed to the dangers which uſually attend greatneſs. Perpenna, one of his officers who was jealous of his fame, and tired of a ſuperior, conſpired againſt him. At a banquet the conſpirators began to open their intentions by ſpeaking with freedom and licentiouſneſs in the preſence of Sertorius, whoſe age and character had hitherto claimed deference from others. Perpenna overturned a glaſs of wine as a ſignal to the reſt of the conſpirators, and immediately Antonius, one of his officers, ſtabbed Sertorius, and the example was followed by all the reſt, 73 years before Chriſt. Sertorius has been commended for his love of juſtice and moderation. The flattering deſcription he heard of the Fortunate Iſlands when he paſſed into the weſt of Africa, almoſt tempted him to bid adieu to the world, and perhaps he would have retired from the noiſe of war, and the clamors of envy, to end his days in the boſom of a peaceful and ſolitary iſland, had not the ſtronger calls of ambition and the love of fame prevailed over the intruding reflections of a moment. It has been obſerved, that in his latter days Sertorius became indolent, and fond of luxury and wanton cruelty; yet we muſt confeſs, that in affability, clemency, complaiſance, generoſity, and military valor, he not only ſurpaſſed his contemporaries, but the reſt of the Romans. *Plut. in vitâ.—Patere.* 2, c. 30, *&c.—Flor.* 3, c. 21, *&c.—Appian. de Civ.—Val. Max.* 1, c. 2. l. 7, c. 3.

SERVÆUS, a man accuſed by Tiberius of being privy to the conſpiracy of Sejanus. *Tacit. A.* 6, c. 7.

SERVIĀNUS, a conſul in the reign of Adrian. He was a great favorite of the emperor Trajan.

SERVILIA, a ſiſter of Cato of Utica, greatly enamoured of J. Cæſar, though her brother was one of the moſt inveterate enemies of her lover. To convince Cæſar of her affection, ſhe ſent him a letter filled with the moſt tender expreſſions of regard for his perſon. The letter was delivered to Cæſar in the ſenate houſe, while they were debating about puniſhing the aſſociates of Catiline's conſpiracy; and when Cato ſaw it, he exclaimed that it was a letter from the conſpirators, and inſiſted immediately on its being made public. Upon this Cæſar gave it to Cato, and the ſtern ſenator had no ſooner read its contents, than he threw it back with the words of *take it drunkard.* From the intimacy which exiſted between Servilia and Cæſar, ſome have ſuppoſed that the dictator was the father of M. Brutus. *Plut. in Cæſ.—C. Nep. in Attic.* ——Another ſiſter of Cato, who married Silanus. *Id.*——A daughter of Thraſea, put to death by order of Nero, with her father. Her crime was the conſulting of magicians, only to know what would happen in her family.

SERVILIA LEX *de pecuniis repetundis*, by C. Servilius the prætor, A. U. C. 653. It puniſhed ſeverely ſuch as were guilty of peculation and extortion in the provinces. Its particulars are not preciſely known.—— Another, *de judicibus*, by Q. Servilius Cæpio, the conſul, A. U. C. 647. It divided the right of judging, between the ſenators and the equites, a privilege, which though originally belonging to the ſenators, had been taken from them and given to the equites.——Another, *de civitate*, by C. Servilius, ordained that if a Latin accuſed a Roman ſenator, ſo that he was condemned, the accuſer ſhould be honored with the name and the privileges of a Roman citizen. ——Another, *agraria*, by P. Servilius Rullus, the tribune, A. U. C. 690. It required the immediate ſale of certain houſes and lands which belonged to the people, for the purchaſe of others in a different part of Italy. It required that ten commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to ſee it carried into execution, but Cicero prevented its paſſing into a law by the three orations which he pronounced againſt it.

SERVILIĀNUS, a Roman conſul defeated by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

SERVILIUS QUINTUS, a Roman who in his dictatorſhip defeated the Æqui.—— Publius, a conſul who ſupported the cauſe of the people againſt the nobles, and obtained a triumph in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſenate, after defeating the Volſci. He afterwards changed his opinions, and very violently oppoſed the people, becauſe they had illiberally treated him.——A proconſul killed at the battle of Cannæ by Annibal.——Ahala, a maſter of horſe to the dictator Cincinnatus. When Mælius refuſed to appear before the dictator, to anſwer the accuſations which were brought againſt him on ſuſpicion of his aſpiring to tyranny, Ahala ſlew him in the midſt of the people, whoſe protection he claimed. Ahala was accuſed for this murder, and baniſhed, but this ſentence was afterwards repealed. He was raiſed to the dictatorſhip.——Marcus, a man who pleaded in favor of Paulus Æmilius, &c.——An augur proſecuted by Lucullus for his inatten-

tion in his office. He was acquitted.——A prætor ordered by the ſenate to forbid Sylla to approach Rome. He was ridiculed and inſulted by the conqueror's ſoldiers.——A man appointed to guard the ſea-coaſt of Pontus, by Pompey.——Publius, a pro-conſul of Aſia during the age of Mithridates. He conquered Iſauria, for which ſervice he was ſirnamed *Iſauricus*, and rewarded with a triumph.——A Roman general who defeated an army of Etrurians.——An informer in the court of Tiberius.——A favorite of Auguſtus.——Geminus, a Roman conſul who oppoſed Annibal with ſucceſs.——Nonianus, a Latin hiſtorian who wrote an hiſtory of Rome in the reign of Nero. There were more than one writer of this name, as Pliny ſpeaks of a Servilius remarkable for his eloquence and learning; and Quintilian mentions another equally illuſtrious for his genius and literary merit.——Caſca, one of Cæſar's murderers.——The family of the Servilii was of patrician rank, and came to ſettle at Rome after the deſtruction of Alba, where they were promoted to the higheſt offices of the ſtate. To the ſeveral branches of this family were attached the different ſirnames of *Ahala*, *Axilla*, *Priſcus*, *Cæpio*, *Structus*, *Geminus*, *Pulex*, *Vatia*, *Caſca*, *Fidenas*, *Longus*, and *Tucca*.——Lacus, a lake near Rome. *Cic. S. Roſ.* 32.

Servius Tullius, the ſixth king of Rome, was ſon of Ocriſia, a ſlave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man ſlain in the defence of his country againſt the Romans. Ocriſia, was given by Tarquin to Tanaquil his wife, and ſhe brought up her ſon in the king's family, and added the name of *Servius* to that which he had inherited from his father to denote his *ſlavery*. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a ſlave, he raiſed himſelf ſo much to conſequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not leſs than the royal favors, and Servius, become the favorite of the people and the darling of the ſoldiers, by his liberality and complaiſance, was eaſily raiſed to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reaſon to repent of her choice. Servius endeared himſelf ſtill more as a warrior and as a legiſlator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuſcans, and by a proper act of policy he eſtabliſhed the cenſus, which told him that Rome contained about 84 thouſand inhabitants. He encreaſed the number of the tribes, he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Eſquilinus. He alſo divided the Roman people into tribes, and that he might not ſeem to neglect the worſhip of the gods, he built ſeveral temples to the goddeſs of fortune, to whom he deemed himſelf particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. He alſo built a temple to Diana on mount Aventine, and raiſed himſelf a palace on the hill Eſquilinus. Servius married his two daughters to the grandſons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Arunx. This union, as might be ſuppoſed, tended to enſure the peace of his family; but if ſuch were his expectations, he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Arunx, naturally fierce and impetuous, murdered her own huſband to unite herſelf to Tarquin, who had likewiſe aſſaſſinated his wife. Theſe bloody meaſures were no ſooner purſued than Servius was murdered by his own ſon-in-law, and his daughter Tullia ſhowed herſelf ſo inimical to filial gratitude and piety, that ſhe ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B. C. 534. His death was univerſally lamented, and the ſlaves annually celebrated a feſtival in his honor, in the temple of Diana, on mount Aventine, the day that he was murdered. Tarquinia his wife buried his remains privately, and died the following day. *Liv.* 1, c. 41.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 6.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 53.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 601.——Galba, a ſeditious perſon who wiſhed to refuſe a triumph to Paulus Æmylius after the conqueſt of Macedonia.——Claudius, a grammarian. *Suet. de cl. Gr.*——A friend of Sylla, who applied for the conſulſhip to no purpoſe.——Cornelius, a conſul in the firſt ages of the republic, &c.——Sulpitius, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortenſius. He was ſent as ambaſſador to M. Antony, and died before his return. Cicero obtained a ſtatue for him from the ſenate and the Roman people, which was raiſed in the Campus Martius. His works are loſt. *Cic. in Brut. Phil. &c.*—*Plin.* 5, ep. 3.——A deſpicable informer in the Auguſtan age. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1, v. 47.——Honoratus Maurus, a learned grammarian in the age of young Theodoſius. He wrote Latin commentaries upon Virgil, ſtill extant.

Sesara, a daughter of Celeus, king of Eleuſis, ſiſter to Triptolemus.

Sesostris, a celebrated king of Egypt ſome ages before the Trojan war. His father ordered all the children in his dominions who were born on the ſame day with him to be publicly educated, and to paſs their youth in the company of his ſon. This ſucceeded in the higheſt degree, and Seſoſtris had the pleaſure to find himſelf ſurrounded

rounded by a number of faithful miniſters and active warriors, whoſe education and intimacy with their prince rendered them inſeparably devoted to his intereſt. When Seſoſtris had ſucceeded on his father's throne, he became ambitious of military fame, and after he had divided his kingdom into 36 different diſtricts, he marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conqueſt of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the iſlands of the Red Sea, were conquered, and the victorious monarch marched through Aſia and penetrated farther into the eaſt than the conqueror of Darius. He alſo invaded Europe and ſubdued the Thracians; and that the fame of his conqueſts might long ſurvive him, he placed columns in the ſeveral provinces he had ſubdued; and many ages after, this pompous inſcription was read in many parts of Aſia, *Seſoſtris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.* At his return home the monarch employed his time in encouraging the fine arts and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. He erected 100 temples to the gods for the victories he had obtained, and mounds of earth were heaped up in ſeveral parts of Egypt, where cities were built for the reception of the inhabitants during the inundations of the Nile. Some canals were alſo dug near Memphis to facilitate navigation and the communication of one province with another. In his old age Seſoſtris, grown infirm and blind, deſtroyed himſelf, after a reign of 44 years according to ſome. His mildneſs towards the conquered has been admired, while ſome have upbraided him for his cruelty and inſolence in cauſing his chariot to be drawn by ſome of the monarchs whom he had conquered. The age of Seſoſtris is ſo remote from every authentic record, that many have ſupported that the actions and conqueſts aſcribed to this monarch are uncertain and totally fabulous. *Herodot.* 2, c. 102, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Val. Flacc.* 5, v. 419.—*Plin.* 33, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 10, v. 276.—*Strab.* 16.

Seſſites, now *Seſſia*, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul falling into the Po. *Plin.* 3, c. 16.

Seſtias, a name applied to Hero, as born at Seſtos. *Stat.* 6. *Theb.* 547.

Seſtius, a friend of Brutus with whom he fought at the battle of Philippi. Auguſtus reſigned the conſulſhip in his favor tho' he ſtill continued to reverence the memory of Brutus.——A governor of Syria.

Seſtos, or Seſtus, a town of Thrace on the ſhores of the Helleſpont, exactly oppoſite Abydos on the Aſiatic ſide. It is celebrated for the bridge which Xerxes built there acroſs the Helleſpont, as alſo for being the ſeat of the amours of Hero and Leander. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 13.—*Muſæus de L. & H.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 258.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 18, v. 2.

Seſuvii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæſar. Bell. G.*

Setăbis, a town of Spain between Carthage and Saguntum. There was alſo a ſmall river of the ſame name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 16, v. 474.

Sethon, a prieſt of Vulcan, who made himſelf king of Egypt after the death of Anyſis. He was attacked by the Aſſyrians and delivered from this powerful enemy by an immenſe number of rats, which in one night gnawed their bow ſtrings and thongs, ſo that on the morrow their arms were found to be uſeleſs. From this wonderful circumſtance Sethon had a ſtatue which repreſented him with a rat in his hand, with the inſcription of, *Whoever fixes his eyes upon me, let him be pious. Herodot.* 2, c. 141.

Setia, a town of Latium above the Pontine marſhes, celebrated for its wines, which Auguſtus is ſaid to have preferred to all others. *Plin.* 14, c. 6.—*Juv.* 5, v. 34. *Sat.* 10, v. 27.—*Martial.* 13, *ep.* 112.

Sevĕra, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Heliogabalus married. She was ſoon after repudiated, though poſſeſſed of all the charms of mind and body which could captivate the moſt virtuous.——Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, was well known for her avarice and ambition. The emperor, her huſband, repudiated her, and afterwards took her again. Her prudent advice at laſt enſured her ſon Gratian on the imperial throne.——The wife of Philip the Roman emperor.

Severiānus, a governor of Macedonia, father-in-law to the emperor Philip.——A general of the Roman armies in the reign of Valentinian, defeated by the Germans.——A ſon of the emperor Severus.

Sevērus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor born at Leptis in Africa, of a noble family. He gradually exerciſed all the offices of the ſtate, and recommended himſelf to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind, and a reſtleſs activity, that could, for the gratification of avarice, endure the moſt complicated hardſhips. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus reſolved to remove Didius Julianus who had bought the imperial purple when expoſed to ſale by the licentiouſneſs of the pretorians, and therefore he proclaimed himſelf emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was ſtationed againſt the barbarians. To ſupport himſelf in this bold meaſure, he

he took as his partner in the empire Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and immediately marched towards Rome, to cruſh Didius and all his partizans. He was received as he advanced through the country with univerſal acclamations, and Julianus himſelf was ſoon deſerted by his favorites, and aſſaſſinated by his own ſoldiers. The reception of Severus at Rome was ſufficient to gratify his pride; the ſtreets were ſtrewed with flowers, and the ſubmiſſive ſenate were ever ready to grant whatever honors or titles the conqueror claimed. In profeſſing that he had aſſumed the purple only to revenge the death of the virtuous Pertinax, Severus gained many adherents, and was enabled not only to diſarm, but to baniſh the pretorians, whoſe inſolence and avarice were become alarming not only to the citizens, but to the emperor. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that there was another competitor for the imperial purple. Peſcennius Niger was in the eaſt at the head of a powerful army, and with the name and enſigns of Auguſtus. Many obſtinate battles were fought between the troops and officers of the imperial rivals, till on the plains of Iſſus, which had been above five centuries before covered with the blood of the Perſian ſoldiers of Darius, Niger was totally ruined by the loſs of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off, and ſent to the conqueror, who puniſhed in a moſt cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, which had ſhut her gates againſt him; and after he had conquered ſeveral nations in the eaſt, he returned to Rome, reſolved to deſtroy Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly ſhared the imperial power. He attempted to aſſaſſinate him by his emiſſaries; but when this had failed of ſucceſs, Severus had recourſe to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was ſo elated with the recollection that he had now no longer a competitor for the purple, that he inſulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had ſuffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus ſhared his fate; and the return of Severus to the capital exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. The richeſt of the citizens were ſacrificed, and their money became the property of the emperor. The wicked Commodus received divine honors, and his murderers were puniſhed in the moſt wanton manner. Tired of the inactive life he led in Rome, Severus marched into the eaſt, with his two ſons Caracalla and Geta, and with uncommon ſucceſs made himſelf maſter of Seleucia, Babylon, and Cteſiphon, and advanced without oppoſition far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia the emperor marched towards the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia; after he had viſited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria; and after he had granted a ſenate to that celebrated city, he viewed with the moſt criticiſing and inquiſitive curioſity the ſeveral monuments and ruins which that antient kingdom contains. The revolt of Britain recalled him from the eaſt. After he had reduced it under his power, he built a wall acroſs the northern parts of the iſland, to defend it againſt the frequent invaſions of the Caledonians. Hitherto ſucceſsful againſt his enemies, Severus now found the peace of his family diſturbed. Caracalla attempted to murder his father as he was concluding a treaty of peace with the Britons; and the emperor was ſo ſhocked at the undutifulneſs of his ſon, that on his return home he called him into his preſence, and after he had upbraided him for his ingratitude and perfidy, he offered him a drawn ſword, adding, *If you are ſo ambitious of reigning alone, now imbrue your hands in the blood of your father, and let not the eyes of the world be witneſſes of your want of filial tenderneſs.* If theſe words checked Caracalla, yet he did not ſhew himſelf concerned, and Severus worn out with infirmities which the gout and the uneaſineſs of his mind encreaſed, ſoon after died, exclaiming that he had been every thing man could wiſh, but that he was then nothing. Some ſay that he wiſhed to poiſon himſelf, but that when this was denied, he eat to great exceſs, and ſoon after expired at York on the 4th of February, in the 211th year of the Chriſtian era in the 66th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years 8 months and 3 days. Severus has been ſo much admired for his military talents, that ſome have called him the moſt warlike of the Roman emperors. As a monarch he was cruel, and it has been obſerved that he never did an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. In his diet he was temperate, and he always ſhowed himſelf an open enemy to pomp and ſplendor. He loved the appellation of a man of letters, and he even compoſed an hiſtory of his own reign, which ſome have praiſed for its correctneſs and veracity. However cruel Severus may appear in his puniſhments and in his revenge, many have endeavoured to exculpate him, and obſerved that there was need of ſeverity in an empire whoſe morals

were

were ſo corrupted, and where no leſs than 2000 perſons were accuſed of adultery during the ſpace of 17 years. Of him, as of Auguſtus, ſome were fond to ſay, that it would have been better for the world, if he had never been born, or had never died. *Dio.—Herodian.—Victor, &c.*——Alexander, (Marcus Aurelius) a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus. His father's name was Geneſius Marcianus, and his mother's, Julia Mammæa, and he received the ſurname of *Alexander*, becauſe he was born in a temple ſacred to Alexander the Great. He was carefully educated, and his mother, by paying particular attention to his morals, and the character of his preceptors, preſerved him from thoſe infirmities, and that licentiouſneſs, which old age too often attributes to the depravity of youth. At the death of Heliogabalus, who had been jealous of his virtues, Alexander, though only in the 14th year of his age, was proclaimed emperor, and his nomination was approved by the univerſal ſhouts of the army, and the congratulations of the ſenate. He had not long been on the throne before the peace of the empire was diſturbed by the incurſions of the Perſians. Alexander marched into the eaſt without delay, and ſoon obtained a deciſive victory over the barbarians. At his return to Rome he was honored with a triumph, but the revolt of the Germans ſoon after called him away from the indolence of the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with ſome ſucceſs, but the virtues and the amiable qualities of Alexander were forgotten in the ſtern and ſullen ſtrictneſs of the diſciplinarian. His ſoldiers, fond of repoſe, murmured againſt his ſeverity; their clamors were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midſt of his camp, after a reign of 13 years and nine days, on the 18th of March, A. D. 235. His mother Mammæa ſhared his fate with all his friends; but this was no ſooner known than the ſoldiers puniſhed with immediate death all ſuch as had been concerned in the murder, except Maximinus. Alexander has been admired for his many virtues, and every hiſtorian, except Herodian, is bold to aſſert, that if he had lived, the Roman empire might ſoon have been freed from thoſe tumults and abuſes which continually diſturbed her peace, and kept the lives of her emperors and ſenators in perpetual alarms. His ſeverity in puniſhing offences was great, and ſuch as had robbed the public, were they even the moſt intimate friends of the emperor, were indiſcriminately ſacrificed to the tranquillity of the ſtate which they had violated. The great offices of the ſtate, which had before his reign been expoſed to ſale, and occupied by favorites, were now beſtowed upon merit, and Alexander could boaſt that all his officers were men of truſt and abilities. He was a patron of literature, and he dedicated the hours of relaxation to the ſtudy of the beſt Greek and Latin hiſtorians, orators, and poets; and in the public ſchools which his liberality and the deſire of encouraging learning had founded, he often heard with pleaſure and ſatisfaction the eloquent ſpeeches and declamations of his ſubjects. The provinces were well ſupplied with proviſions, and Rome was embelliſhed with many ſtately buildings and magnificent porticos. *Alex. vit. — Herodian. — Zoſim. — Victor.* ——Flavius Valerius, a native of Illyricum nominated Cæſar by Galerius. He was put to death by Maximianus, A. D. 307. ——Julius, a governor of Britain, under Adrian.——A general of Valens.——Libius, a man proclaimed emperor of the weſt, at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus. He was ſoon after poiſoned.—— Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the age of Auguſtus.——Caſſius, an orator baniſhed into the iſland of Crete by Auguſtus, for his illiberal language. He was baniſhed 17 years, and died in Seriphos. He is commended as an able orator, yet declaiming more with warmth than prudence. His writings were deſtroyed by order of the ſenate. *Suet. in Oct.—Quint.*——Sulpitius, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, who died A. D. 420. The beſt of his works is his *Hiſtoria Sacra*, from the creation of the world to the conſulſhip of Stilicho, of which the ſtile is elegant, and ſuperior to that of the age in which he lived. The beſt edition is in 2 vols. 4to. *Patavii*, 1741.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——Aquilius, a native of Spain, who wrote an account of his own life in the reign of the emperor Valens.—— An officer of Valentinian, &c.——A preſect of Rome, &c.——A celebrated architect employed in building Nero's golden palace at Rome, after the burning of that city. ——A mountain of Italy, near the Fabaris. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 713.

Sevo, a ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden, now called *Fiell*, or *Dofre*. *Plin.* 4, c. 15.

Seuthes, a man who dethroned his monarch, &c.——A friend of Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals.——A Thracian king, who encouraged his countrymen to revolt, &c. This name is common to ſeveral of the Thracian princes.

Sextia, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her conſtancy, put to death by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 10.

Sextia Licinia Lex, *de Magiſtratibus*, by

by C. Licinius and L. Sextius the tribunes, A. U. C. 386. It ordained that one of the conſuls ſhould be elected from among the plebeians.——Another, *de religione*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 385. It enacted that a decemvirate ſhould be choſen from the patricians and plebeians inſtead of the *decemviri ſacris faciundis*.

Sextiæ Aquæ, now *Aix*, a place in Ciſalpine Gaul, where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius. It was built by C. Sextius, and is famous for its cold and hot ſprings. *Liv.* 61.—*Vell. Pater.* 1, c. 15.

Sextilia, the wife of Vitellius. She became mother of two children. *Suet. in Vit.*——Another, in the ſame family. *Tacit. H.* 2, c. 64.

Sextilius, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with ſome concern, and ſaid to the meſſenger, *Go and tell your maſter that you have ſeen the exiled Marius ſitting on the ruins of Carthage.* *Plut. in Mar.*——A Roman preceptor, who was ſeized and carried away by pirates, &c.——One of the officers of Lucullus.——An officer ſent to Germany, &c. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 7.

Sextius, a lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul.——A ſeditious tribune in the firſt ages of the republic.——Lucius, was remarkable for his friendſhip with Brutus; he gained the confidence of Auguſtus, and was conſul A. C. 730. Horace, who was in the number of his friends, dedicated 1 od. 4, to him.——The firſt plebeian conſul.——A dictator.——One of the ſons of Tarquin. *Vid.* Tarquinius.

Sextus, a ſon of Pompey the great. *Vid.* Pompeius.——A Stoic philoſopher, born at Cheronæa in Bœotia. Some ſuppoſe that he was Plutarch's nephew. He was preceptor to M. Aurelius, and L. Verus.——A governor of Syria.——A philoſopher in the age of Antoninus. He was one of the followers of the doctrines of Pyrrho. Some of his works are ſtill extant. The beſt edition of the treatiſe of Sextus Pompeius Feſtus *de verborum ſignificatione* is that of *Amſt.* 4to. 1699.

Sibæ, a people of India. *Strabo.*

Sibaris. *Vid.* Sybaris.

Sibīni, a people near the Suevi.

Siburtius, a ſatrap of Arachoſia, in the age of Alexander, &c.

Sibyllæ, certain women inſpired by heaven, who floriſhed in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato ſpeaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is univerſally adopted by the learned. Theſe ten Sibyls generally reſided in the following places, Perſia, Libya, Delphi, Cumæ in Italy, Erythræa, Samos, Cumæ in Æolia, Marpeſſa on the Helleſpont, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Tiburtis. The moſt celebrated of the Sibyls is that of Cumæ in Italy, whom ſome have called by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is ſaid that Apollo became enamoured of her, and that to make her ſenſible of his paſſion, he offered to give her whatever ſhe ſhould aſk. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as ſhe had grains of ſand in her hand, but unfortunately forgot to aſk for the enjoyment of the health, vigor, and bloom, of which ſhe was then in poſſeſſion. The god granted her her requeſt, but ſhe refuſed to gratify the paſſion of her lover, though he offered her perpetual youth and beauty. Some time after ſhe became old and decrepit, her form decayed, melancholy paleneſs and haggard looks ſucceeded to bloom and chearfulneſs. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came to Italy, and as ſome have imagined, ſhe had three centuries more to live before her years were as numerous as the grains of ſand which ſhe had in her hand. She gave Æneas inſtructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was uſual in the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves which ſhe placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in ſuch as conſulted her to take up theſe leaves before they were diſperſed by the wind, as their meaning then became incomprehenſible. According to the moſt authentic hiſtorians of the Roman republic, one of the Sibyls came to the palace of Tarquin the ſecond, with nine volumes, which ſhe offered to ſell for a very high price. The monarch diſregarded her, and ſhe immediately diſappeared, and ſoon after returned, when ſhe had burned three of the volumes. She aſked the ſame price for the remaining ſix books; and when Tarquin refuſed to buy them, ſhe burned three more, and ſtill perſiſted in demanding the ſame ſum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour aſtoniſhed Tarquin; he bought the books, and the Sibyl inſtantly vaniſhed, and never after appeared to the world. Theſe books were preſerved with great care by the monarch, and called the *Sibylline verſes*. A college of prieſts was appointed to have the care of them; and ſuch reverence did the Romans entertain for theſe prophetic books, that they were conſulted with the greateſt ſolemnity, and only when the ſtate ſeemed to be in danger. When the capitol was burnt in the troubles of Sylla,

Sylla, the Sibylline verſes, which were depoſited there, periſhed in the conflagration; and to repair the loſs which the republic ſeemed to have ſuſtained, commiſſioners were immediately ſent to different parts of Greece, to collect whatever verſes could be found of the inſpired writings of the Sibyls. The fate of theſe Sibylline verſes, which were collected after the conflagration of the capitol, is unknown. There are now many Sibylline verſes extant, but they are univerſally reckoned ſpurious; and it is evident that they were compoſed in the ſecond century, by ſome of the followers of Chriſtianity, who wiſhed to convince the heathens of their error, by aſſiſting the cauſe of truth with the arms of pious artifice. The word *Sibyl* ſeems to be derived from σιος, Æolice for Διος *Jovis*, and βουλη *conſilium*. *Plut. in Phæd.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 35.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 109 & 140.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 445. l. 6, v. 36.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 564.—*Plin.* 13, c. 13.—*Flor.* 4, c. 1.—*Salluſt.*—*Cic. Catil.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1, l. 8, c. 15, &c.

SICA, a man who ſhewed much attention to Cicero in his baniſhment. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as the Vibius Siculus mentioned by Plutarch in Cic.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 8, *ep.* 12, *ad div.* 14, *ep.* 4, 15.

SICAMBRI, or SYGAMBRI, a people of Germany, conquered by the Romans. They revolted under Auguſtus, who marched againſt them, but did not totally reduce them. Druſus conquered them, and they were carried away from their native country to inhabit ſome of the more weſterly provinces of Gaul. *Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 4.—*Horat.* 4. *Od.* 2, v. 36. *Od.* 14, v. 51.—*Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 26.

SICAMBRIA, the country of the Sicambri, formed the modern province of Guelderland. *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, v. 383.

SICANI, a people of Spain, who left their native country and paſſed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called *Sicania*. They inhabited the neighbourhood of mount Ætna, where they built ſome cities and villages. Some reckoned them the next inhabitants of the iſland after the Cyclops. They were afterwards driven from their antient poſſeſſions by the Siculi, and retired into the weſtern parts of the iſland. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 5 & 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10. *Æn.* 7, v. 795.—*Diod.* 5.—*Horat. ep.* 17, v. 32.

SICANIA and SICANIA, an antient name of Italy, which it received from the Sicani, or from Sicanus, their king, or from Sicanus, a ſmall river in Spain, in the territory where they lived, as ſome ſuppoſe. The name is alſo given to Sicily. *Vid.* Sicani.

SICCA, a town of Numidia. *Sal. in Jug.* 56.

SICELIS, (SICELIDES, plur.) an epithet applied to the inhabitants of Sicily. The Muſes are called *Sicelides* by Virgil, becauſe Theocritus was a native of Sicily, whom the Latin poet, as a writer of Bucolic poetry, profeſſed to imitate. *Virg. Ec.* 4.

SICHÆUS, called alſo *Sicharbas* and *Acherbas*, was a prieſt of the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia. His father's name was Pliſthenes. He married Eliſa, the daughter of Belus, and ſiſter of king Pygmalion, better known by the name of Dido. He was ſo extremely rich, that his brother-in-law murdered him to obtain his poſſeſſions. This murder Pygmalion concealed from his ſiſter Dido; and he amuſed her by telling her, that her huſband was gone upon an affair of importance, and that he would ſoon return. This would have perhaps ſucceeded had not the ſhades of Sichæus appeared to Dido, and related to her the cruelty of Pygmalion, and adviſed her to fly from Tyre, after ſhe had previouſly ſecured ſome treaſures, which, as he mentioned, were concealed in an obſcure and unknown place. According to Juſtin, Acerbas was the uncle of Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 4.

SICILIA, the largeſt and moſt celebrated iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, at the bottom of Italy. It was antiently called *Sicania*, *Trinacria*, and *Triquetra*. It is of a triangular form, and has three celebrated promontories, one looking towards Africa, called Lilybæum; Pachynum looking towards Greece; and Pelorum towards Italy. Sicily is about 600 miles in circumference, celebrated for its fertility, ſo much that it was called one of the granaries of Rome; and Pliny ſays that it rewards the huſbandman an hundred fold. Its moſt famous cities were Syracuſe, Meſſana, Leontini, Lilybæum, Agrigentum, Gela, Drepanum, Eryx, &c. The higheſt and moſt famous mountain in the iſland is Ætna, whoſe frequent eruptions are dangerous, and often fatal to the country and its inhabitants, from which circumſtance the antients ſuppoſed that the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops were placed there. The poets feign that the Cyclops were the original inhabitants of this iſland, and that after them it came into the poſſeſſion of the Sicani, a people of Spain, and at laſt of the Siculi, a nation of Italy. [*Vid. Siculi.*] The plains of Enna are well known for their excellent honey, and, according to Diodorus, the hounds loſt their ſcent in hunting on account of the many odorife-

rous plants that profuſely perfumed the air. Ceres and Proſerpine were the chief deities of the place, and it was there, according to poetical tradition, that the latter was carried away by Pluto. The Phœnicians and Greeks ſettled ſome colonies there, and at laſt the Carthaginians became maſters of the whole iſland, till they were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors ſuppoſe that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was ſeparated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the ſtreights of the Charybdis were formed. The inhabitants of Sicily were ſo fond of luxury, that *Siculæ menſæ* became proverbial. The rights of citizens of Rome were extended to them by M. Antony. *Cic.* 14. *Att.* 12. *Verr.* 2, c. 13.—*Homer. Od.* 9, *&c.*—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 414, *&c.*—*Ital.* 14, v. 11, *&c.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 8, *&c.*——The iſland of Naxos, in the Ægean, was called Little Sicily, on account of its fruitfulneſs.

L. Sicinius Dentātus, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle, during the period of 40 years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. He was preſent in 121 battles; he obtained 14 civic crowns; 3 mural crowns; 8 crowns of gold; 83 golden collars; 60 bracelets; 18 lances; 23 horſes with all their ornaments, and all as the reward of his uncommon ſervices. He could ſhow the ſcars of 45 wounds, which he had received all in the breaſt, particularly in oppoſing the Sabines when they took the capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, who wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute at Rome, and therefore to remove him from the capitol, he ſent him to the army, by which, ſoon after his arrival, he was attacked and murdered. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, Sicinius killed 15, and wounded 30; and according to Dionyſius, the ſurviving number had recourſe to artifice to overpower him, by killing him with a ſhower of ſtones and darts thrown at a diſtance, about 405 years before the Chriſtian era. For this uncommon courage Sicinius has been called the Roman Achilles. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Dionyſ.* 8.——Vellutus, one of the firſt tribunes in Rome. He raiſed cabals againſt Coriolanus, and was one of his accuſers. *Plut. in Cor.*——Sabinus, a Roman general who defeated the Volſci.

Sicĭnus, a man privately ſent by Themiſtocles to deceive Xerxes, and to adviſe him to attack the combined forces of the Greeks. He had been preceptor to Themiſtocles. *Plut.*——An iſland, &c.

Sicŏrus, now *Segre*, a river of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, riſing in the Pyrenæan mountains. It was near this river that J. Cæſar conquered Afranius and Petreius, the partizans of Pompey. *Lucan.* 4, v. 14, 130, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 3.

Sicŭli, a people of Italy, driven from their poſſeſſions by the Opici. They fled into Sicania, or Sicily, where they ſettled in the territories which the Sicani inhabited. They ſoon extended their borders, and after they had conquered their neighbours, the Sicani, they gave their name to the iſland. This, as ſome ſuppoſe, happened about 300 years before Greek colonies ſettled in the iſland, or about 1059 years before the Chriſtian era. *Diod.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Strab.*

Sicŭlum fretum, the ſea which ſeparates Sicily from Italy, is 15 miles long, but in ſome places ſo narrow, that the barking of dogs can be heard from ſhore to ſhore. This ſtraight is ſuppoſed to have been formed by an earthquake, which ſeparated the iſland from the continent. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

Sicyon, now *Baſilico*, a town of Peloponneſus, the capital of Sicyonia. It is celebrated as being the moſt antient kingdom of Greece, which began B. C. 2089, and ended B. C. 1088, under a ſucceſſion of monarchs of whom little is known, except the names. Ægialeus was the firſt king. Some ages after, Agamemnon made himſelf maſter of the place, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, which it joined B. C. 251, at the perſuaſion of Aratus. The inhabitants of Sicyon are mentioned by ſome authors as diſſolute, and fond of luxury, hence the *Sicyonian ſhoes*, which were once very celebrated, were deemed marks of effeminacy. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Lucret.* 1, v. 1118.—*Liv.* 32, c. 19. l. 33, c. 15.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 1, *&c.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 54.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 519.

Sicyonia, a province of Peloponneſus, on the bay of Corinth, of which Sicyon was the capital. It is the moſt eminent kingdom of Greece, and in its floriſhing ſituation not only its dependent ſtates, but alſo the whole Peloponneſus were called Sicyonia. The territory is ſaid to abound with corn, wine, and olives, and alſo with iron mines. It produced many celebrated men, particularly artiſts. *Vid.* Sicyon.

Side, the wife of Orion, thrown into hell by Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of Belus.——A daughter of Danaus.——A town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 37, c. 23.—*Cic.* 3. *fam.* 6.

Sidĕro,

Sidēro, the ſtepmother of Tyro, killed by Pelias.

Sidicīnum, a town of Campania, called alſo *Teanum*. *Vid.* Teanum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727.

Sidon, an ancient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country, with a famous harbour, now called *Said*. It is ſituate on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, at the diſtance of about 50 miles from Damaſcus, and 24 from Tyre. The people of Sidon are well known for their induſtry, their ſkill in arithmetic, in aſtronomy, and commercial affairs, and in ſea voyages. They however have the character of being very diſhoneſt. Their women were peculiarly happy in working embroidery. The invention of glaſs, of linen, and a beautiful purple dye, is attributed to them. The city of Sidon was taken by Ochus, king of Perſia, after the inhabitants had burnt themſelves and the city B. C. 351; but it was afterwards rebuilt by its inhabitants. *Lucan.* 3, v. 217. l. 10, v. 141.—*Diod.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 11. c. 10,—*Plin.* 36, c. 26.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 411.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.

Sidoniorum insulæ, iſlands in the Perſian gulf. *Strab.* 16.

Sidōnis, is the country of which Sidon was the capital, ſituate at the weſt of Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. *Ovid. Met.* 2, *Fab.* 19.—Dido, as a native of the country, is often called Sidonis. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 80.

Sidonius Apollinaris, a Chriſtian writer, born A. D. 430. He died in the 52d year of his age. There are remaining of his compoſitions, ſome letters and different poems, of which the beſt edition is that of Labbæus, Paris, 4to. 1652.—The epithet of *Sidonius* is applied not only to the natives of Sidon, but it is uſed to expreſs the excellence of any thing, eſpecially embroidery or dyed garments. Carthage is called *Sidonia urbs*, becauſe built by Sidonians. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 682.

Siena Julia, a town of Etruria. *Cic. Brut* 18.—*Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 45.

Siga, now *Nel-Roma*, a town of Numidia, famous as the palace of Syphax. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.

Sigæum, or Sigēum, now cape *Ineibiſari*, a town of Troas, on a promontory of the ſame name, where the Scamander falls into the ſea, extending ſix miles along the ſhore. It was near Sigæum that the greateſt part of the battles between the Greeks and Trojans were fought, as Homer mentions, and there Achilles was buried. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 312. l. 7, v. 294.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 71.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 962.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 5, c. 12.

Signia, an antient town of Latium, whoſe inhabitants were called *Signini*. The wine of Signia was uſed by the antients for medicinal purpoſes. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 116. ——A mountain of Phrygia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Sigovessus, a prince among the Celtæ, in the reign of Tarquin. *Liv.* 5, c. 34.

Sigŷni, Sigunæ, or Sigynnæ, a nation of European Scythia, beyond the Danube. *Herodot.* 5, c. 9.

Sila, or Syla, a large wood in the country of the Brutii near the Apennines, abounding with much pitch. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 715.

Silāna Julia, a woman at the court of Nero, remarkable for her licentiouſneſs and impurities. She had married C. Julius, by whom ſhe was divorced.

D. Silānus, a ſon of T. Manlius Torquatus, accuſed of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia. The father himſelf deſired to hear the complaints laid againſt his ſon, and after he had ſpent two days in examining the charges of the Macedonians, he pronounced on the third day his ſon guilty of extortion, and unworthy to be called a citizen of Rome. He alſo baniſhed him from his preſence, and ſo ſtruck was the ſon at the ſeverity of his father, that he hanged himſelf on the following night. *Liv.* 54.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 8.——C. Junius, a conſul under Tiberius, accuſed of extortion, and baniſhed to the iſland of Cytheræa. *Tacit.*——Marcus, a lieutenant of Cæſar's armies in Gaul.——The father-in-law of Caligula. *Suet. Cal.* 22.——A proprætor in Spain, who routed the Carthaginian forces there, while Annibal was in Italy.——Turpilius, a lieutenant of Metellus againſt Jugurtha. He was accuſed by Marius, though totally innocent, and condemned by the malice of his judges. ——Torquatus, a man put to death by Nero.——Lucius, a man betrothed to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. Nero took Octavia away from him, and on the day of her nuptials, Silanus killed himſelf. ——An augur in the army of the 10,000 Greeks, at their return from Cunaxa.

Sĭlărus, a river of Picenum, riſing in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Tyrrhene ſea. Its waters, as it is reported, petrified all leaves that fell into it. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 146.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Silv.* 2, v. 582.

Silēni, a people on the banks of the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 20.

Silēnus, a demi-god, who became the nurſe, the preceptor, and attendant of the god Bacchus. He was, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſon of Pan, or according to others of Mercury, or of Terra. Malea in Leſbos was the place of his birth. After death he received

ceived divine honors, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally repreſented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an aſs, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. He was once found by ſome peaſants in Phrygia, after he had loſt his way and could not follow Bacchus, and he was carried to king Midas, who received him with great attention. He detained him for ten days, and afterwards reſtored him to Bacchus, for which he was rewarded with the power of turning into gold whatever he touched. Some authors aſſert, that Silenus was a philoſopher, who accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition, and aſſiſted him by the ſoundneſs of his counſels. From this circumſtance, therefore, he is often introduced ſpeaking with all the gravity of a philoſopher concerning the formation of the world, and the nature of things. The Fauns in general, and the Satyrs are often called Sileni. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Philoſt.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 191.—*Diod.* 3, &c.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 48.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 13.——A Carthaginian hiſtorian who wrote an account of the affairs of his country in the Greek language.——An hiſtorian who wrote an account of Sicily.

SILICENSE, a river of Spain.

SILICIS MONS, a town near Padua.

SILIS, a river of Venetia in Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

C. SILIUS ITALĬCUS, a Latin poet, who was originally at the bar, where he for ſome time diſtinguiſhed himſelf, till he retired from Rome more particularly to conſecrate his time to ſtudy. He was conſul the year that Nero was murdered. Pliny has obſerved, that when Trajan was inveſted with the imperial purple, Silius refuſed to come to Rome, and congratulate him like the reſt of his fellow citizens, a neglect which was never reſented by the emperor, or inſolently mentioned by the poet. Silius was in poſſeſſion of a houſe, where Cicero had lived, and another in which was the tomb of Virgil, and it has been juſtly remarked, that he looked upon no temple with greater reverence than upon the ſepulchre of the immortal poet, whoſe ſteps he followed, but whoſe fame he could not equal. The birth day of Virgil was yearly celebrated with unuſual pomp and ſolemnity by Silius; and for his partiality, not only to the memory, but to the compoſitions of the Mantuan poet, he has been called the ape of Virgil. Silius ſtarved himſelf when laboring under an impoſthume which his phyſicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the ſecond Punic war, greatly commended by Martial. The moderns have not been ſo favorable in their opinions concerning its merit. The poetry is weak and inelegant, yet the author deſerves to be commended for his purity, the authenticity of his narrations, and his intereſting deſcriptions. He has every where imitated Virgil, but with little ſucceſs. Silius was a great collector of antiquities. His ſon was honored with the conſulſhip during his life-time. The beſt editions of Italicus will be found to be Drakenborch's in 4to. *Utr.* 1717, and that of Cellarius, 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1695.—*Mart.* 11, *ep.* 49, &c.——Caius, a man of conſular dignity, greatly loved by Meſſalina for his comely appearance and elegant addreſs. Meſſalina obliged him to divorce his wife that ſhe might enjoy his company without intermiſſion. Silius was forced to comply, though with great reluctance, and he was at laſt put to death for the adulteries which the empreſs obliged him to commit. *Tacit.*—*Suet.*—*Dio.*——A tribune in Cæſar's legions in Gaul.——A commander in Germany, put to death by Sejanus. *Tacit. A.* 3 & 4.

SILPHIUM, a part of Libya.

SILPIA, a town of Spain. *Liv.* 28, c. 12.

SILVĀNUS, a rural deity, ſon of an Italian ſhepherd by a goat. From this circumſtance he is generally repreſented as half a man and half a goat. According to Virgil, he was ſon of Picus, or, as others report of Mars, or according to Plutarch, of Valeria Tuſculanaria, a young woman who introduced herſelf into her father's bed, and became pregnant by him. The worſhip of Silvanus was eſtabliſhed only in Italy, where, as ſome authors have imagined, he reigned in the age of Evander. This deity was ſometimes repreſented holding a cypreſs in his hand, becauſe he became enamoured of a beautiful youth called Cypariſſus, who was changed into a tree of the ſame name. Silvanus preſided over gardens and limits, and he is often confounded with the Fauns, Satyrs, and Silenus. *Plut. in parall.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 10. *G.* 1, v. 20. l. 2, v. 493.—*Ælian. Anim.* 6, c. 42.—*Ovid. Met.* 10.—*Horat. ep.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*——A man who murdered his wife Apronia, by throwing her down from one of the windows of his chambers.——One of thoſe who conſpired againſt Nero.——An officer of Conſtantius, who revolted and made himſelf emperor. He was aſſaſſinated by his ſoldiers.

SILVIUM, a town of Apulia, now *Garigolione*. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.——A town of Iſtria.

SILURES, the people of South Wales in Britain.

Simbrivius, or Simbruvius, a lake of Latium, formed by the Anio. *Tacit.* 14, *An.* 22.

Simena, a town of Lycia near Chimæra. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Simēthus, or Symēthus, a town and river of Sicily, in whose neighbourhood the gods Palici were born. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 584.

Simĭlæ, a grove at Rome, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated. *Liv.* 39, c. 12.

Similis, one of the courtiers of Trajan, who retired from Rome into the country to enjoy peace and solitary retirement.

Simmias, a philosopher of Thebes, who wrote dialogues.——A grammarian of Rhodes.——A Macedonian suspected of conspiracy against Alexander, on account of his intimacy with Philotas. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

Simo, a comic character.

Sīmois (*entis*,) a river of Troas, which rises in mount Ida, and falls into the Xanthus. It is celebrated by Homer, and most of the antient poets, as in its neighbourhood were fought many battles during the Trojan war. It is found to be but a small rivulet by modern travellers, and even some have disputed its existence. *Homer. Il.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 104. l. 3, v. 302, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 324.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.

Simoisius, a Trojan prince, son of Anthemion, killed by Ajax. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 473.

Simon, a currier at Athens, whom Socrates often visited on account of his great sagacity and genius. He collected all the information he could receive from the conversation of the philosopher, and afterwards published it with his own observations in 33 dialogues. He was the first of the disciples of Socrates who attempted to give an account of the opinions of his master concerning virtue, justice, poetry, music, honor, &c. These dialogues were extant in the age of the biographer Diogenes, who has preserved their title. *Diog.* 2, c. 14.——Another who wrote on rhetoric. *Id.*——A sculptor. *Id.*——The name of Simon was common among the Jews.

Sīmōnĭdes, a celebrated poet of Cos, who flourished 538 years B. C. His father's name was Leoprepis, or Theoprepis. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatical pieces, esteemed for their elegance and sweetness, and composed also epic poems, one on Cambyses king of Persia, &c. Simonides was universally courted by the princes of Greece and Sicily, and according to one of the fables of Phædrus, he was such a favorite of the gods, that his life was miraculously preserved in an entertainment when the roof of the house fell upon all those who were feasting. He obtained a poetical prize in the 80th year of his age, and he lived to his 90th year. The people of Syracuse, who had hospitably honored him when alive, erected a magnificent monument to his memory. Simonides, according to some, added the four letters η, ω, ξ, ψ, to the alphabet of the Greeks. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. According to some, the grandson of the elegiac poet of Cos was also called Simonides. He flourished a few years before the Peloponnesian war, and was the author of some books of inventions, genealogies, &c. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Phædr.* 4, *fab.* 21 & 24.—*Horat.* 2, *Od.* 1, v. 38.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 102.—*Cic. de Horat.* &c.—*Arist.*—*Pindar. Isth.* 2.—*Catull.* 1, *ep.* 39.—*Lucian. de Macrob.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 2.

Simplicius, a Greek commentator on Aristotle, whose works were all edited in the 16th century, and the latter part of the 15th, but without a Latin version.

Simŭlus, an antient poet who wrote some verses on the Tarpeian rock. *Plut. in Rom.*

Simus, a king of Arcadia after Phialus. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Simyra, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

Sinæ, a people of India, called by Ptolemy the most eastern nation of the world.

Sindæ, islands in the Indian ocean, supposed to be the *Nicabar* islands.

Sindi, a people of European Scythia, on the Palus Mæotis. *Flacc.* 6, v. 86.

Singæi, a people on the confines of Macedonia and Thrace.

Singara, a city at the north of Mesopotamia, now *Sinjar*.

Singulis, a river of Spain falling into the Guadalquiver.

Singus, a town of Macedonia.

Sinis, a famous robber. *Vid.* Scinis.

Sinnaces, a Parthian of an illustrious family, who conspired against his prince, &c. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* c. 31.

Sinnăcha, a town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was put to death by Surena.

Sinoe, a nymph of Arcadia who brought up Pan.

Sinon, a son of Sisyphus who accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, and there distinguished himself by his cunning and fraud, and his intimacy with Ulysses. When the Greeks had fabricated the famous wooden horse, Sinon went to Troy with his hands bound behind his back, and by the most solemn protestations, assured Priam, that the Greeks were gone from Asia, and that they had been ordered

to ſacrifice one of their ſoldiers, to render the wind favorable to their return, and that becauſe the lot had fallen upon him, at the inſtigation of Ulyſſes, he had fled away from their camp, not to be cruelly immolated. Theſe falſe aſſertions were immediately credited by the Trojans, and Sinon adviſed Priam to bring into his city the wooden horſe which the Greeks had left behind them, and to conſecrate it to Minerva. His advice was followed, and Sinon in the night, to complete his perfidy, opened the ſide of the horſe, from which iſſued a number of armed Greeks, who ſurprized the Trojans, and pillaged their city. *Dares Phryg.*—*Homer. Od.* 8, v. 492. l. 11, v. 521.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 79, &c. —*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.—*Q. Smyrn.* 12, &c.

SINŌPE, a daughter of the Aſopus by Methone. She was beloved by Apollo, who carried her away to the borders of the Euxine ſea, in Aſia Minor, where ſhe gave birth to a ſon called Syrus. *Diod.* 4.—— A ſea-port town of Aſia Minor, in Pontus, now *Sinab*, founded by a colony of Mileſians. It was long an independent ſtate, till Pharnaces, king of Pontus, ſeized it. It was the capital of Pontus, under Mithridates, and was the birth place of Diogenes, the cynic philoſopher. It received its name from Sinope, whom Apollo carried there. *Ovid. Pont.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 67. —*Strab.* 2, &c. 12.—*Diod* 4.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.——The original name of Sinueſſa.

SINORIX, a governor of Gaul, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

SINTICE, a diſtrict of Macedonia.

SINTII, a nation of Thracians, who inhabited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there from heaven. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 594.

SINUESSA, a town of Campania, originally called *Sinope*. It was celebrated for its hot-baths and mineral waters, which cured people of inſanity, and rendered women prolific. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 715.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 22, c. 13. —*Mart.* 6, *ep.* 42. l. 11, *ep.* 8.—*Tacit. An.* 12.

SION, one of the hills on which Jeruſalem was built.

SIPHNOS, now *Sifano*, one of the Cyclades, ſituate at the weſt of Paros, twenty miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or, according to modern travellers, 40. Siphnos had many excellent harbours, and produced great plenty of delicious fruit. The inhabitants were ſo depraved, that their licentiouſneſs became proverbial. They however behaved with ſpirit in the Perſian wars, and refuſed to give earth and water to the emiſſaries of Xerxes in token of ſubmiſſion. There were ſome gold mines in Siphnos, of which Apollo demanded the tenth part. When the inhabitants refuſed to continue to offer part of their gold to the god of Delphi, the iſland was inundated, and the mines diſappeared. The air is ſo wholeſome, that many of the natives live to their 120th year. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 46.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 10.

SIPONTUM, SIPUS, or SEPUS, a maritime town of Apulia in Italy, founded by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan war. *Strab.* 6.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 377.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

SIPŸLUM and SIPŸLUS, a town of Lydia with a mountain of the ſame name near the Meander, formerly called *Ceraunius*. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake with 12 others in the neighbourhood, in the reign of Tiberius. *Strab.* 1 & 12.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 24. —*Hygin. fab.* 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 47. ——One of Niobe's children, killed by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 6. *fab.* 6.

SIRBO, a lake between Egypt and Paleſtine now *Sebaket Bardoil*. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

SĪRĒNES, ſea nymphs who charmed ſo much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to liſten with more attention, and at laſt died for want of food. They were daughters of the Achelous, by the Muſe Calliope, or, according to others, by Melpomene or Terpſichore. They were three in number, called Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucoſia, or, according to others, Molpe, Aglaophonos, and Thelxiope, or Thelxione, and they uſually lived in a ſmall iſland near cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors ſuppoſe that they were monſters, who had the form of a woman above the waiſt, and the reſt of the body like that of a bird; or rather that the whole body was covered with feathers, and had the ſhape of a bird, except the head, which was that of a beautiful female. This monſtrous form they had received from Ceres, who wiſhed to puniſh them, becauſe they had not aſſiſted her daughter when carried away by Pluto. But according to Ovid, they were ſo diſconſolate at the rape of Proſerpine, that they prayed the gods to give them wings that they might ſeek her in the ſea as well as by land. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as ſoon as any perſons paſſed by them without ſuffering themſelves to be charmed by their ſongs, they ſhould periſh; and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all paſſengers, till Ulyſſes, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, ſtopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himſelf to be tied to the maſt of his ſhip, and no attention to be paid to his commands

commands, ſhould he wiſh to ſtay and liſten to the ſong. This was a ſalutary precaution. Ulyſſes made ſigns for his companions to ſtop, but they were diſregarded, and the fatal coaſt was paſſed with ſafety. Upon this artifice of Ulyſſes, the Sirens were ſo diſappointed, that they threw themſelves into the ſea and periſhed. Some authors ſay, that the Sirens challenged the Muſes to a trial of ſkill in ſinging, and that the latter proved victorious, and plucked the feathers from the wings of their adverſaries, with which they made themſelves crowns. The place where the Sirens deſtroyed themſelves, was afterwards called *Sirenis*, on the coaſt of Sicily. Virgil however, *Æn.* 5, v. 864, places the *Sirenum Scopuli* on the coaſt of Italy, near the iſland of Caprea. Some ſuppoſe that the Sirens were a number of laſcivious women in Sicily, who proſtituted themſelves to ſtrangers, and made them forget their purſuits while drowned in unlawful pleaſures. The Sirens are often repreſented holding, one a lyre, a ſecond a flute, and the third ſinging. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.—*Homer. Od.* 12, v. 167.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ammian.* 29, c. 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 141.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 555, *de art. am.* 3, v. 311.—*Ital.* 12, v. 33.

Sirenūsæ, three ſmall rocky iſlands near the coaſt of Campania, where the Sirens were ſuppoſed to reſide.

Siris, a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. There was a battle fought near it between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 221.—The Æthiopians gave that name to the Nile before its divided ſtreams united into one current. *Plin.* 5, c. 9.——A town of Pæonia in Thrace.

Sirius, or Canicŭla, the dog-ſtar, whoſe appearance, as the antients ſuppoſed, always cauſed great heat on the earth. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 141.

Sirmio, now *Sermione*, a peninſula in the lake Benacus, where Catullus had a villa. *Carm.* 29.

Sirmium, the capital of Pannonia at the confluence of the Savus and Bacuntius, very celebrated during the reign of the Roman emperors.

Sisamnes, a judge flead alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyſes. His ſkin was nailed on the bench of the other judges to incite them to act with candor and impartiality. *Herodot.* 5, c. 25.

Sisapho, a Corinthian who murdered his brother, becauſe he had put his children to death. *Ovid. in Ib.*

Sisapo, a town of Spain, famous for its vermillion mines, whoſe ſituation is not well aſcertained. *Plin.* 33, c. 7.—*Cic. Phil.* 2, c. 19.

Siscia, a town of Pannonia, now *Siſſeg*.

Sisenes, a Perſian deſerter who conſpired againſt Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 7.

L. Sisenna, an antient hiſtorian among the Romans, 91 B. C. He wrote an account of the republic, of which Cicero ſpeaks with great warmth. Some fragments of his compoſitions are quoted by different authors. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 443.—*Cic. in Brut.* 64 & 67.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.——Corn. a Roman, who on being reprimanded in the ſenate for the ill conduct and depraved manners of his wife, accuſed publicly Auguſtus of unlawful commerce with her. *Dio.* 54.——The family of the Cornelii and Apronii received the ſirname of Siſenna. They are accuſed of intemperate loquacity in the Auguſtan age, by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 7, v. 8.

Sisigambis, or Sisygambis, the mother of Darius the laſt king of Perſia. She was taken priſoner by Alexander the Great, at the battle of Iſſus, with the reſt of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with uncommon tenderneſs and attention; he ſaluted her as his own mother, and what he had ſternly denied to the petitions of his favorites and miniſters, he often granted to the interceſſion of Siſygambis. The regard of the queen for Alexander was uncommon, and indeed ſhe no ſooner heard that he was dead, than ſhe killed herſelf, unwilling to ſurvive the loſs of ſo generous an enemy; though ſhe had ſeen with leſs concern, the fall of her ſon's kingdom, the ruin of his ſubjects, and himſelf murdered by his ſervants. She had alſo loſt in one day, her huſband and 80 of her brothers, whom Ochus had aſſaſſinated to make himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Perſia. *Curt.* 4, c. 9. l. 10, c. 5.

Sisimithræ, a fortified place of Bactriana, 15 ſtadia high, 80 in circumference, and plain at the top. Alexander married Roxana there. *Strab.* 11.

Sisocostus, one of the friends of Alexander, entruſted with the care of the rock Aornus. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

Sisyphus, a brother of Athamas and Salmoneus, ſon of Æolus and Enaretta, the moſt crafty prince of the heroic ages. He married Merope the daughter of Atlas, or according to others of Pandareus, by whom he had ſeveral children. He built Ephyre, called afterwards Corinth, and he debauched Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus, becauſe he had been told by an oracle that his children by his brother's daughter would avenge the injuries which he had ſuffered from the malevolence of Salmoneus. Tyro, however, as Hyginus ſays, deſtroyed the two ſons whom ſhe had had by her uncle.

It is reported that Siſyphus, miſtruſting Autolycus, who ſtole the neighbouring flocks, marked his bulls under the feet, and when they had been carried away by the diſhoneſty of his friend, he confounded and aſtoniſhed the thief by ſelecting from his numerous flocks thoſe bulls, which by the mark he knew to be his own. The artifice of Siſyphus was ſo pleaſing to Autolycus, who had now found one more cunning than himſelf, that he permitted him to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, whom a few days after he gave in marriage to Laertes of Ithaca. After his death, Siſyphus was condemned in hell, to roll to the top of a hill a large ſtone, which had no ſooner reached the ſummit than it fell back into the plain with impetuoſity, and rendered his puniſhment eternal. The cauſes of this rigorous ſentence are variouſly reported. Some attribute it to his continual depredations in the neighbouring country, and his cruelty in laying heaps of ſtones on thoſe whom he had plundered, and ſuffering them to expire in the moſt agonizing torments. Others, to the inſult offered to Pluto, in chaining Death in his palace and detaining her till Mars, at the requeſt of the king of hell, went to deliver her from confinement. Others ſuppoſe that Jupiter inflicted this puniſhment upon him becauſe he told Aſopus where his daughter Ægina had been carried away by her raviſher. The more followed opinion, however, is, that Siſyphus, on his death-bed, entreated his wife to leave his body unburied, and when he came into Pluto's kingdom, he received permiſſion of returning upon earth to puniſh this ſeeming negligence of his wife, but, however, on promiſe of immediately returning. But he was no ſooner out of the infernal regions, than he violated his engagements, and when he was at laſt brought back to hell by Mars, Pluto, to puniſh his want of fidelity and honor, condemned him to roll a huge ſtone to the top of a mountain. The inſtitution of the Pythian games is attributed by ſome to Siſyphus. To be of the blood of Siſyphus was deemed diſgraceful among the antients. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 592. —*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 616.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 459. *Faſt.* 4, v. 175. *in Ibid.* 191.—*Pauſ.* 2, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 60.—*Horat.* 2, od. 14, v. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.——A ſon of M. Antony, who was born deformed, and received the name of Siſyphus, becauſe he was endowed with genius and an excellent underſtanding. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 3, v. 47.

Sitalces, one of Alexander's generals, impriſoned for his cruelty and avarice in the government of his province. *Curt.* 10, c. 1. ——A king of Thrace, B. C. 436.

Sithnïdes, certain nymphs of a fountain in Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.

Sithon, a king of Thrace.——An iſland in the Ægean.

Sithŏnia, a country of Thrace, between mount Hæmus and the Danube. Sithonia is often applied to all Thrace, and thence the epithet *Sithonis*, ſo often uſed by the poets. It received its name from king Sithon. *Horat.* 1, od. 18, v. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 588. l. 7, v. 466. l. 13, v. 571.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Sitius, a Roman who aſſiſted Cæſar in Africa with great ſucceſs. He was rewarded with a province of Numidia.

Sitones, a nation of Germany, or modern Norway, according to ſome. *Tacit. de Germ.* 45.

Sittace, a town of Aſſyria. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

Smaragdus, a town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf, where emeralds (*ſmaragdi*) were dug. *Strab.* 16.

Smenus, a river of Laconia riſing in mount Taygetus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

Smerdis, a ſon of Cyrus, put to death by order of his brother Cambyſes. As his execution was not public, and as it was only known to one of the officers of the monarch, one of the Magi of Perſia, who was himſelf called Smerdis, and who greatly reſembled the deceaſed prince, declared himſelf king, at the death of Cambyſes. This uſurpation would not perhaps have been known, had not he taken too many precautions to conceal it. After he had reigned for ſix months with univerſal approbation, ſeven noblemen of Perſia conſpired to dethrone him, and when this had been executed with ſucceſs, they choſe one of their number to reign in the uſurper's place, B. C. 521. This was Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 30.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9.

Smilax, a beautiful ſhepherdeſs who became enamoured of Crocus. She was changed into a flower, as alſo her lover. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 283.

Smilis, a ſtatuary of Ægina in the age of Dædalus. *Pauſ.* 7.

Smindyrides, a native of Sybaris, famous for his luxury. *Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 24, & 12, c. 24.

Smintheus, one of the ſirnames of Apollo in Phrygia, where the inhabitants raiſed him a temple, becauſe he had deſtroyed a number of rats that infeſted the country. Theſe rats were called σμινθαι, in the language of Phrygia, whence the ſirname. There is another ſtory ſimilar to this related by the Greek ſcholiaſt of *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 39.—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 585.

Smyrna, a celebrated ſea-port town of Ionia in Aſia Minor, built, as ſome ſuppoſe, by Tantalus, or, according to others, by the Æolians. It has been ſubject to many revo-

revolutions, and been ſeverally in the poſſeſſion of the Æolians, Ionians, Lydians, and Macedonians. Alexander, or according to Strabo, Lyſimachus, rebuilt it 400 years after it had been deſtroyed by the Lydians. It was one of the richeſt and moſt powerful cities of Aſia, and became one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy. The inhabitants were given much to luxury and indolence, but they were univerſally eſteemed for their valor and intrepidity when called to action. Marcus Aurelius repaired it after it had been deſtroyed by an earthquake, about the 180th year of the Chriſtian era. Smyrna ſtill continues to be a very commercial town. The river Meles flows near its walls. The inhabitants of Smyrna believed that Homer was born among them, and to confirm this opinion they ſhowed a place which bore the poet's name, and they had a braſs coin in circulation which was called *Homerium*. Some ſuppoſe that it was called Smyrna from an Amazon of the ſame name, who took poſſeſſion of it. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, *&c.*—*Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Ital.* 8, v. 595.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17. ——A daughter of Thias, mother of Adonis.——An Amazon.——The name of a poem, which Cinna, a Latin poet, compoſed in nine years, and which was worthy of admiration, according to Catullus, 94.

SOANA, a river of Albania. *Ptol.*

SOANDA, a town of Armenia.

SOANES, a people of Colchis, near Caucaſus, in whoſe territories the rivers abound with golden ſands, which the inhabitants gather in wool ſkins, whence perhaps aroſe the fable of the golden fleece. *Strab.* 11.

SŌCRĂTES, the moſt celebrated philoſopher of all antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father Sophroniſcus was a ſtatuary, and his mother Phenarete was by profeſſion a midwife. For ſome time he followed the occupation of his father, and ſome have mentioned the ſtatues of the Graces, admired for their ſimplicity and elegance, as the work of his own hands. He was called away from this meaner employment, of which however he never bluſhed, by Crito, who admired his genius, and courted his friendſhip. Philoſophy ſoon became the ſtudy of Socrates, and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which ſucceeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared like the reſt of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldneſs and intrepidity, and to his courage two of his friends and diſciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preſervation of their life. But the character of Socrates appears more conſpicuous as a philoſopher and moraliſt than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labor, he inured himſelf to ſuffer hardſhips, and he acquired that ſerenity of mind and firmneſs of countenance which the moſt alarming dangers could never deſtroy, or the moſt ſudden calamities alter. If he was poor, it was from choice, and not the effects of vanity, or the wiſh of appearing ſingular. He bore injuries with patience, and the inſults of malice or reſentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expreſſed ſome concern, and felt compaſſion for the depravity of human nature. So ſingular and ſo venerable a character was admired by the moſt enlightened of the Athenians. Socrates was attended by a number of illuſtrious pupils, whom he inſtructed by his exemplary life, as well as by his doctrines. He had no particular place where to deliver his lectures, but as the good of his countrymen, and the reformation of their corrupted morals, and not the aggregation of riches, was the object of his ſtudy, he was preſent every where, and drew the attention of his auditors either in the groves of Academus, the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyſſus. He ſpoke with freedom on every ſubject, religious as well as civil, and had the courage to condemn the violence of his countrymen, and to withſtand the torrent of reſentment, by which the Athenian generals were capitally puniſhed for not burying the dead at the battle of Arginuſæ. This independence of ſpirit, and that viſible ſuperiority of mind and genius over the reſt of his countrymen, created many enemies to Socrates; but as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, and void of all obſcurity, the voice of malevolence was ſilent. Yet Ariſtophanes ſoon undertook, at the inſtigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the Clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the ſtage; and when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle and licentious populace paid no reverence to the philoſopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a ſuperior order. When this had ſucceeded, Melitus ſtood forth to criminate him, together with Anitus and Lycon, and the philoſopher was ſummoned before the tribunal of the five hundred. He was accuſed of corrupting the Athenian youth, of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the many gods which the Athenians worſhipped; yet falſe as this might appear, the accuſers relied for the ſucceſs of their cauſe upon the perjury of falſe witneſſes, and the envy of the judges, whoſe ignorance would readily yield to miſrepreſentation,

tion, and be influenced and guided by eloquence and artifice. In this their expectations were not fruſtrated, and while the judges expected ſubmiſſion from Socrates, and that meanneſs of behaviour and ſervility of defence which diſtinguiſhed criminals, the philoſopher perhaps accelerated his own fall by the firmneſs of his mind, and his uncomplying integrity. Lyſias, one of the moſt celebrated orators of the age, compoſed an oration in a labored and pathetic ſtile, which he offered to his friend to be pronounced as his defence in the preſence of his judges. Socrates read it, but after he had praiſed the eloquence and the animation of the whole, he rejected it, as neither manly nor expreſſive of fortitude, and, comparing it to Sicyonian ſhoes, which though fitting, were proofs of effeminacy, he obſerved, that a philoſopher ought to be conſpicuous for magnanimity and for firmneſs of ſoul. In his apology he ſpoke with great animation, and confeſſed that while others boaſted that they were acquainted with every thing, he himſelf knew nothing. The whole diſcourſe was full of ſimplicity and noble grandeur, the energetic language of offended innocence. He modeſtly ſaid, that what he poſſeſſed was applied for the ſervice of the Athenians; it was his wiſh to make his fellow-citizens happy, and it was a duty which he performed by the ſpecial command of the gods, *whoſe authority*, ſaid he emphatically, to his judges, *I regard more than yours*. Such language from a man who was accuſed of a capital crime, aſtoniſhed and irritated the judges. Socrates was condemned, but only by a majority of three voices; and when he was demanded, according to the ſpirit of the Athenian laws, to paſs ſentence on himſelf, and to mention the death he preferred, the philoſopher ſaid, *For my attempts to teach the Athenian youth juſtice and moderation, and to render the reſt of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expence the remaining years of my life in the Prytaneum, an honor, O Athenians, which I deſerve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make their countrymen more happy in appearance, but I have made you ſo in reality.* This exaſperated the judges in the higheſt degree, and he was condemned to drink hemlock. Upon this he addreſſed the court, and more particularly the judges who had decided in his favor, in a pathetic ſpeech. He told them that to die was a pleaſure, ſince he was going to hold converſe with the greateſt heroes of antiquity; he recommended to their paternal care his defenceleſs children, and as he returned to the priſon, he exclaimed: *I go to die, you to live; but which is the beſt the divinity alone can know.* The ſolemn celebration of the Delian feſtivals [*Vid. Delia*] prevented his execution for 30 days, and during that time he was confined in the priſon and loaded with irons. His friends, and particularly his diſciples, were his conſtant attendants; he diſcourſed with them upon different ſubjects with all his uſual chearfulneſs and ſerenity. He reproved them for their ſorrow, and when one of them was uncommonly grieved becauſe he was to ſuffer though innocent, the philoſopher replied, *would you then have me die guilty?* With this compoſure he ſpent his laſt days, he continued to be a preceptor till the moment of his death, and inſtructed his pupils on queſtions of the greateſt importance; he told them his opinions in ſupport of the immortality of the ſoul, and reprobated with acrimony the prevalent cuſtom of ſuicide. He diſregarded the interceſſion of his friends, and when it was in his power to make his eſcape out of priſon he refuſed it, and aſked with his uſual pleaſantry, where he could eſcape death; *where*, ſays he to Crito, who had bribed the gaoler, and made his eſcape certain, *where ſhall I fly to avoid this irrevocable doom paſſed on all mankind?* When the hour to drink the poiſon was come, the executioner preſented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with compoſure, and after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and a few moments after he expired. Such was the end of a man whom the uninfluenced anſwer of the oracle of Delphi had pronounced the wiſeſt of mankind. Socrates died about 400 years before Chriſt, in the 70th year of his age. He was no ſooner buried than the Athenians repented of their cruelty, his accuſers were univerſally deſpiſed and ſhunned, one ſuffered death, ſome were baniſhed, and others, with their own hands, put an end to the life, which their ſeverity to the beſt of the Athenians had rendered inſupportable. The actions, ſayings, and opinions of Socrates have been faithfully recorded by two of the moſt celebrated of his pupils Xenophon and Plato, and every thing which relates to the life and circumſtances of this great philoſopher is now minutely known. To his poverty, his innocence, and his example, the Greeks were particularly indebted for their greatneſs and ſplendor; and the learning which was univerſally diſſeminated by his pupils, gave the whole nation a conſciouſneſs of their ſuperiority over the reſt of the world, not only in the polite arts, but in the more laborious exerciſes, which their writings celebrated. The philoſophy of

of Socrates forms an intereſting epoch in the hiſtory of the human mind. The ſon of Sophroniſcus derided the more abſtruſe enquiries and metaphyſical reſearches of his predeceſſors, and by firſt introducing moral philoſophy, he induced mankind to conſider themſelves, their paſſions, their opinions, their duties, actions, and faculties. From this it was ſaid, that the founder of the Socratic ſchool drew philoſophy down from heaven upon the earth. In his attendance upon religious worſhip, Socrates was himſelf an example, he believed the divine origin of dreams and omens, and publicly declared that he was accompanied by a dæmon or inviſible conductor [*Vid. Dæmon*] whoſe frequent interpoſition ſtopped him from the commiſſion of evil, and the guilt of miſconduct. This familiar ſpirit, however, according to ſome, was nothing more than a ſound judgment aſſiſted by prudence and long experience, which warned him at the approach of danger, and from a general ſpeculation of mankind could foreſee what ſucceſs would attend an enterprize, or what calamities would follow an ill managed adminiſtration. As a ſupporter of the immortality of the ſoul, he allowed the perfection of a ſupreme knowledge, from which he deduced the government of the univerſe. From the reſources of experience as well as nature and obſervation, he perceived the indiſcriminate diſpenſation of good and evil to mankind by the hand of heaven, and he was convinced that nothing but the moſt inconſiderate would incur the diſpleaſure of their creator to avoid poverty or ſickneſs, or gratify a ſenſual appetite, which muſt at the end harraſs their ſoul with remorſe and the conſciouſneſs of guilt. From this natural view of things, he perceived the relation of one nation with another, and how much the tranquillity of civil ſociety depended upon the proper diſcharge of theſe reſpective duties. The actions of men furniſhed materials alſo for his diſcourſe; to inſtruct them was his aim, and to render them happy was the ultimate object of his daily leſſons. From principles like theſe, which were inforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a warlike ſoldier, and a patriotic citizen in Socrates, ſoon after the celebrated ſects of the Platoniſts, the Peripatetics, the Academics, Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. aroſe. Socrates never wrote for the public eye, yet many ſupport that the tragedies of his pupil Euripides were partly compoſed by him. He was naturally of a licentious diſpoſition, and a phyſiognomiſt obſerved, in looking in the face of the philoſopher, that his heart was the moſt depraved, immodeſt, and corrupted that ever was in the human breaſt. This nearly coſt the ſatyriſt his life, but Socrates upbraided his diſciples, who wiſhed to puniſh the phyſiognomiſt, and declared that his aſſertions were true, but that all his vicious propenſities had been duly corrected and curbed by means of reaſon. Socrates made a poetical verſion of Æſop's fables, while in priſon. *Laert.*—*Xenoph.*—*Plato.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut. de op. Phil. &c.*—*Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 54.—*Tuſc.* 1, c. 41, *&c.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.——A leader of the Achæans, at the battle of Cunaxa. He was ſeized and put to death by order of Artaxerxes.——A governor of Cilicia under Alexander the Great.——A painter.——A Rhodian in the age of Auguſtus. He wrote an account of the civil wars.——A ſcholiaſt born A. D. 380, at Conſtantinople. He wrote an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory from the year 309, where Euſebius ended, down to 440, with a great exactneſs and judgment, of which the beſt edition is that of Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720.——An iſland on the coaſt of Arabia.

Sœmias, (Julia) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made preſident of a ſenate of women, which ſhe had elected to decide the quarrels and the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at laſt provoked the people by her debaucheries, extravagance, and cruelties, and was murdered with her ſon and family. She was a native of Apamea; her father's name was Julius Avitus, and her mother's Maſa. Her ſiſter Julia Mammæa married the emperor Septimius Severus.

Sogdiāna, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Scythia, eaſt by the Sacæ, ſouth by Bactriana, and weſt by Margiana, and now known by the name of *Zagatay*, or *Uſbec*. The people are called *Sogdiani*. The capital was called Marcanda. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.—*Curt.* 7, c. 10.

Sogdiānus, a ſon of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himſelf maſter of the Perſian throne. He was but ſeven months in poſſeſſion of the crown. His brother Ochus, who reigned under the name of Darius Nothus, conſpired againſt him, and ſuffocated him in a tower full of warm aſhes.

Sol (*the ſun*) was an object of veneration among the antients. It was particularly worſhipped by the Perſians, under the name of Mithras. The Maſſagetæ ſacrificed horſes to the ſun on account of their ſwiftneſs. According to ſome of the ancient poets, Sol and Apollo were two different perſons. Apollo, however, and Phœbus and Sol, are univerſally ſuppoſed to be the ſame deity.

Solicinium, a town of Germany, now *Sultz*, on the Neckar.

SOLĪNUS, (C. Julius) a grammarian at the end of the firſt century, who wrote a book called *Polyhiſtor*, which is a collection of hiſtorical remarks and geographical annotations on the moſt celebrated places of every country. He has been called Pliny's ape, becauſe he imitated that well known naturaliſt. The laſt edition of the Polyhiſtor is that of Norimb. ex editione Salmaſii. 1777.

SOLIS FONS, a celebrated fountain in Libya. *Vid.* Ammon.

SOLOE or SOLI, a town of Cyprus, built on the borders of the Clarius by an Athenian colony. It was originally called *Æpeia*, till Solon viſited Cyprus, and adviſed Philocyprus, one of the princes of the iſland, to change the ſituation of his capital. His advice was followed, a new town was raiſed in a beautiful plain, and called after the name of the Athenian philoſopher. *Strab.* 14.—*Plut. in Sol.*——A town of Cilicia on the ſea coaſt, built by the Greeks and Rhodians. It was afterwards called *Pompeiopolis*, from Pompey, who ſettled a colony of pirates there. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Dionyſ.* Some ſuppoſe that the Greeks, who ſettled in either of theſe two towns, forgot the purity of their native language, and thence aroſe the term *Soleciſmus*, applied to an inelegant or improper expreſſion.

SOLŒIS or SOLOENTIA, a promontory of Libya at the extremity of mount Atlas, now cape *Cantin*.——A town of Sicily, between Panormus and Himera, now *Solanto*. *Cic. Ver.* 3, c. 43.—*Thucyd.* 6.

SOLON, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, was born at Salamis and educated at Athens. His father's name was Euphorion, or Execheſtides, one of the deſcendants of king Codrus, and by his mother's ſide he reckoned among his relations the celebrated Piſiſtratus. After he had devoted part of his time to philoſophical and political ſtudies, Solon travelled over the greateſt part of Greece; but at his return home he was diſtreſſed with the diſſenſions which were kindled among his countrymen. All fixed their eyes upon Solon as a deliverer, and he was unanimouſly elected archon and ſovereign legiſlator. He might have become abſolute, but he refuſed the dangerous office of king of Athens, and in the capacity of lawgiver he began to make a reform in every department. The complaints of the poorer citizens found redreſs, all debts were remitted, and no one was permitted to ſeize the perſon of his debtor if unable to make a reſtoration of his money. After he had made the moſt ſalutary regulations in the ſtate, and bound the Athenians by a ſolemn oath, that they would faithfully obſerve his laws for the ſpace of 100 years, Solon reſigned the office of legiſlator, and removed himſelf from Athens. He viſited Egypt, and in the court of Cræſus, king of Lydia, he convinced the monarch of the inſtability of fortune, and told him, when he wiſhed to know whether he was not the happieſt of mortals, that Tellus, an Athenian, who had always ſeen his country in a floriſhing ſtate, who had ſeen his children lead a virtuous life, and who had himſelf fallen in defence of his country, was more entitled to happineſs than the poſſeſſor of riches, and the maſter of empires. After ten year's abſence Solon returned to Athens, but he had the mortification to find the greateſt part of his regulations diſregarded by the factious ſpirit of his countrymen, and the uſurpation of Piſiſtratus. Not to be longer a ſpectator of the diviſions that reigned in his country, he retired to Cyprus, where he died at the court of king Philocyprus, in the 80th year of his age, 558 years before the Chriſtian era. The ſalutary conſequences of the laws of Solon can be diſcovered in the length of time they were in force in the republic of Athens. For above 400 years they floriſhed in full vigor, and Cicero, who was himſelf a witneſs of their benign influence, paſſes the higheſt encomiums upon the legiſlator, whoſe ſuperior wiſdom framed ſuch a code of regulations. It was the intention of Solon to protect the poorer citizens, and by dividing the whole body of the Athenians into four claſſes, three of which were permitted to diſcharge the moſt important offices and magiſtracies of the ſtate, and the laſt to give their opinion in the aſſemblies, but not have a ſhare in the diſtinctions and honors of their ſuperiors, the legiſlator gave the populace a privilege which, though at firſt ſmall and inconſiderable, ſoon rendered them maſters of the republic, and of all the affairs of government. He made a reformation in the Areopagus, he encreaſed the authority of the members, and permitted them yearly to enquire how every citizen maintained himſelf, and to puniſh ſuch as lived in idleneſs, and were not employed in ſome honorable and lucrative profeſſion. He alſo regulated the Prytaneum, and fixed the number of its judges to 400. The ſanguinary laws of Draco were all cancelled, except that againſt murder, and the puniſhment denounced againſt every offender was proportioned to his crime; but Solon made no law againſt parricide or ſacrilege. The former of theſe crimes, he ſaid, was too horrible to human nature for a man to be guilty of it, and the latter could never be committed, becauſe the hiſtory of Athens had never furniſhed a ſingle inſtance. Such as had died in the ſervice of their country, were buried with great pomp, and their family was maintained at the public expence;

expence; but ſuch as had ſquandered away their eſtates, ſuch as refuſed to bear arms in defence of their country, or paid no attention to the infirmities and diſtreſs of their parents, were branded with infamy. The laws of marriage were newly regulated, it became an union of affection and tenderneſs, and no longer a mercenary contract. To ſpeak with ill language againſt the dead as well as the living, was made a crime, and the legiſlator wiſhed that the character of his fellow citizens ſhould be freed from the aſperſions of malevolence and envy. A perſon that had no children, was permitted to diſpoſe of his eſtates as he pleaſed, and the females were not allowed to be extravagant in their dreſs or expences. To be guilty of adultery was a capital crime, and the friend and aſſociate of lewdneſs and debauchery was never permitted to ſpeak in public, for, as the philoſopher obſerved, a man who has no ſhame, is not capable of being intruſted with the people. Theſe celebrated laws were engraved on ſeveral tables, and that they might be the better known and more familiar to the Athenians, they were written in verſe. The indignation which Solon expreſſed on ſeeing the tragical repreſentations of Theſpis, is well known, and he ſternly obſerved, that if falſehood and fiction were tolerated on the ſtage, they would ſoon find their way among the common occupations of men. According to Plutarch, Solon was reconciled to Piſiſtratus, but this ſeems to be falſe, as the legiſlator refuſed to live in a country where the privileges of his fellow citizens were trampled upon by the uſurpation of a tyrant. *Vid.* Lycurgus. *Plut. in Sol.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29.—*Diog.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.—*Cic.*

Solona, a town of Gaul Ciſpadana on the Utens.

Solonium, a town of Latium on the borders of Etruria. *Plut. in Mar.*

Solva, a town of Noricum.

Solus, (*untis*) a maritime town of Sicily. *Vid.* Soloeis. *Strab.* 14.

Solŷma, and Solŷmæ, a town of Lycia. The inhabitants, called *Solymi*, were anciently called *Milyades*, and afterwards *Termili* and *Lycians*. Sarpedon ſettled among them. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27 & 29.——An antient name of Jeruſalem. *Vid.* Hieroſolyma. *Juv.* 6, v. 543.

Somnus, ſon of Erebus and Nox, was one of the infernal deities, and preſided over ſleep. His palace, according to ſome mythologiſts, is a dark cave, where the ſun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and ſomniferous herbs. The god himſelf is repreſented as aſleep on a bed of feathers with black curtains. The dreams ſtand by him, and Morpheus as his principal miniſter watches to prevent the noiſe from awaking him. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 893.—*Ovid. Met.* 11.

Sonchis, an Egyptian prieſt in the age of Solon. It was he who told that celebrated philoſopher a number of traditions, particularly about the Atlantic iſles, which he repreſented as more extenſive than the continent of Africa and Aſia united. This iſland diſappeared, as it is ſaid, in one day and one night. *Plut. in Iſid.* &c.

Sontiates, a people in Gaul.

Sopater, a philoſopher of Apamea, in the age of the emperor Conſtantine. He was one of the diſciples of Iamblicus, and after his death he was at the head of the Platonic philoſophers.

Sophax, a ſon of Hercules, who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania. *Strab.* 3.

Sophēne, a country of Armenia, on the borders of Meſopotamia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 593.

Sŏphŏcles, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the ſchool of Æſchylus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf not only as a poet, but alſo as a ſtateſman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in ſeveral battles he ſhared the ſupreme command with Pericles, and exerciſed the office of archon with credit and honor. The firſt appearance of Sophocles as a poet, reflects great honor on his abilities. The Athenians had taken the iſland of Scyros, and to celebrate that memorable event, a yearly conteſt for tragedy was inſtituted. Sophocles on this occaſion obtained the prize over many competitors, in the number of whom was Æſchylus, his friend and his maſter. This ſucceſs contributed to encourage the poet, he wrote for the ſtage with applauſe, and obtained the poetical prize 20 different times. Sophocles was the rival of Euripides for public praiſe, they divided the applauſe of the populace, and while the former ſurpaſſed in the ſublime and majeſtic, the other was not inferior in the tender and pathetic. The Athenians were pleaſed with their contention, and as the theatre was at that time an object of importance and magnitude, and deemed an eſſential and moſt magnificent part of the religious worſhip, each had his admirers and adherents; but the two poets, captivated at laſt by popular applauſe, gave way to jealouſy and rivalſhip. Of 120 tragedies which Sophocles compoſed, only ſeven are extant; Ajax, Electra, Œdipus the tyrant, Antigone, the Trachiniæ, Philoctetes, and Œdipus at Colonos. The ingratitude of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wiſhed to become immediate

mediate maſters of their father's poſſeſſions, and therefore tired of his long life, they accuſed him before the Areopagus of inſanity. The only defence the poet made was to read his tragedy of Œdipus at Colonos, which he had lately finiſhed, and then he aſked his judges, whether the author of ſuch a performance could be taxed with inſanity? The father upon this was acquitted, and the children returned home covered with ſhame and confuſion. Sophocles died in the 91ſt year of his age, 406 years before Chriſt, through exceſs of joy, as ſome authors report, of having obtained a poetical prize at the Olympic games. Athenæus has accuſed Sophocles of licentiouſneſs and debauchery, particularly when he commanded the armies of Athens. The beſt editions of Sophocles are thoſe of Capperonier, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1780; of Glaſgow, 2 vols. 12mo. 1745; of Geneva, 4to. 1603; and that by Brunck, 4 vols. 8vo. 1786. *Cic. in Cat. de Div.* 1, c. 25.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10. l. 10, c. 1.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7. l. 9, c. 12.—*Plin.* 7, c. 53. *Athen.* 10, &c.

Sophonisba, a daughter of Aſdrubal the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. She married Scyphax, a prince of Numidia, and when her huſband was conquered by the Romans and Maſiniſſa, ſhe fell a captive into the hands of the enemy. Maſiniſſa became enamoured of her, and married her. This behaviour diſpleaſed the Romans, and Scipio, who at that time had the command of the armies of the republic in Africa, rebuked the monarch ſeverely, and deſired him to part with Sophoniſba. This was an arduous taſk for Maſiniſſa, yet he dreaded the Romans. He entered Sophoniſba's tent with tears in his eyes, and told her that as he could not deliver her from captivity and the jealouſy of the Romans, he recommended her as the ſtrongeſt pledge of his love and affection for her perſon, to die like the daughter of Aſdrubal. Sophoniſba obeyed, and drank with unuſual compoſure and ſerenity, the cup of poiſon which Maſiniſſa ſent to her, about 203 years before Chriſt. *Liv.* 30, c. 12, &c.—*Salluſt. de Jug.*—*Juſtin.*

Sophron, a comic poet of Syracuſe, ſon of Agathocles and Damaſyllis. His compoſitions were ſo univerſally eſteemed, that Plato is ſaid to have read them with rapture. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.

Sophroniscus, the father of Socrates.

Sophronia, a Roman lady whom Maxentius took by force from her huſband's houſe, and married. Sophronia killed herſelf when ſhe ſaw her affections were abuſed by the tyrant.

Sophrosyne, a daughter of Dionyſius, by Dion's ſiſter.

Sopolis, the father of Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 7.

Sora, a town of the Volſci, of which the inhabitants were called *Sorani*. *Ital.* 8, v. 395.—*Cic. pro. Pl.*

Soracte and Soracte, a mountain of Etruria, near the Tiber, ſeen from Rome, at the diſtance of 26 miles. It was ſacred to Apollo, who is from thence ſirnamed *Soractis*; and it is ſaid that the prieſts of the god could walk over burning coals without hurting themſelves. There was, as ſome report, a fountain on mount Soracte, whoſe waters boiled at ſun-riſe, and inſtantly killed all ſuch birds as drank of them. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 93. l. 7, c. 2.—*Horat.* 1. *Od.* 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 785.—*Ital.* 5.

Sorānus, a man put to death by Nero. *Vid.* Valerius.——The father of Atilia, the firſt wife of Cato.

Sorex, a favorite of Sylla, and the companion of his debaucheries. *Plut.*

Soritia, a town of Spain.

Sosia Galla, a woman at the court of Tiberius, baniſhed, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 19.

Sosibius, a grammarian of Laconia, B. C. 255. He was a great favorite of Ptolemy Philopator, and adviſed him to murder his brother, and the queen his wife, called Arſinoe. He lived to a great age, and was on that account called *Polychronos*. He was afterwards permitted to retire from the court, and ſpend the reſt of his days in peace and tranquillity, after he had diſgraced the name of miniſter by the moſt abominable crimes, and the murder of many of the royal family. His ſon of the ſame name, was preceptor to king Ptolemy Epiphanes.——The preceptor of Britannicus, the ſon of Claudius. *Tacit. A.* 11, c. 1.

Sosicles, a Greek, who behaved with great valor when Xerxes invaded Greece.

Sosicrates, a noble ſenator among the Achæans, put to death becauſe he wiſhed his countrymen to make peace with the Romans.

Sosigenes, an Egyptian mathematician, who aſſiſted J. Cæſar in regulating the Roman calendar. *Suet.*—*Dio.*—*Plin.* 18, c. 25.——A commander of the fleet of Eumenes. *Polyæn.* 4.——A friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Sosii, celebrated bookſellers at Rome, in the age of Horace, 1, ep. 20, v. 2.

Sosylus, a Lacedæmonian in the age of Annibal. He lived in great intimacy with the Carthaginian, taught him Greek, and wrote

wrote the history of his life. *C. Nep. in Annib.*

Sosipăter, a grammarian in the reign of Honorius. He published five books of observations on grammar.——A Syracusan magistrate.——A general of Philip, king of Macedonia.

Sosis, a seditious Syracusan, who raised tumults against Dion. When accused before the people, he saved himself by flight, and thus escaped a capital punishment.

Sosistrătus, a tyrant of Syracuse, in the age of Agathocles. He invited Pyrrhus into Sicily, and afterwards revolted from him. He was at last removed by Hermocrates. *Polyæn.* 1.——Another tyrant. *Id.*

Sosius, a consul who followed the interest of Mark Antony.——A governor of Syria.——A Roman of consular dignity, to whom Plutarch dedicated his lives.

Sosthĕnes, a general of Macedonia, who flourished B. C. 281. He defeated the Gauls under Brennus, and was killed in the battle. *Justin.* 24, c. 5.——A native of Cnidos, who wrote an history of Iberia. *Plut.*

Sostrătus, a friend of Hermolaus, put to death for conspiring against Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——A grammarian in the age of Augustus. He was Strabo's preceptor. *Strab.* 14——A statuary.——An architect of Cnidos, B. C. 284, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He inscribed his name upon it. *Vid.* Pharos. *Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 30, c. 12.——A priest of Venus at Paphos, among the favorites of Vespasian. *Tacit. H.* 2, c. 4.——A favorite of Hercules.——A Greek historian, who wrote an account of Etruria.——A poet, who wrote a poem on the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. *Juv.* 10, v. 178.

Sotădes, an athlete.——A Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. He was called *Cinædus*, not only because he was addicted to the abominable crime which the surname indicates, but because he wrote a poem in commendation of it. Some suppose, that instead of the word *Socraticos* in the 2d satyr, verse the 10th, of Juvenal, the word *Sotadicos* should be inserted, as the poet Sotades, and not the philosopher Socrates, deserved the appellation of Cinædus. Obscene verses were generally called *Sotadea carmina* from him. They could be turned and read different ways without losing their measure or sense, such as the following, which can be read backwards:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.
Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua laute tenebis.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

Soter, a surname of the first Ptolemy.——It was also common to other monarchs.

Soteria, days appointed for thanksgivings and the offering of sacrifices for deliverance from danger. One of these was observed at Sicyon, to commemorate the deliverance of that city from the hands of the Macedonians, by Aratus.

Soterĭcus, a poet and historian in the age of Diocletian. He wrote a panegyric on that emperor, as also a life of Apollonius Thyanæus. His works, greatly esteemed, are now lost, except some few fragments preserved by the scholiast of Lycophron.

Sothis, an Egyptian name of the constellation called Sirius, which received divine honors in that country.

Sotiates, a people of Gaul conquered by Cæsar. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, c. 20 & 21.

Sotion, a grammarian of Alexandria, preceptor to Seneca, B. C. 204. *Senec.* ep. 49 & 58.

Sotius, a philosopher in the reign of Tiberius.

Sous, a king of Sparta, who made himself known by his valor, &c.

Sozŏmen, an ecclesiastical historian who died 450 A. D. His history extends from the year 324 to 439, and is dedicated to Theodosius the younger, being written in a stile of inelegance and mediocrity. The best edition is that of Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720.

Spaco, the nurse of Cyrus. *Justin.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

Sparta, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas, at the distance of about 30 miles from its mouth. It received its name from Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedæmon. It was also called Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

Spartăcus, a king of Pontus.——Another, king of Bosphorus, who died B. C. 433. His son and successor of the same name died B. C. 407.——Another, who died 284 B. C.——A Thracian shepherd celebrated for his abilities and the victories he obtained over the Romans. Being one of the gladiators who were kept at Capua in the house of Lentullus, he escaped from the place of his confinement with 30 of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself with 10,000 men equally resolute with himself, and though at first obliged to hide himself in the woods and solitary retreats of Campania, he soon laid waste the country; and when his followers were encreased by additional numbers, and better disciplined, and more completely armed, he attacked the Roman

Roman generals in the field of battle. Two conſuls and other officers were defeated with much loſs; and Spartacus, ſuperior in counſel and abilities, appeared more terrible, though often deſerted by his fickle attendants. Craſſus was ſent againſt him, but this celebrated general at firſt deſpaired of ſucceſs. A bloody battle was fought, in which, at laſt, the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus behaved with great valor; when wounded in the leg, he fought on his knees, covering himſelf with his buckler in one hand, and uſing his ſword with the other; and when at laſt he fell, he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had ſacrificed to his fury, B. C. 71. In this battle no leſs than 40,000 of the rebels were ſlain, and the war totally finiſhed. *Flor.* 3, c. 20.—*Liv.* 95.—*Eutrop.* 6, c. 2.—*Plut. in Craſſ.*—*Patere.* 2, c. 30.—*Appian.*

Spartæ, or Sparti, a name given to thoſe men who ſprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus ſowed. They all deſtroyed one another, except five, who ſurvived and aſſiſted Cadmus in building Thebes.

Spartāni, or Spartiātæ, the inhabitants of Sparta. *Vid.* Sparta, Lacedæmon.

Spartiānus Ælius, a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæſar to Diocleſian. He dedicated them to Diocleſian, to whom, according to ſome, he was related. Of theſe compoſitions only the life of Adrian, Verus, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, are extant, publiſhed among the Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ. Spartianus is not eſteemed as an hiſtorian or biographer.

Spechia, an ancient name of the iſland of Cyprus.

Spendius, a Campanian deſerter, who rebelled againſt the Romans, and raiſed tumults, and made war againſt Amilcar, the Carthaginian general.

Spendon, a poet of Lacedæmon.

Sperchīa, a town of Theſſaly on the banks of the Sperchius. *Ptol.*

Sperchīus, a river of Theſſaly, riſing on mount Œta, and falling into the ſea in the bay of Malia, near Anticyra. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from its rapidity (σπερχειν, *feſtinare*). Peleus vowed, to the god of this river, the hair of his ſon Achilles, if ever he returned ſafe from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 23, v. 144.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 557. l. 2, v. 250. l. 7, v. 230.

Spermatophăgi, a people who lived in the extremeſt parts of Egypt. They fed upon the fruits that fell from the trees.

Speusippus, an Athenian philoſopher, nephew, as alſo ſucceſſor of Plato. His father's name was Eurymedon, and his mother's Potone. He preſided in Plato's ſchool for eight years, and diſgraced himſelf by his extravagance and debauchery. Plato attempted to check him, but to no purpoſe. He died of the louſy ſickneſs, or killed himſelf according to ſome accounts, B. C. 339. *Plut. in Lyſ.*—*Diog.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.

Sphacteriæ, three ſmall iſlands oppoſite Pylos, on the coaſt of Meſſenia. They are alſo called *Sphagiæ*.

Spherus, an arm bearer of Pelops, ſon of Tantalus. He was buried in a ſmall iſland near the iſthmus of Corinth, which from him was called *Spheria*. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.——A Greek philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno of Cyprus, 243 B. C. He came to Sparta in the age of Agis and Cleomenes, and opened a ſchool there. *Plut. in Ag.*—*Diod.*

Sphinx, a monſter which had the head and breaſts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a ſerpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and an human voice. It ſprang from the union of Orthos with the Chimæra, or of Typhon with Echidna. The Sphinx had been ſent into the neighbourhood of Thebes by Juno, who wiſhed to puniſh the family of Cadmus, which ſhe perſecuted with immortal hatred, and it laid this part of Bœotia under continual alarms by propoſing enigmas, and devouring the inhabitants if unable to explain them. In the midſt of their conſternation the Thebans were told by the oracle, that the Sphinx would deſtroy herſelf as ſoon as one of the enigmas ſhe propoſed was explained. In this enigma ſhe wiſhed to know what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening. Upon this Creon, king of Thebes, promiſed his crown and his ſiſter Jocaſta in marriage to him who could deliver his country from the monſter by a ſucceſsful explanation of the enigma. It was at laſt happily explained by Œdipus, who obſerved that man walked on his hands and feet when young or in the morning of life, at the noon of life he walked erect, and in the evening of his days he ſupported his infirmities upon a ſtick. [*Vid. Œdipus.*] The Sphinx no ſooner heard this explanation than ſhe daſhed her head againſt a rock, and immediately expired. Some mythologiſts wiſh to unriddle the fabulous traditions about the Sphinx, by the ſuppoſition that one of the daughters of Cadmus, or Laius, infeſted the country of Thebes by her continual depredations, becauſe ſhe had been refuſed a part of her father's poſſeſſions. The lion's paw expreſſed, as they obſerve,

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Spartæ, or Sparti, a name given to thoſe men who ſprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus ſowed. They all deſtroyed one another, except five, who ſurvived and aſſiſted Cadmus in building Thebes.

Spartāni, or Spartiātæ, the inhabitants of Sparta. *Vid.* Sparta, Lacedæmon.

Spartiānus Ælius, a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæſar to Diocleſian. He dedicated them to Diocleſian, to whom, according to ſome, he was related. Of theſe compoſitions only the life of Adrian, Verus, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, are extant, publiſhed among the Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ. Spartianus is not eſteemed as an hiſtorian or biographer.

Spechia, an ancient name of the iſland of Cyprus.

Spendius, a Campanian deſerter, who rebelled againſt the Romans, and raiſed tumults, and made war againſt Amilcar, the Carthaginian general.

Spendon, a poet of Lacedæmon.

Sperchīa, a town of Theſſaly on the banks of the Sperchius. *Ptol.*

Sperchīus, a river of Theſſaly, riſing on mount Œta, and falling into the ſea in the bay of Malia, near Anticyra. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from its rapidity (σπερχειν, *feſtinare*). Peleus vowed, to the god of this river, the hair of his ſon Achilles, if ever he returned ſafe from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 23, v. 144.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 557. l. 2, v. 250. l. 7, v. 230.

Spermatophăgi, a people who lived in the extremeſt parts of Egypt. They fed upon the fruits that fell from the trees.

Speusippus, an Athenian philoſopher, nephew, as alſo ſucceſſor of Plato. His father's name was Eurymedon, and his mother's Potone. He preſided in Plato's ſchool for eight years, and diſgraced himſelf by his extravagance and debauchery. Plato attempted to check him, but to no purpoſe. He died of the louſy ſickneſs, or killed himſelf according to ſome accounts, B. C. 339. *Plut. in Lyſ.*—*Diog.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.

Sphacteriæ, three ſmall iſlands oppoſite Pylos, on the coaſt of Meſſenia. They are alſo called *Sphagiæ*.

Spherus, an arm bearer of Pelops, ſon of Tantalus. He was buried in a ſmall iſland near the iſthmus of Corinth, which from him was called *Spheria*. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.——A Greek philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno of Cyprus, 243 B. C. He came to Sparta in the age of Agis and Cleomenes, and opened a ſchool there. *Plut. in Ag.*—*Diod.*

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STATĪNÆ, iſlands on the coaſt of Campania, raiſed from the ſea by an earthquake. *Plin.* 2, c. 88.

STATĪRA, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. The conqueror had formerly refuſed her, but when ſhe had fallen into his hands at Iſſus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon ſplendor. No leſs than 9000 perſons attended, to each of whom Alexander gave a golden cup, to be offered to the gods. Statira had no children by Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 12.——A ſiſter of Darius, the laſt king of Perſia. She alſo became his wife, according to the manners of the Perſians. She died after an abortion, in Alexander's camp, where ſhe was detained as priſoner. She was buried with great pomp by the conqueror. *Plut. in Alex.*——A wife of Artaxerxes Memnon, poiſoned, by her mother-in-law, queen Paryſatis. *Plut. in Art.*——A ſiſter of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

STATIUS, (Cæcilius,) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a ſlave. His latinity was bad, yet he acquired great reputation by his comedies. He died a little after Ennius. *Cic. de ſen.*——Annæus, a phyſician, the friend of the philoſopher Seneca. *Tacit. A.* 15, c. 64.——P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples, in the reign of the emperor Domitian. His father's name was Statius of Epirus, and his mother's Agelina. Statius has made himſelf known by two epic poems, the *Thebais* in 12 books, and the *Achilleis* in two books, which remained unfiniſhed on account of his premature death. There are beſides other pieces compoſed on ſeveral ſubjects, which are extant, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Statius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the poet ranks among the gods. They were univerſally admired in his age at Rome, but the taſte of the times was corrupted, though ſome of the moderns have called them inferior to no Latin compoſition except Virgil's. The ſtile of Statius is bombaſtic and affected, he often forgets the poet to become the declaimer and the hiſtorian. In his *Sylvæ*, which were written generally extempore, are many beautiful expreſſions and ſtrokes of genius. Statius, as ſome ſuppoſe, was poor, and he was obliged to maintain himſelf by writing for the ſtage. None of his dramatic pieces are extant. Martial has ſatyrized him, and what Juvenal has written in his praiſe, ſome have interpreted as an illiberal reflection upon him. Statius died about the 100th year of the Chriſtian era. The beſt editions of his works are that of Barthius, 2 vols. 4to. *Cyg.* 1664, and that of the Variorum, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1671; and of the Thebais, ſeparate, that of Warrington, 2 vols. 12mo. 1778.——Domitius, a tribune in the age of Nero, deprived of his office when Piſo's conſpiracy was diſcovered. *Tacit. A.* 15, c. 17.——A general of the Samnites.——An officer of the prætorian guards, who conſpired againſt Nero.

STASICRĂTES, a ſtatuary and architect in the wars of Alexander, who offered to make a ſtatue of mount Athos, which was rejected by the conqueror, &c.

STATOR, a ſirname of Jupiter, given him by Romulus, becauſe he *ſtopped* (*ſiſto*) the flight of the Romans in a battle againſt the Sabines. The conqueror erected him a temple under that name. *Liv.* 1, c. 12.

STELLATIS, a field remarkable for its fertility, in Campania. *Cic. Ag.* 1, c. 70. —*Sueton. Cæſ.* 20.

STELLIO, a youth turned into an elf by Ceres, becauſe he derided the goddeſs. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 445.

STENA, a narrow paſſage on the mountains near Antigonia, in Chaonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 5.

STENOBŒA. *Vid.* Sthenobœa.

STENOCRĂTES, an Athenian, who conſpired to murder the commander of the garriſon which Demetrius had placed in the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

STENTOR, one of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice alone was louder than that of 50 men together. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 784.—*Juv.* 13, v. 112.

STENTORIS LACUS, a lake near Enos in Thrace. *Herodot.* 7, c. 58.

STEPHĂNUS, a muſician of Media, upon whoſe body Alexander made an experiment in burning a certain ſort of bitumen called napththe. *Strab.* 16.—*Plut. in Alex.*—— A Greek writer of Byzantium, known for his dictionary giving an account of the towns and places of the antient world, of which the beſt

beſt edition is that of Gronovius, 2 vols. fol. *L. Bat.* 1694.

Sterŏpe, one of the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas. She married Œnomaus, king of Piſæ, by whom ſhe had Hippodamia, &c. ——A daughter of Parthaon, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the mother of the Sirens.—— A daughter of Cepheus.——A daughter of Pleuron,——of Acaſtus,——of Danaus, ——of Cebrion.

Sterŏpes, one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

Stesichŏrus, a lyric Greek poet of Himera, in Sicily. He was originally called *Tiſias*, and obtained the name of Steſichorus, from the alterations he made in muſic and dancing. His compoſitions were written in the Doric dialect, and compriſed in 26 books, all now loſt except a few fragments. Some ſay he loſt his eye-ſight for writing invectives againſt Helen, and that he received it only upon making a recantation of what he had ſaid. He was the firſt inventor of that fable of the horſe and the ſtag, which Horace and ſome other poets have imitated, and this he wrote to prevent his countrymen from making an alliance with Phalaris. According to ſome, he was the firſt who wrote an epithalamium. He floriſhed 556 B. C. and died at Catana, in the 85th year of his age.—*Iſocrat. in Hel.* —*Ariſtot. rhet.*—*Strab.* 3.—*Lucian in Macr.*—*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 35.—*Plut. de Muſ.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 19. l. 10, c. 26.

Stertinius, a ſtoic philoſopher, ridiculed by Horace, 2 *Sat.* 3. He wrote in Latin verſe 220 books on the philoſophy of the ſtoics.

Stesagŏras, a brother of Miltiades. *Vid.* Miltiades.

Stesilēa, a beautiful woman of Athens, &c.

Stesilēus, a beautiful youth of Cos, loved by Themiſtocles and Ariſtides, and the cauſe of jealouſy and diſſenſion between theſe celebrated men. *Plut. in Cim.*

Stesimbrŏtus, an hiſtorian very inconſiſtent in his narrations. He wrote an account of Cimon's exploits. *Plut. in Cim.* ——A ſon of Epaminondas put to death by his father, becauſe he had fought the enemy without his orders, &c. *Plut.*——A muſician of Thaſos.

Stheně̆le, a daughter of Acaſtus, wife to Menœtius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Danaus, by Memphis. *Id.* 2, c. 1.

Sthenĕlus, a king of Mycenæ, ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda. He married Nicippe the daughter of Pelops, by whom he had two daughters, and a ſon called Euryſtheus, who was born, by Juno's influence, two months before the natural time, that he might obtain a ſuperiority over Hercules, as being older. Sthenelus made war againſt Amphitryon, who had killed Electryon and ſeized his kingdom. He fought with ſucceſs, and took his enemy priſoner, whom he tranſmitted to Euryſtheus. *Homer. Il.* 19, v. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of the ſons of Ægyptus by Tyria.——A ſon of Capaneus. He was one of the Epigoni, and of the ſuitors of Helen. He went to the Trojan war, and was one of thoſe who were ſhut up in the wooden horſe, according to Virgil. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 10.——A ſon of Androgeus the ſon of Minos. Hercules made him king of Thrace. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father Crotopus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.——A ſon of Actor, who accompanied Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons. He was killed by one of theſe females.——A ſon of Melas, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

Sthenis, a ſtatuary of Olynthus.—— An orator of Himera, in Sicily, during the civil wars of Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Stheno, one of the three Gorgons.

Sthenobœa, a daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia, who married Prœtus, king of Argos. She became enamoured of Bellerophon, who had taken refuge at her huſband's court, after the murder of his brother, and when he refuſed to gratify her criminal paſſion, ſhe accuſed him before Prœtus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 162.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.——Many mythologiſts call her Antæa.

Stilbe or Stilbia, a daughter of Peneus by Creuſa, who became mother of Centaurus and Lapithus, by Apollo. *Diod.* 4.

Stĭlĭcho, a general of the emperor Theodoſius the Great. He behaved with much courage, but under the emperor Honorius he ſhowed himſelf turbulent and diſaffected. As being of barbarian extraction, he wiſhed to ſee the Roman provinces laid deſolate by his countrymen, but in this he was diſappointed. Honorius diſcovered his intrigues, and ordered him to be beheaded, about the year of Chriſt 408. His family were involved in his ruin. Claudian has been loud in his praiſes, and Zoſimus *Hiſt.* 5, denies the truth of the charges laid againſt him.

Stilpo, a celebrated philoſopher of Megara, who floriſhed 336 years before Chriſt, and was greatly eſteemed by Ptolemy Soter. He was naturally addicted to riot and debauchery, but he reformed his manners when he opened a ſchool at Megara. He was univerſally reſpected, his ſchool was frequented, and Demetrius, when he plundered

dered Megara, ordered the house of the philosopher to be left safe and unmolested. It is said that he intoxicated himself when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Diog.* 2.—*Seneca de Const.*

STIMĬCON, a shepherd's name in Virgil's 5th *eclogue*.

STIPHĬLUS, one of the Lapithæ, killed in the house of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.

STOBÆUS, a Greek writer who flourished A. D. 405. His work is valuable for the precious relics of ancient literature he has preserved. The best edition is that of Aurel. Allob. fol. 1609.

STOBI, a town of Pœonia in Macedonia. *Liv.* 33, c. 19. l. 40, 21.

STŒCHĂDES, five small islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, now the *Hieres*, near Marseilles. *Lucan.* 3, v. 516.—*Strab.* 4.

STŒNI, a people living among the Alps. *Liv.* ep. 62.

STOĬCI, a celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno of Citium. They received their name from the *portico*, στοα, where the philosopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to every thing else, and whatever was opposite to it, they looked upon as the greatest of evils. They required, as well as the disciples of Epicurus, an absolute command over the passions, and they supported that man alone, in the present state of his existence, could attain perfection and felicity. They encouraged suicide, and believed that the doctrine of future punishments and rewards was unnecessary to excite or intimidate their followers. *Vid.* Zeno.

STRABO, a name among the Romans, given to such as were naturally deformed. Pompey's father was distinguished by that name.——A native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia, who flourished in the age of Augustus and Tiberius. He first studied under Xenarchus, the peripatetic, and afterwards warmly embraced the tenets of the Stoics. Of all his compositions nothing remains but his geography, divided into 17 books, a work justly celebrated for its elegance, purity, the erudition and universal knowledge of the author. It contains an account, in Greek, of the most celebrated places of the world, the origin, the manners, religion, prejudices, and government of nations; the foundation of cities, and the accurate history of each separate province. Strabo travelled over great part of the world in quest of information, and to examine with the most critical enquiry, not only the situation of the places, but also the manners of the inhabitants, whose history he meant to write. In the two first books the author wishes to shew the necessity of geography; in the 3d he gives a description of Spain; in the 4th of Gaul and the British isles. The 5th and 6th contain an account of Italy and the neighbouring islands; the 7th, which is mutilated at the end, gives a full description of Germany, and the country of the Getæ, Illyricum, Taurica Chersonesus, and Epirus. The affairs of Greece and the adjacent islands are separately treated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th; and in the four next, Asia within mount Taurus; and in the 15th and 16th, Asia without Taurus, India, Persia, Syria, and Arabia; the last book gives an account of Egypt, Æthiopia, Carthage, and other places of Africa. Among the books of Strabo which have been lost, were historical commentaries. This celebrated geographer died A. D. 25. The best editions of his geography are those of Casaubon, fol. Paris, 1620; of Amst. 2 vols. fol. 1707. ——A Sicilian, so clear sighted that he could distinguish objects at the distance of 130 miles, with the same ease as if they had been near.

STRATARCHAS, the grandfather of the geographer Strabo. His father's name was Dorylaus. *Strab.* 10.

STRATO, or STRATON, a king of the island Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.——A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius. Alexander deposed him, because he refused to surrender. *Curt. ib.*——A philosopher of Lampsacus, disciple and successor in the school of Theophrastus, about 289 years before the Christian era. He applied himself with uncommon industry to the study of nature, and was surnamed *Physicus*, and after the most mature investigations, he supported that nature was inanimate, and that there was no god but nature. He was appointed preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who not only revered his abilities and learning, but also rewarded his labors with unbounded liberality. He wrote different treatises, all now lost. *Diog.* 5.—*Cic. Acad.* 1, c. 9. l. 4, c. 38, &c.——A physician.——A peripatetic philosopher.——A native of Epirus, very intimate with Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar. He killed his friend at his own request.——A rich Orchomenian who destroyed himself because he could not obtain in marriage a young woman of Haliartus. *Plut.*——A Greek historian, who wrote the life of some of the Macedonian kings.——An athlete of Achaia, twice crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

STRATŎCLES, an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronæa, &c. *Polyæn.*——

A stage

A ſtage player in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 3, v. 99.

STRATON. *Vid.* Strato.

STRATONĪCE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Pleuron. *Id.*——A daughter of Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, who married Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and became mother of Attalus. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who married Seleucus, king of Syria. Antiochus, her huſband's ſon by a former wife, became enamoured of her, and married her by his father's conſent, when the phyſicians had told him, that if he did not comply, his ſon's health would be impaired. *Plut. in Dem.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.——A concubine of Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Plut. in Pomp.*——The wife of Antigonus, mother of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A town of Caria, made a Macedonian colony. *Strab.* 14.—*Liv.* 33, c. 18 & 33.——Another in Meſopotamia.——And a third near mount Taurus.

STRATONĪCUS, an opulent perſon in the reign of Philip, and of his ſon Alexander. *Plut.*——A muſician of Athens in the age of Demoſthenes.

STRATONIS TURRIS, a city of Judæa, afterwards called Cæſarea by Herod in honor of Auguſtus.

STRATOS, a city of Æolia. *Liv.* 36, c. 11. l. 38, c. 4.——Of Acarnania.

STRONGŸLE, now *Strombolo*, one of the iſlands called Æolides in the Tyrrhene ſea, near the coaſt of Sicily. It has a volcano, 10 miles in circumference, which throws up flames continually, and of which the crater is on the ſide of the mountain. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.

STROPHĂDES, two iſlands in the Ionian ſea, on the weſtern coaſts of the Peloponneſus. They were antiently called *Plotæ*, and received the name of Strophades from στρέφω, *verto*, becauſe Zethes and Calais, the ſons of Boreas, returned from thence by order of Jupiter, after they had driven the Harpyies there from the tables of Phineus. The fleet of Æneas ſtopped near the Strophades. The largeſt of theſe two iſlands is not above five miles in circumference. *Hygin. fab.* 19.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 709.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 210.—*Strab.* 8.

STROPHIUS, a ſon of Criſus, king of Phocis. He married a ſiſter of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, or Aſtyochia, or, according to others, Cyndragora, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendſhip with Oreſtes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemneſtra and Ægyſthus, the king of Phocis, educated at his own houſe with the greateſt care, his nephew, whom Electra had ſecretly removed from the dagger of his mother, and her adulterer. Oreſtes was enabled by means of Strophius to revenge the death of his father. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Hygin. fab.* 1, 17.——A ſon of Pylades by Electra the ſiſter of Oreſtes.

STRUTHOPHĂGI, a people of Æthiopia, who feed on ſparrows, as their name ſignifies.

STRUTHUS, a general of Artaxerxes againſt the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 393.

STRYMA, a town of Thrace, founded by a Thaſian colony. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

STRYMNO, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Laomedon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

STRYMON, a river which ſeparates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into a part of the Ægean ſea, which has been called *Strymonicus ſinus*. A number of cranes, as the poets ſay, reſorted on its banks in the ſummer time. Its eels were excellent. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 120. l. 4, v. 508. *Æn.* 10, v. 265.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 251.

STUBERA, a town of Macedonia, between the Axius and Erigon. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

STURA, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul falling into the Po.

STURNI, a town of Calabria.

STYMPHALIA, or STYMPHĀLIS, a part of Macedonia. *Liv.* 45, c. 30.——A ſirname of Diana.

STYMPHĀLUS, a king of Arcadia, ſon of Elatus and Laodice. He made war againſt Pelops, and was killed in a truce. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——A town, river, lake, and fountain of Arcadia, which receives its name from king Stymphalus. The neighbourhood of the lake Stymphalus was infeſted by a number of voracious birds, which fed upon human fleſh, and which were called *Stymphalides*. They were at laſt deſtroyed by Hercules, with the aſſiſtance of Minerva. Some have confounded them with the Harpyies, while others pretend that they never exiſted but in the imagination of the poets. Pauſanias however, ſupports, that there were carnivorous birds like the Stymphalides, in Arabia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 298.——A lofty mountain of Peloponneſus in Arcadia.

STYGNE, a daughter of Danaus. *Stat. Syl.* 4, 6.—*Apollod.*

STYRA, a town of Eubœa.

STŸRUS, a king of Albania, to whom Æetes promiſed his daughter Medea in marriage, to obtain his aſſiſtance againſt the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3, v. 497. l. 8, v. 358.

Styx, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married Pallas, by whom she had three daughters, Victory, Strength, and Valor. *Hesiod. Theog.* 363 & 384.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times. According to some writers the Styx was a small river of Nonacris in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venemous, that they proved fatal to such as tasted them. Among others, Alexander the Great is mentioned as a victim to their fatal poison, in consequence of drinking them. They even consumed iron, and broke all vessels. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea, that it was a river of hell, especially, when it disappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods held the waters of the Styx in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was inviolable. If any of the gods had perjured themselves, Jupiter obliged them to drink the waters of the Styx, which lulled them for one whole year into a senseless stupidity; for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambrosia and the nectar of the gods, and after the expiration of the years of their punishment, they were restored to the assembly of the deities, and to all their original privileges. It is said that this veneration was shewn to the Styx, because it received its name from the nymph Styx, who with her three daughters assisted Jupiter in his war against the Titans. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 384, 775.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 513.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 323, 439, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 29, &c.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 378, &c.—*Paus.* 8, c. 17 & 18.—*Curt.* 10, c. 10.

Suada, the goddess of Persuasion, called Pitho by the Greeks.

Suara, a town of Etruria.

Suardones, a people of Germany. *Tacit. G.* 40.

Suasa, a town of Umbria.

Subatrii, a people of Germany, over whom Drusus triumphed. *Strab.* 7.

Subi, a small river of Catalonia.

Sublicius, the first bridge erected at Rome over the Tiber. *Vid.* Pons.

Submontorium, a town of Vindelicia, now *Augsburg*.

Subota, small islands at the east of Athos. *Liv.* 44, c. 28.

Subur, a river of Mauritania.——A town of Spain.

Suburra, a street in Rome where all the licentious, dissolute, and lascivious Romans and courtezans resorted. It was situate between mount Viminalis and Quirinalis, and was remarkable as having been the residence of the obscurer years of J. Cæsar. *Suet. in Cæs.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 66.—*Juv.* 3, v. 5.

Sucro, now *Xucar*, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for a battle fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. *Plut.*——A Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 505.

Sudertum, a town of Etruria. *Liv.* 26, c. 23.

Suessa, a town of Campania, called also *Aurunca*, to distinguish it from Suessa Pometia, the capital of the Volsci. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 1 & 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.—*Cic. Phil.* 3, c. 4. l. 4, c. 2.

Suessitani, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 25, c. 34.

Suessones, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul, reduced by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2.

Suessula, a town of Campania. *Liv.* 7, c. 37. l. 23, c. 14.

Suetonius, C. Paulinus, the first Roman general who crossed mount Atlas with an army, of which expedition he wrote an account. He presided over Britain as governor for about 20 years, and was afterwards made consul. He forsook the interest of Otho, and attached himself to Vitellius.——C. Tranquillus, a Latin historian, son of a Roman knight of the same name. He was favored by Adrian, and became his secretary, but he was afterwards banished from the court for want of attention and respect to the empress Sabina. In his retirement Suetonius enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of Pliny the younger, and dedicated his time to study. He wrote an history of the Roman kings, divided into three books; a catalogue of all the illustrious men of Rome, a book on the games and spectacles of the Greeks, &c. which are all now lost. The only one of his compositions extant is the lives of the twelve first Cæsars, and some fragments of his catalogue of celebrated grammarians. Suetonius, in his lives, is praised for his impartiality and correctness. His expressions, however, are often too indelicate, and it has been justly observed, that while he exposed the deformities of the Cæsars, he wrote with all the licentiousness and extravagance with which they lived. The best editions of Suetonius are that of Pitiscus, 4to. 2 vols. Leovard. 1714; that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1751; and that of Ernesti, 8vo. Lipsi. 1775. *Plin.* 1, *ep.* 18. l. 5, *ep.* 11, &c.

Suetri, a people of Gaul near the Alps.

Suevi, a people of Germany, between the Elbe and the Vistula, who made frequent excursions

excurſions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors. *Lucan.* 2, v. 51.

SUEVIUS, a Latin poet in the age of Ennius.

SUFETALA, an inland town of Mauritania.

SUFFENUS, a Latin poet in the age of Catullus. He was but of moderate abilities. *Catull.* 22.

SUFFETIUS, or SUFETIUS. *Vid.* Metius.

SUIDAS, a Greek writer who floriſhed A. D. 1100. The beſt edition of his excellent Lexicon, is that of Kuſter, 3 vols. fol. *Cantab.* 1705.

PUB. SUILIUS, an informer in the court of Claudius, baniſhed under Nero, by means of Seneca, and ſent to the Baleares. *Tacit. A.* 14, c. 42, &c.——Cæſorinus, a guilty favorite of Meſſalina. *Id. ib.* 11, c. 36.

SUIONES, a nation of Germany, ſuppoſed the modern *Swedes*. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 44.

SULCHI, a town at the ſouth of Sardinia. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Claudian. de Gild.*—*Strab.* 5.

SULCIUS, an informer whom Horace deſcribes as hoarſe with the number of defamations he daily gave. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 4, v. 65.

SULGA, now *Sorgue*, a ſmall river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone. *Strab.* 4.

SULLA. *Vid.* SYLLA.

SULMO, now *Sulmona*, an antient town of the Peligni, at the diſtance of about 90 miles from Rome, founded by one of the followers of Æneas. Ovid was born there. *Ovid. paſſim.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 511.——A Latian chief killed in the night by Niſus, as he was going with his companions to deſtroy Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 412.

SULPITIA, a daughter of Paterculus, who married Fulvius Flaccus. She was ſo famous for her chaſtity, that ſhe conſecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddeſs who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue. *Plin.* 7, c. 35.——A poeteſs in the age of Domitian, againſt whom ſhe wrote a poem, becauſe he had baniſhed the philoſophers from Rome. This compoſition is ſtill extant. She had alſo written a poem on conjugal affection, commended by Martial, *ep.* 35, now loſt.——A daughter of Serv. Sulpitius, mentioned in the 4th book of elegies, falſely attributed to Tibullus.

SULPITIA LEX, *militaris*, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665, inveſted Marius with the full power of the war againſt Mithridates, of which Sylla was to be deprived.——Another, *de ſenatu*, by Servius Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It required that no ſenator ſhould owe more than 2000 drachmæ.——Another, *de civitate*, by P. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It ordered that the new citizens who compoſed the eight tribes lately created, ſhould be divided among the 35 old tribes, as a greater honor.——Another called alſo Sempronia *de religione*, by P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Sempronius Sophus, conſuls, A. U. C. 449. It forbad any perſon to conſecrate a temple or altar without the permiſſion of the ſenate and the majority of the tribunes.——Another to empower the Romans to make war againſt Philip of Macedonia.

SULPITIUS, or SULPICIUS, an illuſtrious family at Rome, of whom the moſt celebrated are——Peticus, a man choſen dictator againſt the Gauls. His troops mutinied when firſt he took the field, but ſoon after he engaged the enemy and totally defeated them. *Liv.* 7.——Severrio, a conſul who gained a victory over the Æqui. *Id.* 9, c. 45.——C. Paterculus, a conſul ſent againſt the Carthaginians. He conquered Sardinia and Corſica, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. *Id.* 17.——Spurius, one of the three commiſſioners whom the Romans ſent to collect the beſt laws which could be found in the different cities and republics of Greece. *Id.* 3, c. 10.——One of the firſt conſuls who received intelligence that a conſpiracy was formed in Rome to reſtore the Tarquins to power, &c.——A prieſt who died of the plague in the firſt ages of the republic at Rome.——P. Galba, a Roman conſul who ſignalized himſelf greatly during the war which his countrymen waged againſt the Achæans and the Macedonians.——Severus, a writer. *Vid.* Severus.——Publius, one of the aſſociates of Marius, well known for his intrigues and cruelty. He made ſome laws in favor of the allies of Rome, and he kept about 3000 young men in continual pay, whom he called his ante-ſenatorial band, and with theſe he had often the impertinence to attack the conſuls in the popular aſſemblies. He became at laſt ſo ſeditious, that he was proſcribed by Sylla's adherents, and immediately murdered. His head was fixed on a pole in the roſtrum, where he had often made many ſeditious ſpeeches in the capacity of tribune. *Liv.* 77.——A Roman conſul who fought againſt Pyrrhus and defeated him.——C. Longus, a Roman conſul, who defeated the Samnites, and killed 30,000 of their men. He obtained a triumph for this celebrated victory. He was afterwards made dictator to conduct a war againſt the Etrurians.——Rufus, a

lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul.——One of Meſſalina's favorites, put to death by Claudius ——P. Quirinus, a conſul in the age of Auguſtus.——Camerinus, a pro-conſul of Africa, under Nero, accuſed of cruelty, &c. *Tacit.* 13, *An.* 52.——Gallus, a celebrated aſtrologer in the age of Paulus. He accompanied the conſul in his expedition againſt Perſeus, and told the Roman army that the night before the day on which they were to give the enemy battle, there would be an eclipſe of the moon. This explanation encouraged the ſoldiers, which on the contrary would have intimidated them, if not previouſly acquainted with the cauſes of it. Sulpitius was univerſally regarded, and he was honored a few years after with the conſulſhip. *Liv.* 44, c. 37.—*Plin.* 2, c. 12.——Apollinaris, a grammarian in the age of the emperor M. Aurelius. He left ſome letters and a few grammatical obſervations now loſt. *Cic.*—*Liv.*—*Plut.*—*Polyb.*—*Flor.*—*Eutrop.*

SUMMĀNUS, a ſirname of Pluto, as prince of the dead, *ſummus manium*. He had a temple at Rome, and the Romans believed that the thunder-bolts of Jupiter were in his power during the night. *Cic. de div.* 1, c. 10.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 731.

SUNICI, a people of Germany on the ſhores of the Rhine. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 66.

SUNIDES, a ſoothſayer in the army of Eumenes. *Polyæn.* 4.

SUNIUM, a promontory of Attica, about 45 miles diſtant from the Piræus. There was there a ſmall harbour, as alſo a town. Minerva had there a beautiful temple, whence ſhe was called *Sunias*. There are ſtill extant ſome ruins of this temple. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 3. l. 13, *ep.* 10.

SUOVETAURILIA, a ſacrifice among the Romans, which conſiſted of the immolation of a ſow (*ſus*,) a ſheep (*ovis*), and a bull (*taurus*,) whence the name. It was generally obſerved every fifth year.

SUPĔRUM MARE, a name of the Adriatic ſea, becauſe it was ſituate above Italy. The name of *Mare Inferum* was applied for the oppoſite reaſons to the ſea below Italy. *Cic. pro Cluent.* &c.

SURA, ÆMYLIUS, a Latin writer, &c. *V. Pat.* 1, c. 6.——L. Licinius, a favorite of Trajan, honored with the conſulſhip. ——A writer in the age of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote an hiſtory of the reign of the emperor.——A city on the Euphrates.——Another in Iberia.——A river of Germany, whoſe waters fall into the Moſelle. *Auſ. in Moſ.*

SURĒNA, a powerful officer in the armies of Orodes king of Parthia. His family had the privilege of crowning the kings of Parthia. He was appointed to conduct the war againſt the Romans, and to protect the kingdom of Parthia againſt Craſſus, who wiſhed to conquer it. He defeated the Roman triumvir, and after he had drawn him perfidiouſly to a conference, he ordered his head to be cut off. He afterwards returned to Parthia, mimicking the triumphs of the Romans. Orodes ordered him to be put to death, B. C. 52. Surena has been admired for his valor, his ſagacity as a general, and his prudence and firmneſs in the execution of his plans; but his perfidy, his effeminate manners, and his laſciviouſneſs, have been deſervedly cenſured. *Polyæn.* 7.—*Plut. in Craſſ.*

SURIUM, a town at the ſouth of Colchis.

SURRENTUM, a town of Campania, on the bay of Naples, famous for the wine which was made in the neighbourhood. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 17, v. 52.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 710.—*Mart.* 13, *ep.* 110.

SURUS, one of the Ædui, who made war againſt Cæſar. *Cæſ. G.* 8, c. 45.

SUSA (*orum*,) now *Suſter*, a celebrated city of Aſia, the chief town of Suſiana, and the capital of the Perſian empire, built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. Cyrus took it. The walls of Suſa were above 120 ſtadia in circumference. The treaſures of the kings of Perſia were generally kept there, and the royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious ſtones. It was uſual with the kings of Perſia to ſpend the ſummer at Ecbatana, and the winter at Suſa, becauſe the climate was more warm there than at any other royal reſidence. It has been called *Memnonia*, or the palace of Memnon, becauſe that prince reigned there. *Plin.* 6, c. 26, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 49.—*Strab.* 15.—*Xenoph. Cyr.*—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 13.—*Claudian.*

SUSĂNA, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 384.

SUSARION, a Greek poet of Megara, who is ſuppoſed with Dolon to be the inventor of comedy, and to have firſt introduced it at Athens on a moveable ſtage, B. C. 562.

SUSIĀNA, or SUSIS, a country of Aſia, of which the capital was called Suſa, ſituate at the eaſt of Aſſyria. Lilies grow in great abundance in Suſiana, and it is from that plant that the province received its name, according to ſome, as *Suſan* is the name of a *lily* in Hebrew.

SUSIDÆ PYLÆ, narrow paſſes over mountains, from Suſiana into Perſia. *Curt.* 5, c. 3.

SUTHUL, a town of Numidia, where

the king's treaſures were kept. *Sall. Jug.* 37.

SUTRIUM, a town of Etruria, about 24 miles north-weſt of Rome. Some ſuppoſe that the phraſe *Ire Sutium*, to act with diſpatch, ariſes from the celerity with which Camillus recovered the place, but Feſtus explains it differently. *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 1, v. 10.—*Liv.* 26, c. 34.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 14.—*Liv.* 9, c. 32.

SYĂGRUS, an antient poet, the firſt who wrote on the Trojan war. He is called *Sagaris*, by Diogenes Laertius, who adds that he lived in Homer's age, of whom he was the rival. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 21.

SYBĂRIS, a river of Lucania in Italy, whoſe waters were ſaid to render men more ſtrong and robuſt. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11. l. 31, c. 2.——There was a town of the ſame name, on its banks on the bay of Tarentum, which had been founded by a colony of Achæans. Sybaris became very powerful, and in its moſt floriſhing ſituation it had the command of 4 neighbouring nations, of 25 towns, and could ſend an army of three hundred thouſand men into the field. The walls of the city were ſaid to extend 6 miles and a half in circumference, and the ſuburbs covered the banks of the Crathis for the ſpace of 7 miles. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became ſo effeminate, that the word *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleaſure. It made a long and vigorous reſiſtance againſt the neighbouring town of Crotona, till it was at laſt totally reduced by the diſciples of Pythagoras, B. C. 508. Sybaris was deſtroyed no leſs than five times, and always repaired. There was a ſmall town built in the neighbourhood about 444 years before the Chriſtian era, and called Thurium, from a ſmall fountain called Thuria, where it was built. *Diod.* 12.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 24.—*Martial.* 12, *ep.* 96.—*Plut. in Pelop.* &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 10, &c.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 363.——A youth enamoured of Lydia, &c. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 8, v. 2.

SYBARĪTA, an inhabitant of Sybaris. *Vid.* Sybaris.

SYBOTA, a harbour of Epirus. *Cic.* 5, *Att.* 9.

SYBŎTAS, a king of the Meſſenians in the age of Lycurgus, the Spartan legiſlator. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 4.

SYCINNUS, a ſlave of Themiſtocles, ſent by his maſter to engage Xerxes to fight againſt the fleet of the Peloponneſians.

SYCURIUM, a town of Theſſaly at the foot of Oſſa. *Liv.* 42, c. 54.

SYĒDRA, a town of Cilicia.

SYĒNE, now *Aſſuan*, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. Juvenal the poet was baniſhed there on pretence of commanding a prætorian cohort ſtationed in the neighbourhood. It was famous for its quarries of marble. *Strab.* 1 & 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 8.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 79. *Met.* 5, v. 74.

SYENESIUS, a Cilician who, with Labinetus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxares, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a ſudden eclipſe of the ſun, B. C. 585. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

SYENNESIS, a ſatrap of Cilicia, when Cyrus made war againſt his brother Artaxerxes. He wiſhed to favor both the brothers by ſending one of his ſons in the army of Cyrus, and another to Artaxerxes.

SYLĒA, a daughter of Corinthus.

SYLEUM, a town of Pamphylia.

SYLEUS, a king of Aulis.

SYLLA, (L. Cornelius) a celebrated Roman of a noble family. The poverty of his early years was relieved by the liberality of the courtezan Nicopolis, who left him heir to a large fortune; and with the addition of the immenſe wealth of his mother-in-law, he ſoon appeared one of the moſt opulent of the Romans. He firſt entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of queſtor. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous in military affairs; and Bocchus, one of the princes of Numidia, delivered Jugurtha into his hands for the Roman conſul. The riſing fame of Sylla gave umbrage to Marius, who was always jealous of an equal, as well as of a ſuperior; but the ill language which he might uſe, rather inflamed than extinguiſhed the ambition of Sylla. He left the conqueror of Jugurtha, and carried arms under Catulus. Some time after, he obtained the pretorſhip, and was appointed by the Roman ſenate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, againſt the views and intereſt of Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he eaſily effected, one battle left him victorious; and before he quitted the plains of Aſia, the Roman pretor had the ſatisfaction to receive in his camp the ambaſſadors of the king of Parthia, who wiſhed to make a treaty of alliance with the Romans. Sylla received them with haughtineſs, and behaved with ſuch arrogance, that one of them exclaimed, *Surely this man is maſter of the world, or doomed to be ſuch!* At his return to Rome, he was commiſſioned to finiſh the war with the Marſi, and when this was ſucceſsfully ended, he was rewarded with the conſulſhip, in the 50th year of his age. In this capacity he wiſhed

to have the adminiſtration of the Mithridatic war; but he found an obſtinate adverſary in Marius, and he attained the ſummit of his wiſhes only when he had entered Rome ſword in hand. After he had ſlaughtered all his enemies, ſet a price upon the head of Marius, and put to death the tribune Sulpitius, who had continually oppoſed his views, he marched towards Aſia, and diſregarded the flames of diſcord which he left behind him unextinguiſhed. Mithridates was already maſter of the greateſt part of Greece; and Sylla, when he reached the coaſt of Peloponneſus, was delayed by the ſiege of Athens, and of the Piræus. His operations were carried on with vigor, and when he found his money fail, he made no ſcruple to take the riches of the temples of the gods, to bribe his ſoldiers and render them devoted to his ſervice. His boldneſs ſucceeded, the Piræus ſurrendered; and the conqueror, as if ſtruck with reverence at the beautiful porticoes where the philoſophic followers of Socrates and Plato had often diſputed, ſpared the city of Athens, which he had devoted to deſtruction, and forgave the living for the ſake of the dead. Two celebrated battles at Cheronæa and Orchomenos, rendered him maſter of Greece. He croſſed the Helleſpont, and attacked Mithridates in the very heart of his kingdom. The artful monarch, who well knew the valor and perſeverance of his adverſary, made propoſals of peace; and Sylla, whoſe intereſt at home was then decreaſing, did not heſitate to put an end to a war which had rendered him maſter of ſo much territory, and which enabled him to return to Rome like a conqueror, and to diſpute with his rival the ſovereignty of the republic with a victorious army. Muræna was left at the head of the Roman forces in Aſia, and Sylla haſtened to Italy. In the plains of Campania he was met by a few of his adherents, whom the ſucceſs of his rivals had baniſhed from the capital, and he was ſoon informed, that if he wiſhed to contend with Marius, he muſt encounter fifteen generals, followed by 25 well diſciplined legions. In theſe critical circumſtances he had recourſe to artifice, and while he propoſed terms of accommodation to his adverſaries, he ſecretly ſtrengthened himſelf, and ſaw with pleaſure his armies daily encreaſe, by the revolt of ſoldiers whom his bribes or promiſes had corrupted. Pompey, who afterwards merited the ſirname of Great, embraced his cauſe, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field with advantage; the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and a conqueror. The ſtreets were daily filled with dead bodies, and 7000 citizens, to whom the conqueror had promiſed pardon, were ſuddenly maſſacred in the circus. The ſenate, at that time aſſembled in the temple of Bellona, heard the ſhrieks of their dying countrymen; and when they enquired into the cauſe of it, Sylla coolly required, *They are only a few rebels whom I have ordered to be chaſtiſed.* If this had been the laſt and moſt diſmal ſcene, Rome might have been called happy; but it was only the beginning of her misfortunes, each ſucceeding day exhibited a greater number of ſlaughtered bodies, and when one of the ſenators had the boldneſs to aſk the tyrant when he meant to ſtop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, anſwered, that he had not yet determined, but that he would take it into his conſideration. The ſlaughter was continued, a liſt of ſuch as were proſcribed was daily ſtuck in the public ſtreets. The ſlave was rewarded to bring his maſter's head, and the ſon was not aſhamed to imbrue his hands in the blood of his father for money. No leſs than 4700 of the moſt powerful and opulent were ſlain, and Sylla wiſhed the Romans to forget his cruelties in aſpiring to the title of perpetual dictator. In this capacity he made new laws, abrogated ſuch as were inimical to his views, and changed every regulation where his ambition was obſtructed. After he had finiſhed whatever the moſt abſolute ſovereign may do, from his own will and authority, Sylla abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to a ſolitary retreat at Puteoli, where he ſpent the reſt of his days, if not in literary eaſe and tranquillity, yet far from the noiſe of arms, in the midſt of riot and debauchery. The companions of his retirement were the moſt baſe and licentious of the populace, and Sylla took pleaſure ſtill to wallow in voluptuouſneſs, tho' on the verge of life, and covered with infirmities. His intemperance haſtened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an impoſthume was bred in his bowels. He at laſt died in the greateſt torments of the louſy diſeaſe, about 78 years before Chriſt, in the 60th year of his age; and it has been obſerved, that like Marius, on his death-bed, he wiſhed to drown the ſtings of conſcience and remorſe by continual intoxication. His funeral was very magnificent; his body was attended by the ſenate and the veſtal virgins, and hymns were ſung to celebrate his exploits and to honor his memory. A monument was erected in the field of Mars, on which appeared an inſcription written by himſelf, in which he ſaid, the good ſervices he had received from his friends, and the injuries

of

of his enemies, had been returned with unexampled uſury. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, diſſimulating, credulous, tyrannical, debauched, and reſolute commander. He was revengeful in the higheſt degree, and the ſirname of *Felix*, or *the fortunate*, which he aſſumed, ſhowed that he was more indebted to fortune than to valor for the great fame he had acquired. But in the midſt of all this, who cannot admire the moderation and philoſophy of a man, who when abſolute maſter of a republic, which he has procured by his cruelty and avarice, ſilently abdicates the ſovereign power, challenges a critical examination of his adminiſtration, and retires to live ſecurely in the midſt of thouſands whom he has injured and offended? The Romans were pleaſed and aſtoniſhed at his abdication; and when the inſolence of a young man had been vented againſt the dictator, he calmly anſwered, *This uſage may perhaps deter another to reſign his power to follow my example, if ever he becomes abſolute.* Sylla has been commended for the patronage he gave to the arts and ſciences. He brought from Aſia the extenſive library of Apellicon, the Peripatetic philoſopher, in which were the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus, and he himſelf compoſed 22 books of memoirs concerning himſelf. *Cic. in Verr. &c.—C. Nep. in Attic.—Paterc.* 2, c. 17, &c.—*Liv.* 75, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c. 1. 4, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 12, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Juſtin.* 37 & 38.—*Eutrop.* 5, c. 2.—*Plut. in vitâ.*——A nephew of the dictator, who conſpired againſt his country, becauſe he had been deprived of his conſulſhip for bribery.——Another relation who alſo joined in the ſame conſpiracy.——A man put to death by Nero at Marſeilles, where he had been baniſhed.——A friend of Cato, defeated and killed by one of Cæſar's lieutenants.——A ſenator baniſhed from the ſenate for his prodigality by Tiberius.

Syllis, a nymph, mother of Zeuxippus by Apollo.

Syloes, a promontory of Africa.

Sylŏson, a man who gave a ſplendid garment to Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, when a private man. Darius, when raiſed to the throne of Perſia, remembered the gift of Syloſon with gratitude. *Strab.* 14.

Sylvānus, a god of the woods. *Vid.* Silvanus.

Sylvia, or Ilia, the mother of Romulus. *Vid.* Rhea.——A daughter of Tyrrhenus, whoſe favorite ſtag was wounded by Aſcanius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 503.

Sylvius, a ſon of Æneas by Lavinia, from whom afterwards all the kings of Alba were called *Sylvii. Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 763.

Syma, or Syme, a town of Aſia.——A nymph, mother of Chthonius by Neptune. *Diod.* 5.

Symbŏlum, a place of Macedonia, near Philippi, on the confines of Thrace.

Symmăchus, an officer in the army of Ageſilaus.——A celebrated orator in the age of Theodoſius the Great. His father was prefect of Rome. He wrote againſt the Chriſtians, and ten books of his letters are extant, which have been refuted by Ambroſe and Prudentius. The beſt editions of Symmachus are that of Genev. 8vo. 1598, and that of Paris, 4to. 1604.——A writer in the ſecond century. He tranſlated the bible into Greek, of which few fragments remain.

Symplegădes, or Cyaneæ, two iſlands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine ſea. *Vid.* Cyaneæ.

Symus, a mountain of Armenia, from which the Araxes flows.

Syncellus, one of the Byzantine hiſtorians, whoſe works were edited in fol. Paris, 1652.

Synesius, a biſhop of Cyrene in the age of Theodoſius the younger, as conſpicuous for his learning as his piety. He wrote 155 epiſtles beſides other treatiſes in Greek, in a ſtile pure and elegant, and bordering much upon the poetic. The laſt edition is in 8vo. Paris, 1605; inferior, however, to the *editio princeps* by Petavius, fol. Paris, 1612. The beſt edition of Syneſius de febribus is that of Bernard, Amſt. 1749.

Synnas, (*adis,*) or Synnada, (*plur.*) a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries. *Strab.* 12.—*Claudian in Eutr.* 2.—*Martial.* 9, *ep.* 77.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 5, v. 41.

Synnalaxis, a nymph of Ionia, who had a temple in Elis.

Synnis, a famous robber of Attica. *Vid.* Synis.

Synōpe, a town on the borders of the Euxine. *Vid.* Sinope.

Syphax, a king of the Maſæſylſii in Libya, who married Sophoniſba, the daughter of Aſdrubal, and forſook the alliance of the Romans to join himſelf to the intereſt of his father-in-law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Maſiniſſa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in priſon 201 years before Chriſt, and his poſſeſſions were given to Maſiniſſa. According to ſome, the deſcendants of Syphax reigned for ſome time

over a part of Numidia, and continued to make opposition to the Romans. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plut.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Polyb.*—*Ital.* 16, v. 171 & 118.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 769.

SYPHÆUM, a town of the Brutii in Italy. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

SYRACES, one of the Sacæ, who mutilated himself, and by pretending to be a deserter, brought Darius, who made war against his country, into many difficulties. *Polyæn.* 7.

SYRACOSIA, festivals at Syracuse, celebrated during ten days, in which women were busily employed in offering sacrifices. ——Another yearly observed near the lake of Syracuse, where, as they supposed, Pluto had disappeared with Proserpine.

SYRACŪSÆ, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. In its flourishing state it extended 22½ English miles in circumference, and was divided into 4 districts, Ortygia, Acradina, Tycha, and Neapolis, to which some add a fifth division Epipolæ, a district little inhabited. These were of themselves separate cities, and were fortified with three citadels, and three-folded walls. Syracuse had two capacious harbours separated from one another by the island of Ortygia. The greatest harbour was above 5000 paces in circumference, and its entrance 500 paces wide. The people of Syracuse were very opulent and powerful, and though subject to tyrants, they were masters of vast possessions and dependent states. The city of Syracuse was well built, its houses were stately and magnificent; and it has been said, that it produced the best and most excellent of men when they were virtuous, but the most wicked and depraved when addicted to vicious pursuits. The women of Syracuse were not permitted to adorn themselves with gold, or wear costly garments, except such as prostituted themselves. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes. It was under different governments; and after being freed from the tyranny of Thrasybulus, B. C. 446, it enjoyed security for 61 years, till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timoleon, B. C. 343. In the age of the elder Dionysius, an army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and 400 ships, were kept in constant pay. It fell into the hands of the Romans, under the consul Marcellus, after a siege of 3 years, B. C. 212. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 52 & 53.—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*C. Nep.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Liv.* 23, &c.—*Plut. in Marcell.* &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 14, v. 278.

SYRIA, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries are not accurately ascertained by the antients. Syria, generally speaking, was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia. It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Seleucis, Judæa or Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria. It was also called *Assyria*; and the words Syria and Assyria, though distinguished and defined by some authors were often used indifferently. Syria was subjected to the monarchs of Persia; but after the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus, firnamed Nicator, who had received this province as his lot in the division of the Macedonian dominions, raised it into an empire, known in history by the name of the kingdom of Syria or Babylon, B. C. 312. Seleucus died after a reign of 32 years, and his successors, firnamed the *Seleucidæ*, ascended the throne in the following order: Antiochus, firnamed Soter, 280 B. C. Antiochus Theos, 261; Seleucus Callinicus, 246; Seleucus Ceraunus, 226; Antiochus the Great, 223; Seleucus Philopator, 187; Antiochus Epiphanes, 175; Antiochus Eupator, 164; Demetrius Soter, 162; Alexander Balas, 150; Demetrius Nicator, 146; Antiochus the Sixth, 144; Diodotus Tryphon, 143; Antiochus Sidetes, 139; Demetrius Nicator restored, 130; Alexander Zebina, 127, who was dethroned by Antiochus Grypus, 123; Antiochus Cyzicenus, 112, who takes part of Syria, which he calls Cœlesyria; Philip and Demetrius Eucerus, 93, and in Cœlesyria, Antiochus Pius; Aretas was king of Cœlesyria, 85; Tigranes, king of Armenia, 83; and Antiochus Asiaticus, 69, who was dethroned by Pompey, B. C. 65; in consequence of which, Syria became a Roman province. *Herodot.* 2, 3, & 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *Arg.*—*Strab.* 12 & 16.—*C. Nep. in Dat.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.—*Curt.* 6.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

SYRIĂCUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Phœnicia and Syria.

SYRINX, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the river Ladon. Pan became enamoured of her, and attempted to offer her violence; but Syrinx escaped, and at her own request was changed by the gods into a reed called Syrinx by the Greeks. The god made himself a pipe with the reeds, into which his favorite nymph had been changed. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 691.

SYROPHŒNIX, the name of an inhabitant of the maritime coast of Syria. *Juv.* 8.

SYROS, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, about 20 miles in circumference, very fruitful in wine and corn of all sorts. The

The inhabitants lived to a great old age, because the air was wholesome. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 504.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. ——A town of Caria. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

SYRTES, two large ſand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were ſometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed moſt dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ſhips touched upon them. From this circumſtance, therefore, the word has been uſed to denote any part of the ſea of which the navigation was attended with danger either from whirlpools or hidden rocks. *Mela.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 303.—*Salluſt. in J.*

SYRUS, an iſland. [*Vid. Syros.*]——A ſon of Apollo, by Sinope, the daughter of the Aſopus, who gave his name to Syria. *Plut. in Luc.*——A writer. *Vid.* Publius.

SYSIGAMBIS, the mother of Darius. *Vid.* Siſygambis.

SYSIMETHRES, a Perſian ſatrap, who had two children by his mother, an inceſtuous commerce tolerated by the laws of Perſia. He oppoſed Alexander with 2000 men, but ſoon ſurrendered. He was greatly honored by the conqueror. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

SYSINAS, the elder ſon of Datames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

SYTHAS, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing through Sicyonia into the bay of Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7.

TAAUTES, a Phœnician deity, the ſame as the Saturn of the Latins. *Varro.*

TABÆ, a town of Piſidia. *Liv.* 38, c. 13.

TABELLARIÆ LEGES, laws made by ſuffrages delivered upon tablets (*tabellæ*) and not *vivâ voce*. There were four of theſe laws, the *Gabinia lex* A. U. C. 614. by Gabinius; the *Caſſia*, by Caſſius A. U. C. 616; the *Papiria*, by Carbo, A. U. C. 622, and the *Cælia*, by Cælius A. U. C. 646. *Cic. de legg.* 3, c. 16.

TABERNÆ NOVÆ, a ſtreet in Rome, where ſhops were built. *Liv.* 3, c. 48. ——Rhenanæ, a town of Germany on the confluence of the Felbach and the Rhine, now *Rhin-Zabern.*——Riguæ, now *Bern-Caſtel*, on the Moſelle.——Triboccorum, a town of Alſace in France, now *Saverne.*

TABOR, a mountain of Paleſtine.

TABRĂCA, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo, made a Roman colony. The neighbouring foreſts abounded with monkeys. *Juv.* 10, v. 194.—*Plin.* 5, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Ital.* 3, v. 256.

TABUDA, a river of Germany, now the *Scheldt. Ptol.*

TABURNUS, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 38. *Æn.* 12, v. 715.

TACAPE, a town of Africa.

TACATUA, a maritime town of Numidia.

TACFARĪNAS, a Numidian who commanded an army againſt the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly ſerved in the Roman legions, but in the character of an enemy, he diſplayed the moſt inveterate hatred againſt his benefactor. After he had ſeverally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at laſt routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, &c.

TACHAMPSO, an iſland in the Nile, near Thebais. The Egyptians held one half of this iſland, and the reſt was in the hands of the Æthiopians. *Herodot.* 2.

TACHOS or TACHUS, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, againſt whom he ſuſtained a long war. He was aſſiſted by the Greeks, but his confidence in Ageſilaus, king of Lacedæmon, proved fatal to him. Chabrias, the Athenian, had been entruſted with the fleet of the Egyptian monarch, and Ageſilaus was left with the command of the mercenary army. The Lacedæmonian diſregarded his engagements, and by joining with Nectanebus, who had revolted from Tachus, he ruined the affairs of the monarch, and obliged him to ſave his life by flight. Some obſerve that Ageſilaus acted with that duplicity to avenge himſelf upon Tachus, who had inſolently ridiculed his ſhort and deformed ſtature. The expectations of Tachus had been raiſed by the fame of Ageſilaus; but when he ſaw the lame monarch, he repeated on the occaſion the fable of the mountain which brought forth a mouſe, upon which Ageſilaus replied with aſperity, that though he called him a mouſe, yet he ſoon ſhould find him to be a lion. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

TACINA, a river of the Brutii.

TACĬTA, a goddeſs who preſided over ſilence. Numa, as ſome ſay, paid particular veneration to this divinity.

TACĬTUS, (C. Cornelius) a celebrated Latin

Latin hiſtorian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. The native genius, and the riſing talents of Tacitus, were beheld with rapture by the emperor Veſpaſian, and as he wiſhed to protect and patronize merit, he raiſed the young hiſtorian to places of truſt and honor. The ſucceeding emperors were not leſs partial to Tacitus, and Domitian ſeemed to forget his cruelties, when virtue and innocence claimed his patronage. Tacitus was honored with the conſulſhip, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by ſupporting the cauſe of the injured Africans againſt the proconſul Marius Priſcus, and in cauſing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendly intercourſe of Pliny and Tacitus has often been admired, and many have obſerved, that the familiarity of theſe two great men, aroſe from ſimilar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Yet Tacitus was as much the friend of a republican government, as Pliny was an admirer of the imperial power, and of the ſhort lived virtues of his patron Trajan. Pliny gained the heart of his adherents by affability, and all the elegant graces which became the courtier and the favorite, while Tacitus conciliated the eſteem of the world by his virtuous conduct, which prudence and love of honor ever guided. The friendſhip of Tacitus and of Pliny almoſt became proverbial, and one was ſcarce mentioned without the other, as the following inſtance may indicate. At the exhibition of the ſpectacles in the circus, Tacitus held a long converſation on different ſubjects with a Roman knight, with whom he was unacquainted; and when the knight aſked him whether he was a native of Italy, the hiſtorian told him that he was not unknown to him, and that for their diſtant acquaintance, he was indebted to literature. *Then you are*, replied the knight, *either Tacitus or Pliny*. The time of Tacitus was not employed in trivial purſuits, the orator might have been now forgotten if the hiſtorian had not floriſhed. Tacitus wrote a treatiſe on the manners of the Germans, a compoſition admired for the fidelity and exactneſs with which it is executed, though ſome have declared that the hiſtorian delineated manners and cuſtoms with which he was not acquainted, and which never exiſted. His life of Cn. Julius Agricola, whoſe daughter he had married, is celebrated for its purity, elegance, and the many excellent inſtructions and important truths which it relates. His hiſtory of the Roman emperors is imperfect; of the 28 years of which it treated, that is from the 69th to the 96th year of the Chriſtian era, nothing remains but the year 69th, and part of the 70th. His annals were the moſt extenſive and complete of his works. The hiſtory of the reign of Tiberius, Caius, Claudius and Nero was treated with accuracy, and attention, yet we are to lament the loſs of the hiſtory of the reign of Caius, and the beginning of that of Claudius. Tacitus had reſerved for his old age, the hiſtory of the reign of Nerva and Trajan, and he alſo propoſed to give to the world an account of the intereſting adminiſtration of Auguſtus; but theſe important ſubjects never employed the pen of the hiſtorian, and as ſome of the antients obſerve, the only compoſitions of Tacitus were contained in 30 books, of which we have now left only 16 of his annals, and five of his hiſtory. The ſtile of Tacitus has always been admired for peculiar beauties; the thoughts are great, there is ſublimity, force, weight and energy, every thing is treated with preciſion and dignity, yet many have called him obſcure, becauſe he was fond of expreſſing his ideas in few words. This was the fruit of experience and judgment, the hiſtory appears copious and diffuſe, while the annals, which were written in his old age, are leſs flowing, as to ſtile, more conciſe, and more heavily labored. His Latin is remarkable for being pure and claſſical; and though a writer in the decline of the Roman empire, he has not uſed obſolete words, antiquated phraſes, or barbarous expreſſions, but with him every thing is ſanctioned by the authority of the writers of the Auguſtan age. In his biographical ſketches he diſplays an uncommon knowledge of human nature, he paints every ſcene with a maſterly hand, and gives each object its proper ſize and becoming colors. Affairs of importance are treated with dignity, the ſecret cauſes of events and revolutions are inveſtigated from their primeval ſource, and the hiſtorian every where ſhows his reader that he was a friend of public liberty and national independence, a lover of truth, and of the general good and welfare of mankind, and an inveterate enemy to oppreſſion, and to a tyrannical government. The hiſtory of the reign of Tiberius is his maſter-piece, the deep policy, the diſſimulation and various intrigues of this celebrated prince, are painted with all the fidelity of the hiſtorian, and Tacitus boaſted in ſaying, that he neither would flatter the follies, or maliciouſly or partially repreſent the extravagance of the ſeveral characters he delineated. Candor and impartiality were his ſtandard, and his claim to theſe eſſential qualifications of an hiſtorian have never been diſputed. It is ſaid, that the emperor Tacitus, who boaſted in being one of the deſcendants of the hiſtorian, ordered the works of his anceſtor to be placed in all public libraries,

braries, and directed that ten copies well aſcertained for accuracy and exactneſs, ſhould be yearly written, that ſo great and ſo valuable a work might not be loſt. Some eccleſiaſtical writers have exclaimed againſt Tacitus for the partial manner in which he ſpeaks of the Jews and Chriſtians; but it ſhould be remembered, that he ſpoke the language of the Romans, and that the peculiarities of the Chriſtians could not but draw upon them the odium and the ridicule of the Pagans, and the imputation of ſuperſtition. Among the many excellent editions of Tacitus, theſe may paſs for the beſt; that of Rome, fol. 1515; that in 8vo. 2 vols. L. Bat. 1673; that in uſum Delphini 4 vols. 4to. Paris, 1682; that of Lipſ. 2 vols. 8vo. 1714; of Gronovius, 2 vols. 4to. 1721; that of Brotier, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1776; that of Erneſti, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1777; and Barbou's, 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1760.——M. Claudius, a Roman elected emperor by the ſenate, after the death of Aurelian. He would have refuſed this important and dangerous office, but the preſſing ſolicitations of the ſenate prevailed, and in the 70th year of his age, he complied with the wiſhes of his countrymen, and accepted the purple. The time of his adminiſtration was very popular, the good of the people was his care, and as a pattern of moderation, economy, temperance, regularity, and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. He aboliſhed the ſeveral brothels which under the preceding reigns had filled Rome with licentiouſneſs and obſcenity; and by ordering all the public baths to be ſhut at ſun-ſet, he prevented the commiſſion of many irregularities, which the darkneſs of the night had hitherto ſanctioned. The ſenators under Tacitus ſeemed to have recovered their antient dignity, and long loſt privileges. They were not only the counſellors of the emperor, but they even ſeemed to be his maſters; and when Florianus, the brother-in-law of Tacitus, was refuſed the conſulſhip, the emperor ſaid, that the ſenate, no doubt, could fix upon a more deſerving object. As a warrior, Tacitus is inferior to few of the Romans, and during a ſhort reign of about ſix months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Aſia, but he prepared to make war againſt the Perſians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia as he was on his expedition, of a violent diſtemper, or, according to ſome, he was deſtroyed by the ſecret dagger of an aſſaſſin, on the 13th of April, in the 276th year of the Chriſtian era. Tacitus has been commended for his love of learning, and it has been obſerved, that he never paſſed a day without conſecrating ſome part of his time to reading or writing. He has been accuſed of ſuperſtition, and authors have recorded, that he never ſtudied on the ſecond day of each month, a day which he deemed inauſpicious and unlucky. *Tacit. vitâ.--Zoſim.*

TADER, a river of Spain, near New Carthage.

TÆDIA, a proſtitute at Rome, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 49.

TÆNĂRUS, now *Matapan*, a promontory of Laconia, the moſt ſouthern point of Europe, where Neptune had a temple. There was there a large and deep cavern, whence iſſued a black and unwholeſome vapor, from which circumſtance the poets have imagined that it was one of the entrances of hell, through which Hercules dragged Cerberus from the infernal regions. This fabulous tradition ariſes, according to Pauſanias, from the continual reſort of a large ſerpent near the cavern of Tænarus, whoſe bite was mortal. This ſerpent, as the geographer obſerves, was at laſt killed by Hercules, and carried to Euryſtheus. The town of Tænarus was at the diſtance of about 40 ſtadia from the promontory, and was famous for marble of a beautiful green color. The town, as well as the promontory, received its name from Tænarus, a ſon of Neptune. There were ſome feſtivals celebrated there called *Tænaria*, in honor of Neptune, ſirnamed *Tænarius*. *Homer. Hymn.* 413.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 648.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 247. l. 10, v. 13 & 83.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

TÆNIAS, a part of the lake Mœotis. *Strab.*

TAGASTE, a town of Numidia. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.

TAGES, a ſon of Genius, grandſon of Jupiter, was the firſt who taught the 12 nations of the Etrurians the ſcience of augury and divination. It is ſaid that he was found by a Tuſcan ploughman in the form of a clod, and that he aſſumed an human ſhape to inſtruct this nation, which became ſo celebrated for their knowledge of omens and incantations. *Cic. de div.* 2, c. 23.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 558.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 673.

TAGONIUS, a river of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

TAGUS, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic after it has croſſed Luſitania, and now bears the name of *Tajo*. The ſands of the Tagus, according to the poets, were covered with gold. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 251.—*Sil.* 4, v. 234.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 755.—*Martial.* 4, *ep.* 55, &c.——A Latian chief, killed by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 418.——A Trojan, killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 513.

TALASIUS. *Vid.* Thalaſius.

TALAUS, a ſon of Bias and Pero, father of Adraſtus by Lyſimache. He was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 6.

TALAYRA,

TALAYRA, the ſiſter of Phœbe. She is alſo called *Hilaira*. *Vid.* Phœbe.

TALĔTUM, a temple ſacred to the ſun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horſes were generally offered there for ſacrifice. *Pauſ.*

TALTHYBIUS, a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war, the particular miniſter and friend of Agamemnon. He brought away Briſeis from the tent of Achilles by order of his maſter. Talthybius died at Ægium in Achaia. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 320, &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

TALUS, a youth, ſon of the ſiſter of Dædalus, who invented the ſaw, compaſſes, and other mechanical inſtruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately; or, according to others, he threw him down from the citadel of Athens. Talus was changed into a partridge by the gods. He is alſo called *Calus*, *Acalus*, *Perdix*, and *Taliris*. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 8.——A ſon of Œnopion. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.——A ſon of Cres, the founder of the Cretan nation.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 513.

TAMARIS, a river of Spain.

TAMĂRUS, a mountain of Epirus, called alſo *Tmarus* and *Tomarus*. *Strab.*

TAMASEA, a beautiful plain of Cyprus, ſacred to the goddeſs of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples with which Hippomanes was enabled to overtake Atalanta. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 644.—*Plin.* 5.—*Strab.* 14.

TAMESIS, a river of Britain, now the Thames. *Cæſ. G.* 5, c. 11.

TAMOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia, by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immenſe treaſures. *Diod.* 14.——A promontory of India near the Ganges.

TAMPIUS, a Roman hiſtorian.

TAMYRAS, a river of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

TAMYRIS, a queen. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TANĂGRA, a town of Bœotia, near the Euripus, between the Aſopus and Thermodon, famous for fighting cocks. It was founded by Pœmandros, a ſon of Chæreſilaus, the ſon of Jaſius, who married Tanagra, the daughter of Æolus; or, according to ſome, of the Aſopus. Corinna was a native of Tanagra. *Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 20 & 22.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, v. 25.

TANĂGRUS, or TANĂGER, now *Negro*, a river of Lucania in Italy, remarkable for its caſcades, and the beautiful meanders of its ſtreams, through a fine picturesque country. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 151.

TANAIS, an eunuch, freed man to Mæcenas. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 105.——A river of Scythia, now the *Don*, which divides Europe from Aſia, and falls into the Palus Mæotis after a rapid courſe, and after it has received the additional ſtreams of many ſmall rivulets. A town at its mouth bore the ſame name. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Curt.* 6, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 3, 8, &c.——A deity among the Perſians and Armenians, who patronized ſlaves; ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Venus. The daughters of the nobleſt of the Perſians and Armenians proſtituted themſelves in honor of this deity, and were received with greater regard and affection by their ſuitors. Artaxerxes, the ſon of Darius, was the firſt who raiſed ſtatues to Tanais. *Strab.* 11.

TANĂQUIL, called alſo *Caia Cæcilia*, was the wife of Tarquin the 5th king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, where ſhe married Lucumon, better known by the name of Tarquin, which he aſſumed after he had come to Rome at the repreſentation of his wife, whoſe knowledge of augury promiſed him ſomething uncommon. Her expectations were not fruſtrated; her huſband was raiſed to the throne, and ſhe ſhared with him the honors of royalty. After the murder of Tarquin, Tanaquil raiſed her ſon-in-law Servius Tullius to the throne, and enſured him the ſucceſſion. She diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her liberality; and the Romans in ſucceeding ages had ſuch a veneration for her character, that the embroidery ſhe had made, her girdle, as alſo the robe of her ſon-in-law, which ſhe had worked with her own hands, were preſerved with the greateſt ſanctity. Juvenal beſtows the appellation of *Tanaquil* on all ſuch women as were imperious, and had the command of their huſbands. *Liv.* 1, c. 34, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 3, c. 59.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5 & 8.—*Ital.* 13, v. 818.

TANAS, a river of Numidia. *Salluſt. J.* 90.

TANETUM, a town of Italy, now *Tonedo*, in the duchy of Modena.

TANFANÆ LUCUS, a ſacred grove in Germany, in the country of the Marſi, between the Ems and Lippe. *Tacit. A.* 1, c. 51.

TANIS, a city of Egypt, on one of the eaſtern mouths of the Nile.

TANTĂLĬDES, a patronymic applied to the deſcendants of Tantalus, ſuch as Niobe, Hermione, &c.——Agamemnon and Menelaus, as grandſons of Tantalus, are called *Tantalidæ fratres*. *Ovid. Heroid.* 8, v. 45 & 122.

TANTĂLUS, a king of Lydia, ſon of Jupiter, by a nymph called Pluto. He was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c. by Dione, one of the Atlantides, called by ſome Euryanaſſa.

Tantalus

Tantalus is repreſented by the poets as puniſhed in hell, with an inſatiable thirſt, and placed up to the chin in the midſt of a pool of water, which, however, flows away as ſoon as he attempts to taſte it. There hangs alſo above his head, a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit; which, as ſoon as he attempts to ſeize, is carried away from his reach by a ſudden blaſt of wind. According to ſome mythologiſts, his puniſhment is to ſit under a huge ſtone hung at ſome diſtance over his head, and as it ſeems every moment ready to fall, he is kept under continual alarms and never ceaſing fears. The cauſes of this eternal puniſhment are variouſly explained. Some declare that it was inflicted upon him becauſe he ſtole a favorite dog, which Jupiter had entruſted to his care to keep his temple in Crete. Others ſay that he ſtole away the nectar and ambroſia from the tables of the gods, when he was admitted into the aſſemblies of heaven, and that he gave it to mortals on earth. Others ſupport, that this proceeds from his cruelty and impiety in killing his ſon Pelops, and in ſerving his limbs as food before the gods, whoſe divinity and power he wiſhed to try, when they had ſtopped at his houſe as they paſſed over Phrygia. There are alſo others who impute it to his laſciviouſneſs in carrying away Ganymedes to gratify the moſt unnatural of paſſions. *Pindar. Olymp.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v. 581.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 5. l. 4, c. 16.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 1, v. 66.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 68.——A ſon of Thyeſtes, the firſt huſband of Clytemneſtra. *Pauſ.* 2, ——One of Niobe's children. *Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 6.

TANUSIUS GERMINUS, a Latin hiſtorian intimate with Cicero. *Seneca.*

TĂPHIÆ, iſlands in the Ionian ſea, between Achaia and Leucadia. They were alſo called *Teleboides.* They received theſe names from Taphius and Telebous, the ſons of Neptune who reigned there. The Taphians made war againſt Electryon king of Mycenæ, and killed all his ſons; upon which the monarch promiſed his kingdom and his daughter in marriage to whoever could avenge the death of his children upon the Taphians. Amphytrion did it with ſucceſs, and obtained the promiſed reward. The Taphians were expert ſailors, but too fond of plunder and piratical excurſions. *Homer. Od.* 1, v. 181 & 419. l. 15, v. 426.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TAPHIUS, a ſon of Neptune by Hippothoe the daughter of Neſtor. He was king of the Taphiæ, to which he gave his name. *Strab.* 10.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

TAPHIUS, or TAPHIASSUS, a mountain of Locris on the confines of Ætolia.

TAPHIUSA, a place near Leucas, where a ſtone is found called *Taphiaſius. Plin.* 36, c. 21.

TAPHRÆ, a town on the iſthmus of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, now *Precop. Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TAPHROS, the ſtrait between Corſica and Sardinia, now *Bonifacio.*

TAPROBĂNE, an iſland in the Indian ocean, now called *Ceylon.* Its inhabitants were very rich, and lived to a great age. *Strab.* 2.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 8, el. 5, v. 80.

TAPSUS, a maritime town of Africa. *Sil. It.* 3.——A ſmall and lowly ſituated peninſula on the eaſtern coaſt of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 689.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *V. Flacc.* 2, v. 191.

TAPYRI, a people near Hyrcania. *Dio. Perig.*

TARĂNIS, a name of Jupiter among the Gauls, to whom human ſacrifices were offered. *Lucan.* 1, v. 446.

TARAS, a ſon of Neptune, who built Tarentum as ſome ſuppoſe.

TARASCO, a town of Gaul, now *Taraſcon* in Provence.

TARAXIPPUS, a deity worſhipped at Elis. His ſtatue was placed near the race ground, and his protection was implored, that no harm might happen to the horſes during the games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 20, &c.

TARBELLI, a people of Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrenees, which from thence are ſometimes called *Tarbellæ. Tibull.* 1, el. 7, v. 13.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 121.—*Cæſ. G.* 3, c. 27.

TARCHETIUS, an impious king of Alba. *Plut. in Rom.*

TARCHON, an Etrurian chief, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt the Rutuli. Some ſuppoſe that he founded Mantua. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 603.——A prince of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 9, v. 219.

TARCHONDIMŎTUS, a prince of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 11, v. 219.

TARENTUM, TARENTUS, or TARAS, a town of Calabria, ſituate on a bay of the ſame name, near the mouth of the river Galeſus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about 707 years before Chriſt, under the conduct of Phalanthus. Long independent, it maintained its ſuperiority over 13 tributary cities; and could once arm 100,000 foot, and 3,000 horſe. The people of Tarentum were very indolent, and as they were eaſily ſupplied with all neceſſaries as well as luxuries from Greece, they gave themſelves up to voluptuouſneſs, ſo that *the delights of Tarentum* became proverbial. The war which they ſupported againſt the Romans, with the aſſiſtance of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which has been called the *Taren-*

time war, is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken B. C. 281, by the Romans to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, was terminated after ten years; 30,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. The government of Tarentum was democratical; there were, however, some monarchs who reigned there. It was for some time the residence of Pythagoras, who inspired the citizens with the love of virtue, and rendered them superior to their neighbours in the cabinet as well as in the field of battle. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by antient historians. Tarentum, now called *Tarento*, is inhabited by about 18,000 souls, who still maintain the character of their forefathers in idleness and effeminacy, and live chiefly by fishing. *Flor.* 1, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pyr.*—*Plin.* 8, 15 & 34.—*Liv.* 12, c. 13, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 45.—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 20.

TARICHÆUM, a fortified town of Judæa. *Cic. ad Div.* 12, c. 11.——Several towns on the coast of Egypt bore this name from their *pickling* fish. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15, &c.

TARNÆ, a town mentioned by Homer, *Il.* 5.——A fountain of Lydia, near Tmolus. *Strab.*——A river of Aquitania.

TARPA, (Spurius Mætius,) a critic at Rome in the age of Augustus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo, to examine the merit of every poetical composition, which was to be deposited in the temple of the Muses. In this office he acted with great impartiality, though many taxed him with want of candor. All the pieces that were represented on the Roman stage had previously received his approbation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 38.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome, promised to open the gates of the city to the Sabines, provided they gave her their gold bracelets, or, as she expressed it, what they carried on their left hands. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, consented, and as he entered the gates, to punish her perfidy, he threw not only his bracelet but his shield upon Tarpeia. His followers imitated his example, and Tarpeia was crushed under the weight of the bracelets and shields of the Sabine army. She was buried in the capitol, which from her has been called the Tarpeian rock, and there afterwards many of the Roman malefactors were thrown down a deep precipice. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 261. *Amor.* 1, el. 10, v. 50.—*Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Propert.* 4, el. 4.——A vestal virgin in the reign of Numa.——One of the warlike female attendants of Camilla in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 656.

TARPEIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 269, by Sp. Tarpeius, to empower all the magistrates of the republic to lay fines on offenders. This power belonged before only to the consuls. The fine was not to exceed 2 sheep and 30 oxen.

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His descendants were called *Montani* and *Capitolini*.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome about 80 feet in perpendicular height, from whence the Romans threw down their condemned criminals. It received its name from *Tarpeia*, who was buried there, and is the same as the *Capitoline* hill. *Liv.* 6, c. 20.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 758.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 347 & 652.

TARQUINII, now *Turchina*, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. Tarquinius Priscus was educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he ascended the throne. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.—*Liv.* 1, c. 34. l. 27, c. 4.

TARQUINIA, a daughter of Tarquinius Priscus, who married Servius Tullius. When her husband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, she privately conveyed away his body by night, and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night she died. Some have attributed her death to excess of grief, or suicide, while others, perhaps more justly, have suspected Tullia, the wife of young Tarquin, with the murder.——A vestal virgin, who, as some suppose, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the Campus Martius.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the 5th king of Rome, was son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. His first name was Lucumon, but this he changed when by the advice of his wife Tanaquil, he had come to Rome. He called himself Lucius, and assumed the surname of Tarquinius, because born in the town of Tarquinii in Etruria. At Rome he distinguished himself so much by his liberality and engaging manners, that Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him at his death, the guardian of his children. This was insufficient to gratify the ambition of Tarquin; the princes were young, and an artful oration delivered to the people immediately transferred the crown of the deceased monarch on the head of Lucumon. The people had every reason to be satisfied with their choice, Tarquin reigned with moderation and popularity. He increased the number of the senate, and made himself

himself friends by electing 100 new senators from the plebeians, whom he distinguished by the appellation of *Patres minorum gentium*, from those of the patrician body, who were called *Patres majorum gentium*. The glory of the Roman arms, which was supported with so much dignity by the former monarchs, was not neglected in this reign, and Tarquin showed that he possessed vigor and military prudence in the victories which he obtained over the united forces of the Latins and Sabines, and in the conquest of the 12 nations of Etruria. He repaired, in the time of peace, the walls of the capital, the public places were adorned with elegant buildings and useful ornaments, and many centuries after, such as were spectators of the stately mansions and golden palaces of Nero, viewed with more admiration and greater pleasure the more simple, though not less magnificent, edifices of Tarquin. He laid the foundations of the capitol, and to the industry and the public spirit of this monarch, the Romans were indebted for their aqueducts and subterraneous sewers, which supplied the city with fresh and wholesome water, and removed all the filth and ordure, which in a great capital too often breed pestilence and diseases. Tarquin was the first who introduced among the Romans the custom to canvass for offices of trust and honor; he distinguished the monarch, the senators, and other inferior magistrates with particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at spectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magistrates, were by his order surrounded with bundles of sticks, to strike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. Tarquin was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in the 80th year of his age, 38 of which he had sat on the throne, 578 years before Christ. *Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 59.—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 4. l. 3, c. 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5, *&c.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 817.——The second Tarquin, surnamed *Superbus*, from his pride and insolence, was grandson of Tarquinius Priscus. He ascended the throne of Rome after his father-in-law Servius Tullius, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Tullius, and it was at her instigation that he murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown which he had obtained with violence, he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. Unlike his royal predecessors, he paid no regard to the decisions of the senate, or the approbation of the public assemblies, and by wishing to disregard both, he incurred the jealousy of the one and the odium of the other. The public treasury was soon exhausted by the continual extravagance of Tarqnin, and to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he resolved to call their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations, the neighbouring cities submitted; but while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of the son of Tarquin at Rome, for ever stopped the progress of his arms; and the Romans, whom a series of barbarity and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, not to survive the loss of her honor, [*Vid. Lucretia*] than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin was for ever banished from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. Unable to find support from even one of his subjects, Tarquin retired among the Etrurians, who attempted in vain to replace him on his throne. The republican government was established at Rome, and all Italy refused any longer to support the cause of an exiled monarch against a nation, who heard the name of Tarquin, of king, and tyrant, mentioned with equal horror and indignation. Tarquin died in the 90th year of his age, about 14 years after his expulsion from Rome. He had reigned about 25 years. Though Tarquin appeared so odious among the Romans his reign was not without its share of glory. His conquests were numerous; to beautify the buildings and porticos at Rome was his wish, and with great magnificence and care he finished the capitol, which his predecessor of the same name had begun. He also bought the Sibylline books which the Romans consulted with such religious solemnity. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] *Cic. pro Rab. &c.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 46, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4, c. 48, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 7 &8.—*Plin.* 8, c. 41.—*Plut.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 687.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 817.—*Eutrop.*—— (Collatinus) one of the relations of Tarquin the proud, who married Lucretia. [*Vid. Collatanus.*]—— Sextius, the eldest of the sons of Tarquin the proud, rendered himself well known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more easily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. This was an agreement between the father and the son, and Tarquin had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii entrusted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate

inveterate enemy. When he had thus ſucceeded, he diſpatched a private meſſenger to his father, but the monarch gave no anſwer to be returned to his ſon. Sextius enquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the meſſenger that when the meſſage was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a ſtick the talleſt poppies in his garden, the ſon followed the example by putting to death the moſt noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town ſoon fell into the hands of the Romans. The violence which ſome time after Tarquinius offered to Lucretia, was the cauſe of his father's exile, and the total expulſion of his family from Rome. [*Vid. Lucretia.*] Sextius was at laſt killed, bravely fighting in a battle during the war which the Latins ſuſtained againſt Rome in the attempt of re-eſtabliſhing the Tarquins on their throne. *Ovid. Faſt.*—*Liv.*——A Roman ſenator who was acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy.

TARQUITIUS CRESCENS, a centurion under Cæſennius Pætus. *Tacit. A.* 15, c. 11.——Priſcus, an officer in Africa, who accuſed the pro-conſul, &c. *Id.* 12, c. 59. l. 14, c. 46.

TARQUITUS, a ſon of Faunus and Dryope, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 550.

TARRACĪNA or ANXUR, a town of the Volſci in Latium, between Rome and Neapolis. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

TARRĂCO, now *Tarragona*, a city of Spain, ſituate on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. The province of which it was the capital was called Tarraconenſis, and was famous for its wines. Hiſpania *Tarraconenſis*, which was alſo called by the Romans Hiſpania *Citerior*, was bounded on the eaſt by the Mediterranean, the ocean on the weſt, the Pyrenean mountains and the ſea of the Cantabri on the north, and Luſitania and Bœtica on the ſouth. *Martial.* 10, ep. 104 l. 13, *ep.* 118.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Sil.* 3, v. 369. l. 15, v. 177.

TARRUTIUS. *Vid.* Acca Laurentia.

TARSA, a Thracian who rebelled under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 50.

TARSIUS, a river of Troas. *Strab.*

TARSUS, now *Taraſſo*, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus and a colony of Argives, or, as others ſay, by Sardanapalus, or by Perſeus. Tarſus was celebrated for the great men it produced. It was once the rival of Alexandria and Athens in literature and the ſtudy of the polite arts. The people of Tarſus wiſhed to ingratiate themſelves into the favor of J. Cæſar by giving the name of *Juliopolis* to their city, but it was ſoon loſt. *Lucan.* 3, v. 225.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 14.

TARTĂRUS, (pl. *a, orum,*) one of the regions of hell, where, according to the antients, the moſt impious and guilty among mankind were puniſhed. It was ſurrounded with a brazen wall, and its entrance was continually hidden from the ſight by a cloud of darkneſs, which is repreſented three times more gloomy than the obſcureſt night. According to Heſiod it was a ſeparate priſon, at a greater diſtance from the earth than the earth is from the heavens. Virgil ſays, that it was ſurrounded by three impenetrable walls, and by the impetuous and burning ſtreams of the river Phlegethon. The entrance is by a large and loſty tower, whoſe gates are ſupported by columns of adamant, which neither gods nor men can open. In Tartarus, according to Virgil, were puniſhed ſuch as had been diſobedient to their parents, traitors, adulterers, faithleſs miniſters, and ſuch as had undertaken unjuſt and cruel wars, or had betrayed their friends for the ſake of money. It was alſo the place where Ixion, Tityus, the Danaides, Tantalus, Siſyphus, &c. were puniſhed, according to Ovid. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 720.—*Sil.* 13, v. 591.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13.——A ſmall river of Italy, near Verona. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 9.

TARTESSUS, a town in Spain near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean. Some ſuppoſe that it was afterwards called *Carteia*, and it was better known by the name of *Gades*, when Hercules had ſet up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa. There is alſo a town called Tarteſſus, in a ſmall iſland formed by a river of the ſame name, near Gades in Iberia. Tarteſſus has been called the moſt diſtant town in the extremities of Spain, by the Romans, as alſo the place where the poets imagined the ſun unharneſſed his tired horſes. *Sil.* 3, v. 399 & 411, l. 10, v. 538.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 416.—*Strab.* 3.

TARUANA, a town of Gaul, now *Terrouen*, in Artois.

L. TARUNTIUS SPURINA, a mathematician who floriſhed 61 years B. C. *Cic. ad Div.* 2, c. 47.

TARUS, a river of Gaul, falling into the Po.

TARUSATES, a people of Gaul, now *Turſan. Cæſ. G.* 3, c. 23 & 27.

TARUSCUM, a town of Gaul.

TARVISIUM, a town of Italy, now *Treviſo*, in the Venetian ſtates.

TASGETIUS,

TASGETIUS CORNŪTUS, a prince of Gaul, aſſaſſinated in the age of Cæſar. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, c. 25.

TATIAN, one of the Greek fathers A. D. 172. The beſt edition of his works is that of Worth, 8vo. Oxon. 1700.

TATIENSES, a name given to one of the tribes of the Roman people by Romulus, in honor of Tatius, king of the Sabines. The Tatienſes, who were partly the antient ſubjects of the king of the Sabines, lived on mount Capitolinus and Quirinalis.

TĀTIUS, (Titus) king of Cures among the Sabines, made war againſt the Romans after the rape of the Sabines. The gates of the city were betrayed into his hands by Tarpeia, and the army of the Sabines advanced as far as the Roman forum, where a bloody battle was fought. The cries of the Sabine virgins at laſt ſtopped the fury of the combatants, and an agreement was made between the two nations. Tatius conſented to leave his antient poſſeſſions, and with his ſubjects, the inhabitants of Cures, to come and live in Rome. He ſhared the royal authority with Romulus, and lived in the greateſt union. He was murdered about ſix years after at Lanuvium, B. C. 742, for an act of cruelty to the ambaſſadors of the Laurentes. This was done by order of his royal colleague, according to ſome authors. *Liv.* 1, c. 10, *&c.—Plut. in Rom.—Cic. pro Balb.—Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 804.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.

TATTA, a large lake of Phrygia, on the confines of Piſidia.

TAVOLA, a river of Corſica.

TAUA, a town of the Delta in Egypt.

TAULANTII, a people of Illyricum on the Adriatic. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 16.

TAUNUS, a mountain in Germany, now *Ileyrich* or *Hoche*, oppoſite Mentz. *Tacit. Ann.* c. 56.

TAURANIA, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii.

TAURANTES, a people of Armenia, between Artaxata and Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 24.

TAURI, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Cherſoneſus, and ſacrificed all ſtrangers to Diana. The ſtatue of this goddeſs, which they believed to have fallen down from heaven, was carried away to Sparta by Iphigenia and Oreſtes. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 99, *&c.—Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.—*Eurip. Iphig.—Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, el. 2, v. 80.—*Sil.* 14, v. 260.—*Juv.* 15, v. 116.

TAURĬCA CHERSONĒSUS, a large peninſula of Europe, at the ſouth-weſt of the Palus Mæotis, now called the *Crimea*. It is joined by an iſthmus to Scythia, and is bounded by the Cimmerian Boſphorus, the Euxine ſea, and the Palus Mæotis. The inhabitants, called *Tauri*, were a ſavage and uncivilized nation. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12. *Vid.* Tauri.

TAURĬCA, a ſirname of Diana, becauſe ſhe was worſhipped by the inhabitants of Taurica Cherſoneſus.

TAURĪNI, the inhabitants of Taurinum, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, now called *Turin. Sil.* 3, v. 646.—*Plin.* 3, c. 17.

TAURISCI, a people of Myſia. *Strab.* 7.——Of Noricum, among the Alps. *Id.* 4.

TAURIUM, a town of the Peloponneſus. *Polyb.*

TAUROMINIUM, a town of Sicily, between Meſſana and Catana, built by the Zancleans, Sicilians, and Hybleans, in the age of Dionyſius the tyrant of Syracuſe. The hills in the neighbourhood were famous for the fine grapes which they produced, and they ſurpaſſed almoſt the whole world for the extent and beauty of their proſpects. There is a ſmall river near it called *Tauro-minius. Diod.* 16.

TAURUS, the largeſt mountain of Aſia, as to extent. One of its extremities is in Caria, and it extends not only as far as the moſt eaſtern extremities of Aſia, but it alſo branches in ſeveral parts, and runs far into the north. Mount Taurus was known by ſeveral names, particularly in different countries. In Cilicia, where it reaches as far as the Euphrates, it was called Taurus. It was known by the name of *Amanus* from the bay of Iſſus as far as the Euphrates; of *Antitaurus* from the weſtern boundaries of Cilicia up to Armenia; of *Montes Matieni* in the country of the Leucoſyrians; of *Mons Moſchicus* at the ſouth of the river Phaſis; of *Amaranta* at the north of the Phaſis; of *Caucaſus* between the Hyrcanian and Euxine ſea; of *Hyrcanii Montes* near Hyrcania; of *Imaus* in the more eaſtern parts of Aſia. The word Taurus was more properly confined to the mountains that ſeparate Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia. The ſeveral paſſes which were opened in the mountain were called *Pylæ*, and hence frequent mention is made in antient authors of the Armenian Pylæ, Cilician Pylæ, &c. *Mela.* 1. c. 15. l. 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A mountain in Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 41.——Of Sicily.——Titus Statilius, a conſul diſtinguiſhed by his intimacy with Auguſtus, as well as by a theatre which he built, and the triumph he obtained after a proſperous campaign in Africa. He was made prefect of Italy by his imperial friend.——A proconſul of Africa accuſed by Agrippina, who wiſhed him to be condemned, that ſhe might become miſtreſs of his gardens. *Tacit. Ann.*

12, c. 59.——An officer of Minos, king of Crete. He had an amour with Paſiphae, whence aroſe the fable of the Minotaur, from the ſon, who was born ſometime after. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] Taurus was vanquiſhed by Theſeus, in the games which Minos exhibited in Crete. *Plut. in Theſ.*

TAXĬLA, (*plur.*) a large country in India, between the Indus and the Hydaſpes. *Strab.* 15.

TAXĬLUS, or TAXILES, a king of Taxila, in the age of Alexander, called alſo *Omphis*. He ſubmitted to the conqueror, who rewarded him with great liberality. *Curt.* 8, c. 14.——A general of Mithridates, who aſſiſted Archelaus againſt the Romans in Greece. He was afterwards conquered by Muræna, the lieutenant of Sylla.

TAXIMAQUILUS, a king in the ſouthern parts of Britain when Cæſar invaded it. *Cæſ.* 5, *G.* c. 22.

TAYGĒTE, or TAYGĒTA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Lacedæmon by Jupiter. She became one of the Pleiades, after death. *Hygin.* fab. 155 & 192.

TAYGĒTUS, or TAYGĒTA, (*orum,*) a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponneſus, at the weſt of the river Eurotas. It hung over the city of Lacedæmon, and it is ſaid that once a part of it fell down by an earthquake, and deſtroyed the ſuburbs. It was on this mountain that the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the orgies of Bacchus. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 3. c. 1.—*Strab.* 8.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 52.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 488.

TEĀNUM, a town of Campania, on the Appian road, at the eaſt of the Liris, called alſo *Sidicinum*, to be diſtinguiſhed from another town of the ſame name at the weſt of Apulia, at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt of the Adriatic. *Cic. Cluent.* 9 & 69. *Phil.* 12, c. 11.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 1.—*Plin.* 31, c. 2.—*Liv.* 22, c. 27.

TEARUS, a river of Thrace, riſing in the ſame rock from 38 different ſources, ſome of which are hot, and others cold. Darius raiſed a column there when he marched againſt the Scythians, as if to denote the ſweetneſs and ſalubrity of the waters of that river. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90, &c. —*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

TEĀTEA, TEATE, or TEGEATE, a town of Latium. *Sil. It.* 8, v. 522. l. 17, v. 457.

TECHES, a mountain of Pontus, from which the 10,000 Greeks had firſt a view of the ſea. *Xenoph. Anab.* 4.

TECHMESSA, the daughter of a Phrygian prince, called by ſome Teuthras, and by others Teleutas. When her father was killed in war by Ajax, ſon of Telamon, the young princeſs became the property of the conqueror, and by him ſhe had a ſon called Euryſaces. Sophocles, in one of his tragedies, repreſents Techmeſſa as moving her huſband to pity by her tears and entreaties, when he wiſhed to ſtab himſelf. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 1, v. 6.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*

TECMON, a town of Epirus. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

TECHNATIS, a king of Egypt.

TECTĂMUS, ſon of Dorus, grandſon of Hellen, the ſon of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelaſgians, and reigned there. He had a ſon called Aſterius, by the daughter of Cretheus.

TECTOSĂGES, or TECTOSĂGÆ, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. They received the name of Tectoſagæ *quod ſagis tegerentur.* Some of them paſſed into Germany, where they ſettled near the Hercynian foreſt, and another colony paſſed into Aſia, where they conquered Phrygia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia. The Tectoſagæ were among thoſe Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, and who attempted ſome time after to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At their return home from Greece they were viſited by a peſtilence, and ordered, to ſtop it, to throw into the river all the riches and plunder they had obtained in their diſtant excurſions. *Cæſar. Bell. G.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Liv.* 38, c. 16.—*Flor.* 2, c. 11.—*Juſtin.* 32.

TECUM, a river of Gaul falling from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

TEDANIUS, a river of Liburnia. *Plin.* 3, c. 21.

TĔGĒA, or TEGÆA, now *Moklia*, a town of Arcadia in the Peloponneſus, founded by Tegeates, a ſon of Lycaon, or, according to others, by Aleus. The gigantic bones of Oreſtes were found buried there and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worſhipped there, and there alſo Ceres, Proſerpine, and Venus, had each a temple. The inhabitants were called *Tegeates*; and the epithet *Tegæa* is given to Atalanta, as a native of the place. *Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 7. *Faſt.* 6, v. 531.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 293.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45, &c.

TEGULA P. LICIN. a comic poet who floriſhed B. C. 198.

TEGYRA, a town of Bœotia where Apollo *Tegyræus* was worſhipped. There was a battle fought there between the Thebans and the Peloponneſians.

TEIOS *Vid.* Teos.

TEIUM, a town of Paphlagonia on the Euxine ſea.

TELA, a town of Spain.

TĔLĂMON, a king of the iſland of Salamis,

mis, ſon of Æacus and Endeis. He was brother to Peleus and father to Teucer and Ajax, who on that account is often called *Telamonius heros*. He fled from Megara, his native country, after he had accidentally murdered his brother Phocus in playing with the quoit, and he ſailed to the iſland of Salamis, where he ſoon after married Glauce, the daughter of Cychreus, the king of the place. At the death of his father-in-law, who had no male iſſue, Telamon became king of Salamis. He accompanied Jaſon in his expedition to Colchis, and was arm-bearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon priſoner, and deſtroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his ſervices with the hand of Heſione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the ſpoils of Troy, and with her he returned to Greece. He alſo married Peribœa, whom ſome call Eribœa. *Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 151.—*Sophocl. in Aj.*—*Pindar. iſthm.* 6.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, &c.—*Pauſ. in Cor.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 97, &c.——A ſea port town of Etruria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

TELAMONIĂDES, a patronymic given to the deſcendants of Telamon.

TELCHĪNES, a people of Rhodes, ſaid to have been originally from Crete. They were the inventors of many uſeful arts, and according to Diodorus, paſſed for the ſons of the ſea. They were the firſt who raiſed ſtatues to the gods. They had the power of changing themſelves into whatever ſhape they pleaſed, and according to Ovid they could poiſon and faſcinate all objects with their eyes, and cauſe rain and hail to fall at pleaſure. The Telchinians inſulted Venus, for which the goddeſs inſpired them with a ſudden fury, ſo that they committed the groſſeſt crimes, and offered violence even to their own mothers. Jupiter deſtroyed them all by a deluge. *Diod.*—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 365, &c.

TELCHĪNIA, a ſirname of Minerva.——Alſo a ſirname of Juno in Rhodes, where ſhe had a ſtatue at Ialyſus raiſed by the Telchinians, who ſettled there.——Alſo an antient name of Crete, as the place from whence the Telchines of Rhodes were deſcended. *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 6, v. 47.

TELCHĪNIUS, a ſirname of Apollo among the Rhodians.

TELCHIS, a ſon of Europs, the ſon of Ægialeus. He was one of the firſt kings of the Peloponneſus.

TELEA, a ſirname of Juno in Bœotia.

TELEBOAS, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 11.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

TELEBOÆ, or TELEBOES, a people of Ætolia, called alſo *Taphians*; ſome of whom left their native country, and ſettled in the iſland of Capreæ. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 735. *Vid.* Taphiæ.

TELEBOIDES, iſlands oppoſite Leucadia. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TELĔCLES, or TELĔCLUS, a Lacedæmonian king, of the family of the Ægidæ, who reigned 40 years, B. C. 813. *Herodot.* 7, c. 205.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A philoſopher, diſciple of Lacidas, B. C. 214.——A Mileſian.

TELECLĪDES, an Athenian comic poet in the age of Pericles.

TĔLĔGŎNUS, a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, born in the iſland of Ææa, where he was educated. When arrived to the years of manhood, he went to Ithaca to make himſelf known to his father, but he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, and being deſtitute of proviſions, he plundered ſome of the inhabitants of the iſland. Ulyſſes and Telemachus came to defend the property of their ſubjects againſt this unknown invader; a quarrel aroſe, and Telegonus killed his father without knowing who he was. He afterwards returned to his native country, and according to Hyginus he carried thither his father's body, where it was buried. Telemachus and Penelope alſo accompanied him in his return, and ſoon after the nuptials of Telegonus with Penelope were celebrated by order of Minerva. Penelope had by Telegonus a ſon called Italus, who gave his name to Italy. Telegonus founded Tuſculum in Italy, and according to ſome he left one daughter called Mamilia, from whom the patrician family of the Mamilii at Rome were deſcended. *Horat.* 3, od. 29, v. 8.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3 & 4. *Triſt.* 1, el. 1.—*Plut. in Par.*—*Hygin.* fab. 127.—*Diod.* 7.——A ſon of Proteus killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*——A king of Egypt who married Io after ſhe had been reſtored to her original form by Jupiter. *Id.*

TĔLĔMĂCHUS, a ſon of Ulyſſes and Penelope. He was ſtill in the cradle when his father went with the reſt of the Greeks to the Trojan war. At the end of this celebrated war, Telemachus, anxious to ſee his father, went to ſeek him, and as the place of his reſidence, and the cauſe of his long abſence were then unknown, he viſited the court of Menelaus and Neſtor to obtain information. He afterwards returned to Ithaca, where the ſuitors of his mother Penelope had conſpired to murder him, but he avoided their ſnares, and by means of Minerva, he diſcovered his father, who had arrived in the iſland two days before him, and was then in the houſe of Eumæus. With this faithful ſervant and Ulyſſes, Telemachus concerted how to deliver his mother from the importunities of her ſuitors,

and it was effected with ſucceſs. After the death of his father, Telemachus went to the iſland of Ææa, where he married Circe, or according to others Caſſiphone, the daughter of Circe, by whom he had a ſon called Latinus. He ſome time after had the misfortune to kill his mother-in-law Circe, and fled to Italy, where he founded Cluſium. Telemachus was accompanied in his viſit to Neſtor and Menelaus by the goddeſs of wiſdom, under the form of Mentor. It is ſaid, that when a child, Telemachus fell into the ſea, and that a dolphin brought him ſafe to ſhore, after he had remained ſome time under water. From this circumſtance Ulyſſes had the figure of a dolphin engraved on the ſeal which he wore on his ring. *Hygin.* fab. 95 & 125.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, v. 98.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 41.—*Homer. Od.* 2, *&c.*—*Lycophr. in Caſſ.*

Telĕmus, a Cyclops who was acquainted with futurity. He foretold to Polyphemus all the evils which he ſome time after ſuffered from Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 771.

Telephassa, the mother of Cadmus, Phœnix, and Cilix, by Agenor. She died in Thrace, as ſhe was ſeeking her daughter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1 & 4.

Telĕphus, a king of Myſia, ſon of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. He was expoſed as ſoon as born on mount Parthenius, but his life was preſerved by a goat, and by ſome ſhepherds. According to Apollodorus he was expoſed, not on a mountain, but in the temple of Minerva, at Tega, or according to a tradition mentioned by Pauſanias, he was left to the mercy of the waves with his mother, by the cruelty of Aleus, and carried by the winds to the mouth of the Caycus, where he was found by Teuthras, king of the country, who married, or rather adopted as his daughter, Auge, and educated her ſon. Some, however, ſuppoſe that Auge fled to Teuthras to avoid the anger of her father, on account of her amour with Hercules. Yet others declare that Aleus gave her to Nauplius to be ſeverely puniſhed for her incontinence, and that Nauplius, unwilling to injure her, ſent her to Teuthras, king of Bithynia, by whom ſhe was adopted. Telephus, according to the more received opinions, was ignorant of his origin, and he was ordered by the oracle, if he wiſhed to know his parents, to go to Myſia. Obedient to this injunction, he came to Myſia, where Teuthras offered him his crown, and his adopted daughter Auge in marriage, if he would deliver his country from the hoſtilities of Idas, the ſon of Aphareus. Telephus readily complied, and at the head of the Myſians he ſoon routed the enemy, and received the promiſed reward. As he was going to unite himſelf to Auge, the ſudden appearance of an enormous ſerpent ſeparated the two lovers; Auge implored the aſſiſtance of Hercules, and was ſoon informed by the god that Telephus was her own ſon. When this was known, the nuptials were not celebrated, and Telephus ſome time after married one of the daughters of king Priam. As one of the ſons of the Trojan monarch, Telephus prepared to aſſiſt Priam againſt the Greeks, and with heroic valor he attacked them when they had landed on his coaſts. The carnage was great, and Telephus was victorious, had not Bacchus, who protected the Greeks, ſuddenly raiſed a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately ruſhed upon him, and wounded him ſo ſeverely, that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle, that he alone who had inflicted it, could totally cure it. Upon this applications were made to Achilles, but in vain; the hero obſerved that he was no phyſician, till Ulyſſes, who knew that Troy could not be taken without the aſſiſtance of one of the ſons of Hercules, and who wiſhed to make Telephus the friend of the Greeks, perſuaded Achilles to obey the directions of the oracle. Achilles conſented, and as the weapon which had given the wound could alone cure it, the hero ſcraped the ruſt from the point of his ſpear, and, by applying it to the ſore, gave it immediate relief. It is ſaid that Telephus ſhowed himſelf ſo grateful to the Greeks, that he accompanied them to the Trojan war, and fought with them againſt his father-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 101.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7, *&c.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, c[illegible], *&c.*—*Philoſtr. her.*—*Plin.*——A friend of Horace, remarkable for his beauty and the elegance of his perſon. He was the favorite of Lydia, the miſtreſs of Horace, &c. *Horat.* 1, od. 12. l. 4, od. 11. v. 21.——A ſlave who conſpired againſt Auguſtus. *Sueton. in Aug.*——L. Verus wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as alſo a compariſon of that poet with Plato, and other treatiſes, all loſt.

Telesia, a town of Campania, taken by Annibal. *Liv.* 21, c. 13. l. 24, c. 20.

Telesĭcles, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus.

Telesilla, a lyric poeteſs of Argos, who bravely defended her country againſt the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raiſe

raiſe the ſiege. A ſtatue was raiſed to her honor in the temple of Venus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20.

Telesinicus, a Corinthian auxiliary at Syracuſe, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

Telesīnus, a general of the Samnites, who joined the intereſt of Marius, and fought againſt the generals of Sylla. He marched towards Rome and defeated Sylla with great loſs. He was afterwards routed in a bloody battle, and left in the number of the ſlain, after he had given repeated proofs of valor and courage. *Plut. in Mar.* &c.——A poet of conſiderable merit in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 7, v. 25.

Telesippus, a poor man of Pheræ, father to the tyrant Dinias. *Polyæn.* 2.

Telestagŏras, a man of Naxos, whoſe daughters were raviſhed by ſome of the nobles of the iſland, in conſequence of which they were expelled by the direction of *Lygdamis*, &c. *Athen.* 8.

Telestas, a ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——An athlete of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 14.——A king of Corinth, who died 779 B. C.

Telestes, a dithyrambic poet, who floriſhed B. C. 402.

Telesto, one of the Oceanides. *Heſ. Theo.*

Telethus, a mountain in Eubœa.

Telethūsa, the wife of Lygdus or Lyctus, a native of Crete. She became mother of a daughter, who was afterwards changed into a boy. *Vid.* Iphis.

Teleurias, a prince of Macedonia, &c. *Xenophon.*

Teleutias, the brother of Ageſilaus who was killed by the Olynthians, &c.

Tellenæ, a town of Latium, now deſtroyed. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

Tellias, a famous ſoothſayer, of Elis, in the age of Xerxes. He was greatly honored in Phocis, where he had ſettled, and the inhabitants raiſed him a ſtatue in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. *Pauſ.* 10, v. 1.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 27.

Tellis, a Greek lyric poet, the father of Braſidas.

Tellus, a divinity, the ſame as the earth, the moſt antient of all the gods after Chaos. She was mother by Cœlus of Oceanus, Hyperion, Ceus, Rhea, Japetus, Themis, Saturn, Phœbe, Tethys, &c. Tellus is the ſame as the divinity, who is honored under the ſeveral names of Cybele, Rhea, Veſta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proſerpine, &c. She was generally repreſented in the character of Tellus, as a woman with many breaſts, diſtended with milk, to expreſs the fecundity of the earth. She alſo appeared crowned with turrets, holding a ſceptre in one hand, and a key in the other; while at her feet was laying a tame lion without chains, as if to intimate that every part of the earth can be made fruitful by means of cultivation. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 130.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 137.—*Apollod* 1, c. 1.——A poor man, whom Solon called happier than Cœſus the rich and ambitious king of Lydia. Tellus had the happineſs to ſee a ſtrong and healthy family of children, and at laſt to fall in the defence of his country. *Herodot.* 1, c. 30.——An Italian who is ſaid to have had commerce with his mares, and to have had a daughter called Hippone, who became the goddeſs of horſes.

Telmessus, or Telmissus, a town of Caria, whoſe inhabitants were ſkilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams. *Cic. de div.* 1.—*Strab.* 14.—*Liv.* 37, c. 16. ——Another in Lycia.——A third in Piſidia.

Telo Martius, a town at the ſouth of Gaul, now *Toulon.*

Telon, a prieſt of Maſſilia, killed during the ſiege of that city by Cæſar. *Lucan.* 3, v. 592.——A king of the Teleboæ, who married Sebethis, by whom he had Œbalus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Telos, a ſmall iſland near Rhodes.

Telphusa, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the Ladon, who gave her name to a town and fountain of that place. The waters of the fountain Telphuſa were ſo cold, that Tireſias died by drinking them. *Diod.* 4.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lycophron.*

Telxĭope, one of the muſes according to *Cic. de N. D.* 3, c. 21.

Telys, a tyrant of Sybaris.

Temathea, a mountain of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

Temĕnium, a place in Meſſene, where Temenus was buried.

Temĕnītes, a ſirname of Apollo, which he received at Temenos, a ſmall place near Syracuſe, where he was worſhipped. *Cic. in Verr.*

Temĕnos, a place of Syracuſe, where Apollo, called Temenites, had a ſtatue. *Cic. Verr.* 4, c. 53.—*Suet. Tib.* 74.

Temĕnus, the ſon of Ariſtomachus, was the firſt of the Heraclidæ who returned to Peloponneſus with his brother Creſiphontes, in the reign of Tiſamenes, king of Argos. Temenus made himſelf maſter of the throne of Argos, from which he expelled the reigning ſovereign. After death he was ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law Deiphon, who had married his daughter Hyrnetho, and this ſucceſſion was in preference to his own ſon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18 & 19.—A ſon of Pelaſgus, who was entruſted with the care of Juno's infancy. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 22.

Temerinda, the name of the Palus Mæotis among the natives.

TEMĔSA, a town of Cyprus.——Another in Calabria in Italy, famous for its mines of copper, which were exhauſted in the age of Strabo. *Cic. Verr.* 5, c. 15.—*Liv.* 34, c. 35.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 184.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 441. *Met.* 7, v. 207.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.

TEMNES, a king of Sidon.

TEMNOS, a town of Æolia, at the mouth of the Hermus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 49.—*Cic. Flacc.* 18.

TEMPE, (*plur.*) a valley in Theſſaly, between mount Olympus at the north, and Oſſa at the ſouth, through which the river Peneus flows into the Ægean. The poets have deſcribed it as the moſt delightful ſpot on the earth, with continually cool ſhades, and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered more pleaſant and romantic. Tempe extended about five miles in length, but varied in the dimenſions of its breadth ſo as to be in ſome places ſcarce one acre and a half wide. All vallies that are pleaſant, either for their ſituation or the mildneſs of their climate, are called *Tempe* by the poets. *Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Diod.* 4.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.* 219.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut. de Muſ.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 469.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 569.

TENCHTHERI, a nation of Germany, who frequently changed the place of their habitation. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 56. *H.* 4, c. 21.

TENDEBA, a town of Caria. *Liv.* 33, c. 18.

TENEA, a part of Corinth. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

TENEDIA SECURIS. *Vid.* Tenes.

TĔNĔDOS, a ſmall and fertile iſland of the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Troy, at the diſtance of about 12 miles from Sigæum, and 56 miles north from Leſbos. It was antiently called *Leucophrys*, till Tenes, the ſon of Cycnus, ſettled there and built a town, which he called Tenedos, from which the whole iſland received its name. It became famous during the Trojan war, as it was there that the Greeks concealed themſelves the more effectually to make the Trojans believe that they were returned home, without finiſhing the ſiege. *Homer. Od.* 3, v. 59.—*Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 540. l. 12, v. 109.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

TENES, a ſon of Cycnus and Proclea. He was expoſed on the ſea on the coaſt of Troas, by his father, who credulouſly believed his wife Philonome, who had fallen in love with Cycnus, and accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue, when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion. Tenes arrived ſafe in Leucophrys, which he called Tenedos, and of which he became the ſovereign. Some time after, Cycnus diſcovered the guilt of his wife Philonome, and as he wiſhed to be reconciled to his ſon whom he had ſo groſsly injured, he went to Tenedos. But when he had tied his ſhip to the ſhore, Tenes cut off the cable with a hatchet, and ſuffered his father's ſhip to be toſſed about in the ſea. From this circumſtance the *hatchet of Tenes* is become proverbial to intimate a reſentment that cannot be pacified. Some, however, ſuppoſe that the proverb aroſe from the ſeverity of a law made by a king of Tenedos againſt adultery, by which the guilty were both put to death with a hatchet. The hatchet of Tenes was carefully preſerved at Tenedos, and afterwards depoſited in the temple of Delphi, where it was ſtill ſeen in the age of Pauſanias. Tenes, as ſome ſuppoſe, was killed by Achilles, as he defended his country againſt the Greeks, and he received divine honors after death. His ſtatue was carried away by Verres. *Strab.* 13.—*Pauſ* 10, c. 14.——A general of 3000 mercenary Greeks ſent by the Egyptians to aſſiſt the Phœnicians. *Diod.* 16.

TĔNESIS, a part of Æthiopia. *Strab.*

TENNES, a king of Sidon, who when his country was beſieged by the Perſians, burnt himſelf and the city together, B. C. 351.

TENNUM, a town of Æolia.

TENOS, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean, near Andros, called *Ophiuſſa*, and alſo *Hydruſſa*, from the number of its fountains. It was very mountainous, but it produced excellent wines, univerſally eſteemed by the antients. Tenos was about 15 miles in extent. The capital was alſo called Tenos. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.

TENTŸRA, (*plur.*) and Tentyris, a ſmall town of Egypt, on the Nile, whoſe inhabitants were at enmity with the crocodiles, and made war againſt thoſe who paid them adoration. *Seneca. N. Q.* 4, c. 2.—*Strab.* 17.—*Juv.* 15.—*Plin.* 25, c. 8.

TENTŸRA, (*melius* Tempyra), a place of Thrace, oppoſite Samothrace. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 21.

TEOS, or TEIOS, now *Sigagik*, a maritime town on the coaſt of Ionia in Aſia Minor, oppoſite Samos. It was one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecatæus, who is by ſome deemed a native of Miletus. According to Pliny, Teos was an iſland. Auguſtus repaired Teos, whence he is often called the founder of it in ancient medals. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17, v. 18.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

TERĒDON, a town on the Arabian gulf. *Dio. Per.* 982.

TERENTIA, the wife of Cicero. She became

came mother of M. Cicero, and of a daughter called Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, becauſe ſhe had been faithleſs to his bed, when he was baniſhed in Aſia. Terentia married Salluſt, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Meſſala Corvinus. She lived to her 103d, or according to Pliny to her 117th year. *Plut. in Cic.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 11, *ep.* 16, &c.——The wife of Scipio Africanus.——The wife of Mecænas, with whom it was ſaid that Auguſtus carried on an intrigue.

TERENTIA LEX, called alſo Caſſia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, and C. Caſſius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the ſame price ſhould be given for all corn bought in the provinces, to hinder the exactions of the quæſtors.——Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five perſons to define the power of the conſuls, leſt they ſhould abuſe the public confidence by violence or rapine.

TERENTIĀNUS, a Roman, to whom Longinus dedicated his treatiſe on the ſublime.——Maurus, a writer who floriſhed A. D. 240. The laſt edition of his treatiſe *de literis, ſyllabis, & metris Horatii*, is by Mycillus, Francof. 8vo 1584. *Martial.* 1, *ep.* 70.

TERENTIUS PUBLIUS, a native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was ſold as a ſlave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman ſenator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his maſter and benefactor, and was called *Terentius*. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Greek comedy with uncommon aſſiduity, and merited the friendſhip and patronage of the learned and powerful. Scipio, the elder Africanus, and his friend Lælius, have been ſuſpected, on account of their intimacy, of aſſiſting the poet in the compoſition of his comedies; and the fine language, the pure expreſſions, and delicate ſentiments with which the plays of Terence abound, ſeem perhaps to favor the ſuppoſition. Terence was in the 25th year of his age, when his firſt play appeared on the Roman ſtage. All his compoſitions were received with great applauſe; but when the words

Homo ſum, humani nil a me alienum puto,

were repeated, the plaudits were reiterated' and the audience, though compoſed of foreigners, conquered nations, allies, and citizens of Rome, were unanimous in applauding the poet, who ſpoke with ſuch elegance and ſimplicity, the language of nature, and ſupported the native independence of man. The talents of Terence were employed rather in tranſlation than in the effuſions of originality. It is ſaid that he tranſlated 108 of the comedies of the poet Menander, ſix of which only are extant, his Andria, Eunuch, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Phormio and Hecyra. Terence is admired for the purity of his language, and the artleſs elegance and ſimplicity of his diction, and for a continued delicacy of ſentiment. There is more originality in Plautus, more vivacity in the intrigues, and more ſurprize in the cataſtrophes of his plays; but Terence will ever be admired for his taſte, his expreſſions, and his faithful pictures of nature and manners, and the becoming dignity of his ſeveral characters. Quintilian, who candidly acknowledges the deficiencies of the Roman comedy, declares that Terence was the moſt elegant and refined of all the comedians whoſe writings appeared on the ſtage. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the 35th year of his age, and never after appeared there. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned in a ſtorm as he returned from Greece, about 159 years before Chriſt, though others imagine he died in Arcadia or Leucadia, and that his death was accelerated by the loſs of his property, and particularly of his plays, which periſhed in a ſhipwreck. The beſt editions of Terence are thoſe of Weſterhovius, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1726; of Edinb. 12mo. 1758; of Cambridge, 4to, 1723; Hawkey's, 12mo. Dublin, 1745; and that of Zeunius. 8vo. Lipſ. 1774. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 17.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 59.——Culeo, a Roman ſenator, taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus. When Africanus triumphed, Culeo followed his chariot with a *pileus* on his head. He was ſometime after appointed judge between his deliverer and the people of Aſia, and had the meanneſs to condemn him and his brother Aſiaticus, though both innocent. *Liv.* 30, c. 45.——A tribune who, wiſhed the number of the citizens of Rome to be increaſed.——Evocatus, a man who, as it was ſuppoſed, murdered Galba. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 41.——Lentinus, a Roman knight condemned for perjury.——Varro, a writer, *vid.* Varro.——A conſul with Æmilius Paulus at the battle of Cannæ. He was the ſon of a butcher, and had followed for ſome time the profeſſion of his father. He placed himſelf totally in the power of Hannibal, by making an improper diſpoſition of his army. After he had been defeated, and his colleague ſlain, he retired to Canuſium, with the remains of his ſlaughtered countrymen, and ſent word to the Roman ſenate of his defeat. He received the thanks of this venerable body, becauſe he had engaged the enemy however improperly, and not deſpaired of the affairs of the republic. He was offered the dictatorſhip, which he declined. *Plut.*—*Liv.* 22, &c.——An ambaſſador

baſſador ſent to Philip king of Macedonia. ——Maſſaliora, an edile of the people, &c. ——Marcus, a friend of Sejanus, accuſed before the ſenate for his intimacy with that diſcarded favorite. He made a noble defence, and was acquitted. *Tacit. Ann* 6.

TERENTUS, a place in the Campus Martius near the capitol, where the infernal deities had an altar. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 504.

TĒREUS, a king of Thrace, ſon of Mars and Biſtonis. He married Progne, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom he had aſſiſted in a war againſt Megara. He offered violence to his ſiſter-in-law Philomela, whom he conducted to Thrace by deſire of Progne. *Vid.* Philomela and Progne.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.

TERGESTE & TERGESTUM, now *Trieſte*, a town of Italy on the Adriatic ſea, made a Roman colony. *Mela.* 2, c. 3, &c.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 380.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 110.—*Plin.* 3, c. 18.

TERIAS, a river of Sicily near Catana.

TERIBAZUS, a nobleman of Perſia, ſent with a fleet againſt Evagoras, king of Cyprus. He was accuſed of treaſon, and removed from office, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

TERIDAE, a concubine of Menelaus.

TERIDATES, a favorite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes. At his death the monarch was in tears for three days. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1.

TERIGUM, a town of Macedonia.

TERINA, a town of the Brutii.

TERIOLI, now *Tirol*, a fortified town at the north of Italy, in the country of the Griſons.

TERMENTIA, or TERMES, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

TERMERA, a town of Caria.

TERMĔRUS, a robber of Peloponneſus, who killed people by cruſhing their head againſt his own. He was ſlain by Hercules. *Plut. in Theſ.*

TERMESUS, a river of Arcadia.

TERMILÆ, a name given to the Lycians.

TERMINALIA, annual feſtivals at Rome, obſerved in honor of the god Terminus, in the month of February. It was then uſual for peaſants to aſſemble near the principal land marks which ſeparated their fields, and after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to ſacrifice a lamb or a young pig. They were originally eſtabliſhed by Numa, and though at firſt it was forbidden to ſhed the blood of victims, yet in proceſs of time land-marks were plentifully ſprinkled with it. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 641.—*Cic. Phil.* 12, c. 10.

TERMINĀLIS, a ſirname of Jupiter, becauſe he preſided over the boundaries and lands of individuals before the worſhip of the god Terminus was introduced. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.

TERMĬNUS, a divinity at Rome who was ſuppoſed to preſide over bounds and limits, and to puniſh all unlawful uſurpation of land. His worſhip was firſt introduced at Rome by Numa, who perſuaded his ſubjects that the limits of their lands and eſtates were under the immediate inſpection of heaven. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was repreſented with an human head without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed. The people of the country aſſembled once a year with their families, and crowned with garlands and flowers the ſtones which ſeparated their different poſſeſſions, and offered victims to the god who preſided over their boundaries. It is ſaid that when Tarquin the proud wiſhed to build a temple on the Tarpeian rock to Jupiter, the god Terminus refuſed to give way, though the other gods reſigned their ſeats with chearfulneſs; whence Ovid has ſaid,

Reſtitit, & magno cum Jove templa tenet.

Dionyſ. Hal. 2.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 641.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Liv.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 9.

TERMISUS, or TERMESSUS, a town of Piſidia.

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and muſician of Leſbos, 675 B. C. It is ſaid that he appeaſed a tumult at Sparta by the melody and ſweetneſs of his notes. He added three ſtrings to the lyre, which before his time had only four. *Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Plut. de Muſ.*

TERPSĬCHŎRE, one of the muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over dancing, of which ſhe was reckoned the inventreſs, as her name intimates, and with which ſhe delighted her ſiſters. She is repreſented like a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a muſical inſtrument. *Juv.* 7, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1.

TERPSICRĂTE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

TERRA, one of the moſt ancient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phœbe, Thetys, and Mnemoſyne. By the Air ſhe had Grief, Mourning, Oblivion, Vengeance, &c. According to Hyginus, ſhe is the ſame as Tellus. *Vid. Telius.*

TERRACĪNA. *Vid.* Tarracina.

TERRASIDIUS, a Roman knight in Cæſar's army in Gaul. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, c. 7 & 8.

TERROR, an emotion of the mind which the antients have made a deity, and one of the attendants of the god Mars, and of Bellona.

TERTIA, a ſiſter of Clodius the tribune, &c.——A daughter of Paulus, the con-

queror

queror of Perſeus. *Cic. ad Div.* 1, c. 46. ——A daughter of Iſidorus. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, c. 34,——A ſiſter of Brutus who married Caſſius. She was alſo called *Tertulla* and *Junia*. *Tacit. A.* 3, c. 76.—*Suet. Cæſ.* 50.—*Cic. ad B.* 5 & 6, *ad Att.* 15, *ep.* 11. l. 16, *ep.* 20.

TERTIUS JULIANUS, a lieutenant in Cæſar's legions.

TERTULLIĀNUS, (J. Septimius Florens) a celebrated Chriſtian writer of Carthage, who floriſhed A. D. 196. He was originally a Pagan, but afterwards embraced Chriſtianity, of which he became an able advocate by his writings, which ſhewed that he was poſſeſſed of a lively imagination, impetuous eloquence, elevated ſtyle, and ſtrength of reaſoning. The moſt famous and eſteemed of his numerous works, are his *Apology for the Chriſtians*, and his *Preſcriptions*. The beſt edition of Tertullian is that of Semlerus, 4 vols. 8vo. Hal. 1770; and of his Apology, that of Havercamp, 8vo. L. Bat. 1718.

TETHYS, the greateſt of the ſea deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. She was mother of the chiefeſt rivers of the univerſe, ſuch as the Nile, the Alpheus, the Mæander, Simois, Peneus, Evenus, Scamander, &c. and about 3000 daughters called Oceanides. Tethys is confounded by ſome mythologiſts with her grand-daughter Thetis, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. The word *Tethys* is poetically uſed to expreſs the ſea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 509. l. 9, v. 498. *Faſt.* 2, v. 191.—*Heſiod. Theogn.* v. 336.—*Homer. Il.* 14, v. 302.

TETIS, a river of Gaul flowing from the Pyrenees. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

TETRAPŎLIS, a name given to the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, becauſe it was divided into four ſeparate diſtricts, each of which reſembled a city. Some apply the word to *Seleucis*, which contained the 4 large cities of Antioch near Daphne, Laodicea, Apamea, and Seleucia in Pieria.——The name of 4 towns at the north of *Attica*. *Strab.* 8.

TĔTRĬCA, a mountain of the Sabines near the river Fabaris. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 713.

TETRICUS a Roman ſenator, ſaluted emperor in the reign of Aurelian. He was led in triumph by his ſucceſsful adverſary, who afterwards heaped the moſt unbounded honors upon him and his ſon of the ſame name.

TEUCER, a king of Phrygia, ſon of the Scamander by Idea. According to ſome authors, he was the firſt who introduced among his ſubjects the worſhip of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. The country where he reigned was from him called *Teucria*, and his ſubjects *Teucri*. His daughter Batea married Dardanus, a Samothracian prince, who ſucceeded him in the government of Teucria. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 108.——A ſon of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Heſione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's ſuitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valor and intrepidity. It is ſaid that his father refuſed to receive him into his kingdom, becauſe he had left the death of his brother Ajax unrevenged. This ſeverity of the father did not diſhearten the ſon; he left Salamis, and retired to Cyprus, where, with the aſſiſtance of Belus king of Sidon he built a town, which he called Salamis, after his native country. He attempted to no purpoſe to recover the iſland of Salamis after his father's death. He built a temple to Jupiter in Cyprus, on which a man was annually ſacrificed till the reign of the Antonines. Some ſuppoſe that Teucer did not return to Cyprus, but that, according to a leſs received opinion, he went to ſettle in Spain, where new Carthage was afterwards built, and thence into Galatia. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 281.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 623.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.——One of the ſervants of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

TEUCRI, a name given to the Trojans, from Teucer their king. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 42 and 239.

TEUCRIA, a name given to Troy, from Teucer, one of its kings. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 26.

TEUCTERI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 22.

TEUMESSUS, a mountain of Bœotia, where Hercules, when young, killed an enormous lion. *Stat. Theb.* 1, c. 331.

TEUTA, a queen of Illyricum, B. C. 231, who ordered ſome Roman ambaſſadors to be put to death. This unprecedented murder was the cauſe of a war, which ended in her diſgrace.

TEUTAMIAS or TEUTAMIS, a king of Lariſſa. He inſtituted games in honor of his father, where Perſeus killed his grandfather Acriſius with a quoit.

TEUTAMUS, a king of Aſſyria, the ſame as Tithonus, the father of Memnon. *Diod.* 5.

TEUTAS, or TEUTATES, a name of Mercury among the Gauls. The people offered human victims to this deity. *Lucan.* 1, v. 445—*Cæſar. Bell. G.*

TEUTHRANIA, a part of Myſia where the Caycus riſes.

TEUTHRAS, a king of Myſia on the borders of the Caycus. He adopted as his daughter,

daughter, or, according to others, married Auge the daughter of Aleus, when she fled away into Asia from her father, who wished to punish her for her amours with Hercules. Some time after, his kingdom was invaded by Idas the son of Aphareus, and to remove this enemy, he promised Auge and his crown to any one who could restore tranquillity to his subjects. This was executed by Telephus, who afterwards proved to be the son of Auge, who was promised in marriage to him by right of his successful expedition. The 50 daughters of Teuthras, who became mothers by Hercules, are called *Teuthrantia turba*. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 25.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 19 *Heroid.* 9, v. 51.—*Hygin. fab.* 100.——A river's name.——One of the companions of Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 402.

Teutoburgiensis Saltus, a forest of Germany, between the Ems and Lippa, where Varus and his legions were cut to pieces. *Tacit. An.* 1, c. 60.

Teutomatus, a prince of Gaul, among the allies of Rome.

Teutŏni, and Teutŏnes, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius, and an infinite number made prisoners. *Vid.* Cimbri. *Cic. pro Manil.—Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plut. in Mar.* —*Martial.* 14, *ep.* 26.—*Plin.* 4, c. 14.

Thabenna, an inland town of Africa. *Hirt. Afric.* 77.

Thabusium, a fortified place of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 14.

Thais, a famous courtezan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, and gained such an ascendant over him, that she made him burn the royal palace of Persepolis. After Alexander's death, she married Ptolemy king of Egypt. Menander celebrated her charms, on which account she is called *Menandrea*, by *Propert.* 2, *el.* 6.—*Ovid de art. am.* 3, v. 604. *de rem. am.* v. 384.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juv.* 3, v. 93.

Thala, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 21.

Thalăme, a town of Messenia, famous for a temple and oracle of Pasiphae. *Plut. in Agid.*

Thalassius, a beautiful young Roman in the reign of Romulus. At the rape of the Sabines, one of these virgins appeared remarkable for beauty and elegance, and her ravisher, afraid of many competitors, exclaimed as he carried her away, that it was for Thalassius. The name of Thalassius was no sooner mentioned, than all were eager to preserve so beautiful a prize for him. Their union was attended with so much happiness, that it was ever after usual at Rome to make use of the word *Thalassius* at nuptials, and to wish those that were married the felicity of Thalassius. He is supposed by some to be the same as *Hymen*, as he was made a deity. *Plut. in Rom.—Martial.* 3, *ep.* 92.—*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia. He was descended from Cadmus: his father's name was Examius, and his mother's Cleobula. Like the rest of the antients, he travelled in quest of knowledge, and for some time resided in Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt. Under the priests of Memphis he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and enabled to measure with exactness the vast height and extent of a pyramid, merely by its shadow. His discoveries in astronomy were great and ingenious; he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. He discovered the solstices and equinoxes, he divided the heavens into five zones, and recommended the division of the year into 365 days, which was universally adopted by the Egyptian philosophy. Like Homer, he looked upon water as the principle of every thing. He was the founder of the Ionic sect, which distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus the master of Socrates. Thales was never married; and when his mother pressed him to chuse a wife, he said he was too young. The same exhortations were afterwards repeated, but the philosopher eluded them by observing, that he was then too old to enter the matrimonial state. He died in the 96th year of his age, about 548 years before the Christian era. His compositions on philosophical subjects are lost. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7. —*Plato.—Diog.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* &c. ——A lyric poet of Crete, intimate with Lycurgus. He prepared by his rhapsodies the minds of the Spartans to receive the rigorous institutions of his friend, and inculcated a reverence for the peace of civil society.

Thalestria, or Thalestris, a queen of the Amazons, who, accompanied by 300 women, came 35 days journey to meet Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, to raise children by a man whose fame was so great, and courage so uncommon. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Strab.* 11.—*Justin.* 2, c. 4.

Thaletes, a Greek poet of Crete, 900 B. C.

Thălīa, one of the Muses, who presided over festivals, and over pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column,

a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook. Her dress appears shorter, and not so ornamented as that of the other Muses. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 6, v. 25.—*Mart.* 9, *ep.* 75.—*Plut. in Symp.* &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog. Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 826.——An island in the Tyrrhene sea.

THALPIUS, a son of Eurytus, one of Helen's suitors. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

THAMYRAS, a Cilician who first introduced the art of augury in Cyprus, where it was religiously preserved in his family for many years. *Tacit.* 2, *Hist.* c. 3.

THAMUDA, a part of Arabia Felix.

THAMYRAS, or THAMYRIS, a celebrated musician of Thrace. His father's name was Philammon, and his mother's Argiope. He became enamoured of the Muses, and challenged them to a trial of skill. His challenge was accepted, and it was mutually agreed, that the conquered should be totally at the disposal of his victorious adversary. He was conquered, and the Muses deprived him of his eye-sight and his melodious voice, and broke his lyre. His poetical compositions are lost. Some accused him of having first introduced into the world the unnatural vice of which Sotades is accused. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 594. l. 5, v. 599.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, *el.* 7, v. 62. *Art. Am.* 3, v. 399.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 33.

THAMYRIS, one of the petty princes of the Dacæ, in the age of Darius, &c.——A queen of the Massagetæ. *Vid.* Thomyris.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 341.

THAPSACUS, a city on the Euphrates.

THAPSUS, a town of Africa Propria, where Scipio and Juba were defeated by Cæsar. *Sil.* 3, v. 261.—*Liv.* 29, c. 30. l. 33, c. 48.——A town at the north of Syracuse in Sicily.

THARGELIA, festivals in Greece, in honor of Apollo and Diana. They lasted two days, and the youngest of both sexes carried olive-branches, on which were suspended cakes and fruits.

THARIADES, one of the generals of Antiochus, &c.

THAROPS, the father of Oeager, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace, after the death of Lycurgus. *Diod.* 4.

THASIUS, or THRASIUS, a famous soothsayer of Cyprus, who told Busiris, king of Egypt, that to stop a dreadful plague which afflicted his country, he must offer a foreigner to Jupiter. Upon this the tyrant ordered him to be seized and sacrificed to the god, as he was not a native of Egypt. *Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 649.——A surname of Hercules, who was worshipped at Thasos.

THASOS, or THASUS, a small island in the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Nestus, antiently known by the name of *Æria*, *Odonis*, *Æthria*, *Acte*, *Ogygia*, *Chryse*, and *Ceresis* It received that of Thasos from Thasus the son of Agenor, who settled there when he despaired of finding his sister Europa. It was about 40 miles in circumference, and so uncommonly fruitful, that the fertility of Thasos became proverbial. Its wine was universally esteemed, and its marble quarries were also in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and silver. The capital of the island was also called Thasos. *Liv.* 33, c. 30 & 35.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauf.* 5. c. 25.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.—*C. Nep. Cim.* 2.

THASUS, a son of Neptune, who went with Cadmus to seek Europa. He built the town of Thasus in Thrace. Some make him brother of Cadmus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

THAUMACI, a town of Thessaly on the Maliac gulf. *Liv.* 32, c. 4.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the messenger of Juno, because she was the daughter of Thaumas, the son of Oceanus and Terra, by one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 479. l. 14, v. 845.

THAUMAS, a son of Neptune and Terra, who married Electra, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Iris and the Harpyies, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whose top, according to some accounts, Jupiter was born.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus aud Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c. She is also called Thia, Titæa, Rhea, Tethys, &c.——One of the Sporades.

THEAGENES, a man who made himself master of Megara, &c.——An athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength. His father's name was Timosthenes, a friend of Hercules. He was crowned above a thousand times at the public games of the Greeks, and became a god after death. *Pauf.* 6, c. 6 & 11.—*Plut.*——A Theban officer, who distinguished himself at the battle of Cheronæa. *Plut.*——A writer who published commentaries on Homer's works.

THEAGES, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates. *Plato.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.

THEANGELA, a town of Caria.

THEANO, the wife of Metapontus son of Sisyphus, presented some twins to her husband,

band, when he wiſhed to repudiate her for her barrenneſs. The children were educated with the greateſt care, and ſome time afterwards, Theano herſelf became mother of twins. When they were grown up, ſhe was encouraged to murder the ſuppoſititious children who were to ſucceed to their father's throne, in preference to them. *Hygin. fab.* 186.——A daughter of Ciſſeus, ſiſter to Hecuba, who married Antenor, and was ſuppoſed to have betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks, as ſhe was prieſteſs of Minerva. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 298.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 5, c. 8.——One of the Danaides. Her huſband's name was Phantes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of the philoſopher Pythagoras, daughter of Pythanax, of Crete, or, according to others, of Brontinus of Crotona. *Diog.* 8, c. 42. ——The daughter of Pythagoras.——A poeteſs of Locris.——A prieſteſs of Athens, daughter of Menon, who refuſed to pronounce a curſe upon Alcibiades, when he was accuſed of having mutilated all the ſtatues of Mercury. *Plut.*——The mother of Pauſanias. She was the firſt, as it is reported, who brought a ſtone to the entrance of Minerva's temple to ſhut up her ſon, when ſhe heard of his crimes and perfidy to his country. *Polyæn.* 8.——A daughter of Scedaſus, to whom ſome of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.——A Trojan matron, who became mother of Mimas by Amycus, the ſame night that Paris was born. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 703.

THEĀNUM, a town of Italy. *Vid.* Teanum.

THEARIDAS, a brother of Dionyſius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet. *Diod.* 14.

THEARNUS, a ſirname of Apollo at Trœzene.

THEATETES, a Greek epigrammatiſt.

THEBA, or THEBE, a town of Cilicia. *Vid.* Thebæ.

THEBÆ, (*arum*,) a celebrated city, the capital of Bœotia, ſituate on the banks of the river Iſmenus. The manner of its foundation is not preciſely known. Cadmus is ſuppoſed to have firſt begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finiſhed by Amphion and Zethus, but according to Varro, it owed its origin to Ogyges. The government of Thebes was monarchical, and many of the ſovereigns are celebrated for their misfortunes, ſuch as Laius, Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, &c. The war which Thebes ſupported againſt the Argives, is famous as well as that of the Epigoni. The Thebans were looked upon as an indolent and ſluggiſh nation, and the words of *Theban pig*, became proverbial to expreſs a man remarkable for ſtupidity and inattention. This however was not literally true; under Epaminondas, the Thebans, though before dependent, became maſters of Greece, and every thing was done according to their will and pleaſure. When Alexander invaded Greece, he ordered Thebes to be totally demoliſhed, becauſe it had revolted againſt him, except the houſe where the poet Pindar had been born and educated. In this dreadful period 6000 of its inhabitants were ſlain, and 30,000 ſold for ſlaves. Thebes was afterwards repaired by Caſſander, the ſon of Antipater, but it never roſe to its original conſequence, and Strabo, in his age, mentions it merely as an inconſiderable village. The monarchical government was aboliſhed there at the death of Xanthus, about 1190 years before Chriſt, and Thebes became a republic. It received its name from Thebe the daughter of Aſopus, to whom the founder Amphion was nearly related. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 5. *Strab.* 9.—*Plut. in Pel. Flam.* & *Alex.* —*C. Nep. in Pel. Epam.* &c.—*Horat. art. Poet.* 394.—*Ovid. Met.*——A town at the ſouth of Troas, built by Hercules, and alſo called *Placia* and *Hypoplacia*. It fell into the hands of the Cilicians, who occupied it during the Trojan war. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Liv.* 37, c. 19. *Strab.* 11.——An antient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called alſo *Hecatompylos*, on account of its hundred gates, and *Dioſpolis*, as being ſacred to Jupiter. In the time of its ſplendor, it extended above 23 miles, and upon any emergency could ſend into the field by each of its hundred gates 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyſes king of Perſia, and few traces of it were ſeen in the age of Juvenal. *Plin.* 5, c. 9 —*Juv.* 15, v. 16.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Diod.* 2.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 381.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9 —— A town of Africa built by Bacchus.—— Another in Theſſaly. *Liv.* 28, c. 7.—— Another in Phthiotis.

THEBAIS, a country in the ſouthern parts of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital.——There have been ſome poems which have borne the name of Thebais, but of theſe the only one extant is the Thebais of Statius. It gives an account of the war of the Thebans againſt the Argives, in conſequence of the diſſenſion of Eteocles with his brother Polynices. The poet was twelve years in compoſing it.——A river of Lydia.——A name given to a native of Thebes.

THEBE,

THEBE, a daughter of the Aſopus, who married Zethus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.——The wife of Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. She was perſuaded by Pelopidas to murder her huſband.

THEIA, a goddeſs. *Vid.* Thea.

THEIAS, a ſon of Belus.

THELEPHASSA, the ſecond wife of Agenor, called alſo *Telephaſſa.*

THELPŪSA, a nymph of Arcadia. *Vid.* Telpuſa.

THELXION, a ſon of Apis. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

THELXIOPE, one of the muſes, according to ſome writers. *Cic. de fin.*

THEMESION, a tyrant of Eretria. *Diod.* 15.

THEMILLAS, a Trojan, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576.

THEMIS, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Jupiter againſt her own inclination. She became mother of Dice, Irene, Eunomia, the Parcæ, &c. and was the firſt to whom the inhabitants of the earth raiſed temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion, who conſulted it with great ſolemnity, and was inſtructed how to repair the loſs of mankind. She was generally attended by the ſeaſons. Among the moderns ſhe is repreſented as holding a ſword in one hand, and a pair of ſcales in the other. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 321. ——A daughter of Ilus who married Capys, and became mother of Anchiſes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

THEMISCŸRA, a town of Cappadocia, at the mouth of the Thermodon, belonging to the Amazons. The territories round it bore the ſame name.

THEMĔNUS, a ſon of Ariſtomachus, better known by the name of Temenus.

THEMĬSON, a famous phyſician of Laodicea, diſciple to Aſclepiades. He was founder of a ſect called methodiſts, becauſe he wiſhed to introduce methods to facilitate the learning and the practice of phyſic. He floriſhed in the Auguſtan age. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.—*Juv.* 10.——One of the generals of Antiochus the Great. He was born at Cyprus. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

THEMISTA, or THEMISTIS, a goddeſs, the ſame as Themis.

THEMISTIUS, a celebrated philoſopher of Paphlagonia in the age of Conſtantius, greatly eſteemed by the Roman emperors, and called *Euphrades*, the fine ſpeaker, from his eloquent and commanding delivery. He was made a Roman ſenator, and always diſtinguiſhed for his liberality and munificence. His ſchool was greatly frequented. He wrote, when young, ſome commentaries on Ariſtotle, fragments of which are ſtill extant, and 33 of his orations. He profeſſed himſelf to be an enemy to flattery, and though he often deviates from this general rule in his addreſſes to the emperors, yet he ſtrongly recommends humanity, wiſdom, and clemency. The beſt edition of Themiſtius, is that of Harduin, fol. Paris, 1684.

THEMISTO, daughter of Hypſeus, was the third wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom ſhe had four ſons, called Ptous, Leucon, Schœneus, and Erythroes. She endeavoured to kill the children of Ino, her huſband's ſecond wife, but ſhe killed her own by means of Ino, who lived in her houſe in the diſguiſe of a ſervant maid, and to whom ſhe entruſted her bloody intentions. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A woman mentioned by Polyænus.——The mother of the poet Homer, according to a tradition mentioned by Pauſanias 10, c. 24.

THEMISTŎCLES, a celebrated general, born at Athens. His father's name was Neocles, and his mother's Euterpe, or Abrotonum, a native of Halicarnaſſus, or of Thrace, or Acarnania. The beginning of his youth was marked by vices ſo flagrant, and an inclination ſo incorrigible, that his father diſinherited him. This, which might have diſheartened others, roufed the ambition of Themiſtocles, and the protection which he was denied at home he ſought in courting the favors of the populace, and in ſharing the adminiſtration of public affairs. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themiſtocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entruſted to his care. While the Lacedæmonians under Leonidas were oppoſing the Perſians at Thermopylæ, the naval operations of Themiſtocles, and the combined fleet of the Peloponneſians were directed to deſtroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. The obſtinate wiſh of the generals to command the Grecian fleet, might have proved fatal to the intereſt of the allies, had not Themiſtocles freely relinquiſhed his pretenſions, and by nominating his rival Eurybiades maſter of the expedition, ſhown the world that his ambition could ſtoop when his country demanded his aſſiſtance. The Perſian fleet was diſtreſſed at Artemiſium by a violent ſtorm, and the feeble attack of the Greeks; but a deciſive battle had never been fought, if Themiſtocles had not uſed threats and entreaties, and even called religion to his aid, and the favorable anſwers of the oracle to ſecond his meaſures. The Greeks, actuated by different views, were unwilling to make head by ſea againſt an enemy whom they ſaw victorious by land, plundering their cities, and deſtroying all by fire and ſword; but before they were diſperſed,

perſed, Themiſtocles ſent intelligence of their intentions to the Perſian monarch. Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the bay of Salamis, prevented their eſcape, and while he wiſhed to cruſh them all at one blow, he obliged them to fight for their ſafety, as well as for the honor of their country. This battle, which was fought near the iſland of Salamis, B. C. 480, was deciſive, the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themiſtocles the honor of having deſtroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. Further to enſure the peace of his country, Themiſtocles informed the Aſiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conſpired to cut the bridge which he had built acroſs the Helleſpont, and to prevent his retreat into Aſia. This met with equal ſucceſs, Xerxes haſtened away from Greece, and while he believed, on the words of Themiſtocles, that his return would be diſputed, he left his forces without a general, and his fleets an eaſy conqueſt to the victorious Greeks. Theſe ſignal ſervices to his country, endeared Themiſtocles to the Athenians, and he was univerſally called the moſt warlike and moſt courageous of all the Greeks who fought againſt the Perſians. He was received with the moſt diſtinguiſhing honors, and by his prudent adminiſtration, Athens was ſoon fortified with ſtrong walls, her Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the miſtreſs of Greece. Yet in the midſt of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the diſpleaſure of his countrymen, which had proved ſo fatal to many of his illuſtrious predeceſſors. He was baniſhed from the city, and after he had ſought in vain a ſafe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himſelf into the arms of a monarch, whoſe fleets he had defeated, and whoſe father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the ſucceſſor of Xerxes, received the illuſtrious Athenian with kindneſs; and though he had formerly ſet a price upon his head, yet he made him one of his greateſt favorites, and beſtowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine and meat. Such kindneſſes from a monarch, from whom he perhaps expected the moſt hoſtile treatment, did not alter the ſentiments of Themiſtocles. He ſtill remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to ſome writers, the wiſh of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war againſt Greece, at the requeſt of Artaxerxes, obliged him to deſtroy himſelf by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain, and while ſome affirm that he poiſoned himſelf, others declare that he fell a prey to a violent diſtemper in the city of Magneſia, where he had fixed his reſidence, while in the dominions of the Perſian monarch. His bones were conveyed to Attica, and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began to repent too late of their cruelty to the ſaviour of his country. Themiſtocles died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years before the Chriſtian era. He has been admired as a man naturally courageous, of a diſpoſition fond of activity, ambitious of glory and enterprize. Bleſſed with a provident and diſcerning mind, he ſeemed to riſe ſuperior to misfortunes, and in the midſt of adverſity, poſſeſſed of reſources which could enable him to regain his ſplendor, and even to command fortune. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Vitâ.* —*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1. l. 8, c. 52.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 12. l. 9, c. 18. l. 13, c. 40.——A writer, ſome of whoſe letters are extant.

THEMISTOGĔNES, an hiſtorian of Syracuſe, in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon. He wrote on the wars of Cyrus the younger, a ſubject ably treated afterwards by Xenophon.

THEŎCLES, an opulent citizen of Corinth, who liberally divided his riches among the poor. Thraſonides, a man equally rich with himſelf, followed the example. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 24.——A Greek ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 19.

THEŎCLUS, a Meſſenian poet and ſoothſayer, who died B. C. 671. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 15, &c.

THEOCLYMĔNUS, a ſoothſayer of Argolis, deſcended from Melampus. His father's name was Theſtor. He foretold the ſpeedy return of Ulyſſes to Penelope, and Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 225, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 128.

THEŎCRĬTUS, a Greek poet who floriſhed at Syracuſe in Sicily, 282 B. C. His father's name was Praxagoras, and his mother's Philina. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whoſe praiſes he ſang, and whoſe favors he enjoyed. Theocritus diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical compoſitions, of which 30 idyllia and ſome epigrams are extant, written in the Doric dialect, and admired for their beauty, elegance and ſimplicity. Virgil, in his eclogues, has imitated and often copied him. Theocritus has been blamed for the many indelicate and obſcene expreſſions which he uſes; and while he introduces ſhepherds and peaſants with all the ruſticity and ignorance of nature, he often diſguiſes their character by making them ſpeak on high and exalted ſubjects. It is ſaid he wrote ſome invectives againſt Hiero king of Syracuſe, who ordered him to be ſtrangled. He alſo wrote a ludicrous poem called *Syrinx*, and placed his

his verſes in ſuch order that they repreſented the pipe of the god Pan. The beſt editions of Theocritus are Warton's, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon, 1770; that of Heinſius, 8vo. Oxon, 1699; that of Valkenaer, 8vo. L. Bat. 1781; and that of Reiſke, 2 vols, 4to. Lipſ. 1760. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Laert.* 5.——A Greek hiſtorian of Chios, who wrote an account of Libya. *Plut.*

THEODĂMAS, or THIODAMAS, a king of Myſia, in Aſia Minor. He was killed by Hercules, becauſe he refuſed to treat him and his ſon Hyllus with hoſpitality. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 438.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

THEODECTES, a Greek orator and poet of Phaſelis in Pamphylia, ſon of Ariſtander, and diſciple of Iſocrates. He wrote 50 tragedies beſides other works now loſt. He had ſuch a happy memory that he could repeat with eaſe whatever verſes were ſpoken in his preſence. When Alexander paſſed through Phaſelis, he crowned with garlands the ſtatue which had been erected to the memory of the deceaſed poet. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 24. *in Orat.* 51, *&c.*—*Plut.*—*Quintil.*

THEODONIS, a town of Germany, now *Thionville*, on the Moſelle.

THEODŌRA, a daughter-in-law of the emperor Maximian, who married Conſtantius.——A daughter of Conſtantine.——A woman who from being a proſtitute became empreſs to Juſtinian, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her intrigues and enterpriſes.——The name of Theodora is common to the empreſſes of the Eaſt in a later period.

THEODORETUS, one of the Greek fathers, who floriſhed A D. 425, whoſe works have been edited, 5 vols. fol. Paris 1642, and 5 vols. Halæ 1769 to 1774.

THEODORITUS, a Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, whoſe works have been beſt edited by Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720.

THEODŌRUS, a Syracuſan of great authority among his countrymen, who ſeverely inveighed againſt the tyranny of Dionyſius.——A philoſopher, diſciple to Ariſtippus. He denied the exiſtence of a god. He was baniſhed from Cyrene, and fled to Athens, where the friendſhip of Demetrius Phalereus ſaved him from the accuſations which were carried to the Areopagus againſt him. Some ſuppoſe that he was at laſt condemned to death for his impiety, and that he drank poiſon.——A preceptor to one of the ſons of Antony, whom he betrayed to Auguſtus.——A conſul in the reign of Honorius. Claudian wrote a poem upon him, in which he praiſes him with great liberality.——A ſecretary of Valens. He conſpired againſt the emperor, and was beheaded.——A man who compiled an hiſtory of Rome. Of this nothing but his hiſtory of the reigns of Conſtantine and Conſtantius is extant.——A comic actor.——A player on the flute in the age of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A Greek poet of Colophon, whoſe compoſitions are loſt.——A ſophiſt of Byzantium called *Logodailon* by Plato.——A Greek poet in the age of Cleopatra. He wrote a book of metamorphoſes, which Ovid imitated, as ſome ſuppoſe.——An artiſt of Samos. He was the firſt who found out the art of melting iron, with which he made ſtatues.——A prieſt, father of Iſocrates.——A Greek writer, called alſo *Prodromus*. The time in which he lived is unknown. There is a romance of his compoſition extant, called the amours of Rhodanthe and Doſicles. The only edition of which was by Gaulminus, 8vo. Paris 1625.

THEODOSIA, now *Caffa*, a town in the Cimmerian Boſphorus. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

THEODOSIOPŎLIS, a town of Armenia, built by Theodoſius, &c.

THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor ſirnamed *Magnus*, from the greatneſs of his exploits. He was inveſted with the imperial purple by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eaſtern provinces, which had been in the poſſeſſion of Valentinian. The firſt years of his reign were marked by different conqueſts over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and 4000 of their chariots, with an immenſe number of priſoners of both ſexes were the reward of the victory. This glorious campaign intimidated the inveterate enemies of Rome; they ſued for peace, and treaties of alliance were made with diſtant nations, who wiſhed to gain the favors and the friendſhip of a prince whoſe military virtues were ſo conſpicuous. Some conſpiracies were formed againſt the emperor, but Theodoſius totally diſregarded them; and while he puniſhed his competitors for the imperial purple, he thought himſelf ſufficiently ſecure in the love and the affection of his ſubjects. His reception at Rome was that of a conqueror; he triumphed over the barbarians, and reſtored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropſy at Milan, in the 60th year of his age, after a reign of 16 years, the 17th of January, A. D. 395. His body was conveyed to Conſtantinople, and buried by his ſon Arcadius, in the tomb of Conſtantine. Theodoſius was the laſt of the emperors who was the ſole maſter of the whole Roman empire. He left three children, Arcadius and Honorius who ſucceeded him, and Pulcheria. Theodoſius has been commended by antient writers as a prince bleſſed with every virtue, and debaſed by no vicious propenſity. Though maſter of the world he was a ſtranger to that pride and

and arrogance which too often disgrace the monarch; he was affable in his behaviour, benevolent and compassionate, and it was his wish to treat his subjects as himself was treated when a private man, and a dependant. Men of merit were promoted to places of trust and honor, and the emperor was fond of patronizing the cause of virtue and learning. His zeal as a follower of Christianity has been applauded by all the ecclesiastical writers, and it was the wish of Theodosius to support the revealed religion, as much by his example, meekness, and Christian charity, as by his edicts and ecclesiastical institutions. His want of clemency, however, in one instance, was too openly betrayed, and when the people of Thessalonica had unmeaningly, perhaps, killed one of his officers, the emperor ordered his soldiers to put all the inhabitants to the sword, and no less than 6000 persons, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, were cruelly butchered in that town in the space of three hours. This violence irritated the ecclesiastics, and Theodosius was compelled by St. Ambrose to do open penance in the church, and publicly to make atonement for an act of barbarity which had excluded him from the bosom of the church and the communion of the faithful. In his private character Theodosius was an example of soberness and temperance, his palace displayed becoming grandeur, but still with moderation. He never indulged luxury or countenanced superfluities. He was fond of bodily exercise, and never gave himself up to pleasure and enervating enjoyments. The laws and regulations which he introduced in the Roman empire, were of the most salutary nature. *Socrat.* 5, *&c.*—*Zosim.* 4, *&c.*—*Ambros. Augustin. Claudian. &c.*——The 2d, succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Roman empire, though only in the 8th year of his age. He was governed by his sister Pulcheria, and by his ministers and eunuchs, in whose hands was the disposal of the offices of state, and all places of trust and honor. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of a philosopher called Leontius, a woman remarkable for her virtues and piety. The territories of Theodosius were invaded by the Persians, but the emperor soon appeared at the head of a numerous force, and the two hostile armies met on the frontiers of the empire. The consternation was universal on both sides; without even a battle, the Persians fled, and no less than 100,000 were lost in the waters of the Euphrates. Theodosius raised the siege of Nisibis, where his operations failed of success, and he averted the fury of the Huns and Vandals by bribes and promises. He died on the 29th of July, in the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450, leaving only one daughter Licinia Eudoxia, whom he had married to the emperor Valentinian 3d. The carelessness and inattention of Theodosius to public affairs is well known. He signed all the papers that were brought to him without even opening them or reading them, till his sister apprised him of his negligence, and rendered him more careful and diligent, by making him sign a paper, in which he delivered into her hands Eudoxia his wife as a slave, and menial servant. The laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, and selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the *Theodosian code*. Theodosius was a warm advocate for the Christian religion, but he has been blamed for his partial attachment to those who opposed the orthodox faith. *Sozom.*—*Socrates*, *&c.*——A lover of Antonina the wife of Belisarius.——A mathematician of Tripoli, who flourished 75 B. C. His treatise called Sphærica, is best edited by Hunt, 8vo. Oxon 1707.——A Roman general, father of Theodosius the great; he died A. D. 376.

Theodŏta, a courtezan of Elis, in the age of Socrates.——A Roman empress, &c.

Theodotian, an interpreter, in the reign of Commodus.

Theodŏtus, an admiral of the Rhodians, sent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.——A native of Chios, who advised Ptolemy to murder Pompey. He carried the head of the unfortunate Roman to Cæsar. He was at last put to death by Brutus. *Plut. in Brut.*——A Syracusan, accused of a conspiracy against Hieronymus the tyrant of Syracuse.——A governor of Bactriana in the age of Antiochus, who revolted and made himself king, B. C. 250.——A friend of the emperor Julian.——A Phœnician historian.——One of the generals of Alexander.

Theognētes, a Greek tragic poet.

Theognis, a Greek poet of Megara, who flourished about 549 years before Christ. He wrote several poems, of which only few sentences are now extant, quoted by Plato, and other Greek historians and philosophers, and intended as precepts for the conduct of human life. The morals of the poet have been censured as neither decorous nor chaste. The best edition of Theognis, is that of Blackwall, 12mo. London 1706.——There was also a tragic poet of the same name, whose compositions were so lifeless and inanimated, that they procured him the name of *Chion* or *snow*.

Theomnestus, a rival of Nicias in the admi-

adminiſtration of public affairs at Athens. *Strab.* 14.——A ſtatuary of Sardinia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 15.——An Athenian philoſopher among the followers of Plato's doctrines. He had Brutus, Cæſar's murderer, among his pupils.——A painter. *Plin.* 35.

THEON, a philoſopher, who uſed frequently to walk in his ſleep.——An aſtronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian.——A painter of Samos. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 44.——Another philoſopher. *Diog.*——An infamous reviler. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19.

THEONOE, a daughter of Theſtor, ſiſter to Calchas. She was carried away by ſea pirates, and ſold to Icarus, king of Caria, &c. *Hygin. fab.* 190.——A daughter of Proteus, who became enamoured of Canobus, the pilot of a Trojan veſſel, &c.

THEOPE, one of the daughters of Leos.

THEOPHĂNE, a daughter of Biſaltus, whom Neptune changed into a ſheep, to remove her from her numerous ſuitors, and conveyed to the iſland Crumiſſa. The god afterwards aſſumed the ſhape of a ram, and under this transformation he had by the nymph a ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus to Colchis. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 177.—*Hygin.* fab. 188.

THEOPHĂNES, a Greek hiſtorian, born at Mitylene. He was very intimate with Pompey, and from his friendſhip with the Roman general, his countrymen derived many advantages. After the battle of Pharſalia, he adviſed Pompey to retire to the court of Egypt. *Cic. pro Arch. &c.*—*Paterc.*—*Plut. in Cic. & Pomp.*——His ſon M. Pompeius Theophanes was made governor of Aſia, and enjoyed the intimacy of Tiberius.——The only edition of Theophanes, the Byzantine hiſtorian, is at Paris, fol. 1649.

THEOPHANIA, feſtivals celebrated at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

THEOPHĬLUS, a comic poet of Athens.——A governor of Syria in the age of Julian.——A friend of Piſo.——A phyſician, whoſe treatiſe *de Urinis* is beſt edited by Guidotius, L. Bat. 1728, and another by Morell, 8vo. Paris 1556.——One of the Greek fathers, whoſe work *ad Autolycum* is beſt edited in 12mo. by Wolf, Hamb. 1724.——The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Chriſtians.

THEOPHRASTUS, a native of Ereſus, in Leſbos, ſon of a fuller. He ſtudied under Plato, and afterwards under Ariſtotle, whoſe friendſhip he gained, and whoſe warmeſt commendations he deſerved. His original name was *Tyrtamus*, but this the philoſopher made him exchange for that of *Euphraſtus*, to intimate his excellence in ſpeaking, and afterwards for that of *Theophraſtus*, which he deemed ſtill more expreſſive of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, and the elegance of his language. After the death of Socrates, when the malevolence of the Athenians drove all the philoſopher's friends from the city, Theophraſtus ſucceeded Ariſtotle in the Lyceum, and rendered himſelf ſo conſpicuous that in a ſhort time the number of his auditors was encreaſed to two thouſand. Not only his countrymen courted his applauſe, but kings and princes were deſirous of his friendſhip; and Caſſander and Ptolemy, two of the moſt powerful of the ſucceſſors of Alexander, regarded him with more than uſual partiality. Theophraſtus compoſed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatiſes, which he wrote with great elegance and copiouſneſs. Some of theſe are ſtill extant, among which are his hiſtory of ſtones, his treatiſe on plants, on the winds, on the ſigns of fair weather, &c. and his Characters, an excellent moral treatiſe, which was begun in the 99th year of his age. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the 107th year of his age, B. C. 288, lamenting the ſhortneſs of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and to the ſtag, but not to man. To his care we are indebted for the works of Ariſtotle, which the dying philoſopher entruſted to him. The beſt edition of Theophraſtus is that of Heinſius, fol. L. Bat. 1613; and of his Characters, that of Needham, 8vo. Cantab. 1712, and that of Fiſcher, 8vo. Coburg, 1763. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, c. 28. *in Brut.* c. 31. *in Orat.* 19, *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 8. l. 34, c. 20. l. 8, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An officer entruſted with the care of the citadel of Corinth by Antigonus. *Polyæn.*

THEOPOLĔMUS, a man who, with his brother Hiero, plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi, and fled away for fear of being puniſhed. *Cic. in Verr.* 5.

THEOPŎLIS, a name given to Antioch becauſe the Chriſtians firſt received their name there.

THEOPOMPUS, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, who ſucceeded his father Nicander, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the many new regulations he introduced. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign, B. C. 723. While he ſat on the throne the Spartans made war againſt Meſſenia. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.——A famous Greek hiſtorian of Chios, diſciple of Iſocrates, who floriſhed B. C. 354. All his compoſitions are loſt, except a few fragments quoted by antient writers. He is compared to Thucydides and Herodotus, as an hiſtorian, yet he is ſeverely cen-

ſured for his ſatirical remarks and illiberal reflections. He obtained a prize in which his maſter was a competitor, and he was liberally rewarded for compoſing the beſt funeral oration in honor of Mauſolus. His father's name was Damaſiſtratus. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Plut. in Lyſ.*—*C. Nep.* 7.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian, who attempted to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote 24 plays, all loſt.——A ſon of Demaratus, who obtained ſeveral crowns at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 10.——An orator and hiſtorian of Cnidus, very intimate with J. Cæſar. *Strab.* 14.——A Spartan general, killed at the battle of Tegyra.——A philoſopher of Cheronæa, in the reign of the emperor Philip.

THEOPHYLACTUS SIMOCATTA, a Byzantine hiſtorian, whoſe works were edited fol. Paris, 1647.——One of the Greek fathers, who floriſhed, A. D. 1070. His works were edited at Venice, 4 vols. 1754 to 1763.

THEORIUS, a ſirname of Apollo at Træzene. It ſignifies clear ſighted.

THEOTIMUS, a wreſtler of Elis, in the age of Alexander. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A Greek who wrote an hiſtory of Italy.

THEOXĔNA, a woman who threw herſelf into the ſea, when unable to eſcape from the ſoldiers of king Philip, who purſued her. *Liv.* 40, c. 4.

THEOXENIA, a feſtival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but eſpecially at Athens. The Dioſcuri eſtabliſhed a feſtival of the ſame name, in honor of the gods who had viſited them at one of their entertainments.

THEOXENIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.

THERA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Hygin. fab.* 69.——One of the Sporades in the Ægean ſea, antiently called *Calliſta*, now *Santorin*. It was firſt inhabited by the Phœnicians, who were left there under Membliares by Cadmus, when he went in queſt of his ſiſter Europa. It was called Thera by Theras, the ſon of Auteſion, who ſettled there with a colony from Lacedæmon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4.—*Strab.* 8.——A town of Caria.

THERAMBUS, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

THERAMĔNES, an Athenian philoſopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. His father's name was Agnon. He was one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, but he had no ſhare in the cruelties and oppreſſion which diſgraced their adminiſtration. He was accuſed by Critias, one of his colleagues, becauſe he oppoſed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, though defended by his own innocence, and the friendly interceſſion of the philoſopher Socrates. He drank the poiſon with great compoſure, and poured ſome of it on the ground, with the ſarcaſtical exclamation of, *This is to the health of Critias.* This happened about 404 years before the Chriſtian æra. Theramenes, on account of the ficklenes of his diſpoſition, has been called *Cothurnus*, a part of the dreſs uſed both by men and women. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Alcib.* &c.—*C. Nep.*

THERAPNE, or TERAPNE, a town of Laconia, at the weſt of the Eurotas, where Apollo had a temple called Phœbeum. It was at a very ſhort diſtance from Lacedæmon, and indeed ſome authors have confounded it with the capital of Laconia. It received its name from Therapne, a daughter of Lelex. Caſtor and Pollux were born there, and on that account they are ſometimes called *Therapnæi fratres. Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 223.—*Sil.* 6, v. 303. l. 8, v. 414. l. 13, v. 43.—*Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2, c. 49.—*Stat.* 7, *Theb.* v. 793.

THERAS, a ſon of Auteſion of Lacedæmon, who conducted a colony to Calliſta, to which he gave the name of *Thera*. He received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1 & 15.

THERIMĂCHUS, a ſon of Hercules by Megara. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4 & 7.

THERIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, &c. *Diod.* 15.

THERITAS, a ſirname of Mars in Laconia.

THERMA, a town of Africa. *Strabo.*——A town of Macedonia, afterwards called *Theſſalonica*, in honor of the wife of Caſſander, and now *Salonichi*. The bay in the neighbourhood of Therma is called *Thermæus*, or *Thermaicus ſinus*, and advances far into the country, ſo much that Pliny has named it *Macedonicus ſinus*, by way of eminence, to intimate its extent. *Strab.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 5, c. 10.—*Herodot.*

THERMÆ, (*baths*), a town of Sicily, where were the baths of Selinus, now *Sciacca*.——Another near Panormus, now *Thermini*. *Sil.* 14, v. 23.—*Cic. Ver.* 2, c. 35.

THERMŌDON, now *Termeh*, a famous river of Cappadocia, in the antient country of the Amazons, falling into the Euxine ſea near Themiſcyra. There was alſo a ſmall river of the ſame name in Bœotia, near Tanagra, which was afterwards called *Hæmon. Strab.* 11.—*Herodot.* 9, c. 27.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1. l. 9, c. 19.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 659.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 249, &c.

THER-

THERMOPŸLÆ, a ſmall paſs leading from Theſſaly into Locris and Phocis. It has a large ridge of mountains on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt, with deep and dangerous marſhes, being in the narroweſt part only 25 feet in breadth. Thermopylæ receives its name from the *hot baths* which are in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, B. C. 480, on the 7th of Auguſt, between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which 300 Spartans reſiſted for three ſucceſſive days repeatedly the attacks of the moſt brave and courageous of the Perſian army, which according to ſome hiſtorians amounted to five millions. There was alſo another battle fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Liv.* 36, c. 15.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in. Cat.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 15.

THERMUM, a town of Ætolia, on the Evenus. *Polyb.* 5.

THERMUS, a man accuſed in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A man put to death by Nero.——A town of Ætolia, the capital of the country.

THERODĂMAS, a king of Scythia, who, as ſome report, fed lions with human blood, that they might be more cruel. *Ovid. Ib.* 383.

THERON, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who died 472 B. C.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A Rutulian who attempted to kill Æneas. He periſhed in the attempt. *Æn.* 10, v. 312.——A prieſt in the temple of Hercules at Saguntum, &c. *Sil.* 2, v. 149.——A Theban deſcended from the Spartæ. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 572.——A daughter of Phylas beloved by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.

THERPANDER, a celebrated poet and muſician of Leſbos, about 650 years before the Chriſtian era, who ſeveral times obtained the prize in the different muſical conteſts of the Greeks. He was fined by the Ephori at Lacedæmon, becauſe he had added one ſtring more to the lyre. His poetical compoſitions are loſt.

THERSANDER, a ſon of Polynices and Argia. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but he was killed in Myſia by Telephus, before the confederate army reached the enemy's country. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 261.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.——A ſon of Siſyphus, king of Corinth.——A muſician of Ionia.

THERSĬLŎCHUS, a leader of the Pæonians in the Trojan war, killed by Achilles. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 363.——An athlete of Corcyra, crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 13.

THERSIPPUS, a ſon of Agrius, who drove Œneus from the throne of Calydon.——A man who carried a letter from Alexander to Darius. *Curt.*——An Athenian author who died 954 B. C.

THERSĪTES, an officer the moſt deformed and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow ſoldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulyſſes. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fiſt, becauſe he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, *el.* 13, v. 15.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 2, 212, &c.

THESEIDÆ, a patronymic given to the Athenians from Theſeus, one of their kings. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 383.

THESEIS, a poem written by Codrus, containing an account of the life and actions of Theſeus, and now loſt. *Juv.* 1, v. 2.

THESEUS, king of Athens, and ſon of Ægeus, by Æthra the daughter of Pittheus, was one of the moſt celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. He was educated at Trœzene in the houſe of Pittheus, and as he was not publicly acknowledged to be the ſon of the king of Athens, he paſſed for the ſon of Neptune. When he came to years of maturity, he was ſent by his mother to his father, and a ſword was given him, by which he might make himſelf known to Ægeus in a private manner. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His journey to Athens was not acroſs the ſea, as it was uſual with travellers, but Theſeus determined to ſignalize himſelf in going by land, and encountering difficulties. The road which led from Trœzene to Athens was infeſted with robbers and wild beaſts, and rendered impaſſable; but theſe obſtacles were eaſily removed by the courageous ſon of Ægeus. He deſtroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Cercyon, Procuſtes, and the celebrated Phæa. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial, Medea lived there with Ægeus, and as ſhe knew that her influence would fall to the ground if Theſeus was received in his father's houſe, ſhe attempted to deſtroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himſelf to give the cup of poiſon to this unknown ſtranger at a feaſt, but the ſight of his ſword on the ſide of Theſeus, reminded him of his amours with Æthra. He knew him to be his ſon, and the people of Athens were glad to find that this illuſtrious ſtranger who had cleared Attica from robbers and pirates, was the ſon of their monarch. The Pallantides, who expected to ſucceed their uncle Ægeus on the throne, as he apparently had no children, attempted to aſſaſſinate Theſeus, but they fell a prey to their own barbarity, and were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon next engaged the attention of Theſeus. The labor ſeemed arduous, but he caught the

animal alive, and after he had led it through the ſtreets of Athens, he ſacrificed it to Minerva, or the god of Delphi. After this, Theſeus went to Crete among the ſeven choſen youths whom the Athenians yearly ſent to be devoured by the Minotaur. The wiſh to deliver his country from ſo dreadful a tribute, engaged him to undertake this expedition. He was ſucceſsful, by means of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who was enamoured of him, and after he had eſcaped from the labyrinth with a clue of thread, and killed the Minotaur, [*Vid. Minotaurus,*] he ſailed from Crete with the ſix boys and ſeven maidens, whom his victory had equally redeemed from death. In the iſland of Naxos, where he was driven by the winds, he had the meanneſs to abandon Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his ſafety. The rejoicings which his return might have occaſioned at Athens, were interrupted by the death of Ægeus, who threw himſelf into the ſea, when he ſaw his ſon's ſhip return with black ſails, which was the ſignal of ill-ſucceſs. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His aſcenſion on his father's throne was univerſally applauded, B. C. 1235. The Athenians were governed with mildneſs, and Theſeus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The number of the inhabitants of Athens was encreaſed by the liberality of the monarch, religious worſhip was attended with more than uſual ſolemnity, a court was inſtituted which had the care of all civil affairs, and Theſeus made the government democratical, while he reſerved for himſelf, only the command of the armies. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy, made his alliance courted; but Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, alone wiſhed to gain his friendſhip, by meeting him in the field of battle. He invaded the territories of Attica, and when Theſeus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, ſtruck at the ſight of each other, ruſhed between their two armies to embrace one another in the moſt cordial and affectionate manner, and from that time began the moſt ſincere and admired friendſhip which has become proverbial. Theſeus was preſent at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the moſt eager and courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia, and her female attendants, againſt the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. When Pirithous had loſt Hippodamia, he agreed with Theſeus, whoſe wife was alſo dead, to carry away ſome of the daughters of the gods. Their firſt attempt was upon Helen, the daughter of Leda, and after they had obtained this beautiful prize, they caſt lots, and ſhe became the property of Theſeus. The Athenian monarch entruſted her to the care of his mother Æthra, at Aphidnæ, till ſhe was of nubile years, but the reſentment of Caſtor and Pollux, ſoon obliged him to reſtore her ſafe into their hands. Helen, before ſhe reached Sparta, became mother of a daughter by Theſeus, but this tradition, confirmed by ſome antient mythologiſts, is confuted by others, who affirm, that ſhe was but nine years old when carried away by the two royal friends, and Ovid introduces her in one of his epiſtles, ſaying, *Excepto redii paſſa timore nihil.* Some time after Theſeus aſſiſted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both deſcended into the infernal regions to carry away Proſerpine. Pluto, apprized of their intentions, ſtopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theſeus was tied to a huge ſtone, on which he had ſat to reſt himſelf. Virgil repreſents him in this eternal ſtate of puniſhment, repeating to the ſhades in Tartarus, the words of *Diſcite juſtitiam moniti, & non temnere divos.* Apollodorus however, and others declare, that he was not long detained in hell; when Hercules came to ſteal the dog Cerberus, he tore him away from the ſtone, but with ſuch violence, that his ſkin was left behind. The ſame aſſiſtance was given to Pirithous, and the two friends returned upon the earth by the favor of Hercules, and the conſent of the infernal deities, not, however, without ſuffering the moſt excruciating torments. During the captivity of Theſeus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mneſtheus, one of the deſcendants of Erechtheus, ingratiated himſelf into the favors of the people of Athens, and obtained the crown in preference to the children of the abſent monarch. At his return Theſeus attempted to eject the uſurper, but to no purpoſe. The Athenians had forgotten his many ſervices, and he retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the iſland of Scyros. After paying him much attention, Lycomedes, either jealous of his fame, or bribed by the preſents of Mneſtheus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of ſhewing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. Some ſuppoſe that Theſeus inadvertently fell down this precipice, and that he was cruſhed to death without receiving any violence from Lycomedes. The children of Theſeus, after the death of Mneſtheus, recovered the Athenian throne, and that the memory of their father might not be without the honors due to a hero, they brought his remains from Scyros, and gave them a magnificent burial. They alſo raiſed ſtatues and a temple, and feſtivals and games were publicly inſtituted to commemorate the actions of a hero, who had rendered ſuch ſervices to the people of Athens. Theſe feſtivals were ſtill celebrated with original ſolemnity in the age of Pauſanias and Plutarch, about

about 1200 years after the death of Theſeus. The hiſtorians diſagree from the poets in their accounts about this hero, and they all ſuppoſe, that inſtead of attempting to carry away the wife of Pluto, the two friends wiſhed to ſeduce a daughter of Aidoneus, king of the Moloſſi. This daughter, as they ſay, bore the name of Proſerpine, and the dog which kept the gates of the palace was called Cerberus, and hence perhaps ariſes the fiction of the poets. Pirithous was torn to pieces by the dog, but Theſeus was confined in priſon, from whence he made his eſcape ſome time after, by the aſſiſtance of Hercules. Some authors place Theſeus and his friend in the number of the Argonauts, but they were both detained, either in the infernal regions, or in the country of the Moloſſi, in the time of Jaſon's expedition to Colchis. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 79.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 433, *Ib.* 412. *Faſt.* 3, v. 473 & 491. *Heroid.*—*Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 612.—*Homer. Od.* 21, v. 293.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Herc.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 432.—*Propert.* 3.—*Lactant. ad Theb. Stat.*—*Philoſt. Icon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 617.—*Seneca. in Hippol.*—*Stat. Achill.* 1.

THESĪDÆ, a name given to the people of Athens, becauſe they were governed by Theſeus.

THESĪDES, a patronymic, applied to the children of Theſeus, eſpecially Hippolytus. *Ovid. Her.* 4, v. 65.

THESMOPHŎRA, a ſirname of Ceres, as law giver, in whoſe honor feſtivals were inſtituted called *Theſmophoria*. The Theſmophoria were inſtituted by Triptolemus, or according to ſome by Orpheus, or the daughters of Danaus. The greateſt part of the Grecian cities, eſpecially Athens, obſerved them with great ſolemnity. The worſhippers were free born women, whoſe huſbands were obliged to defray the expences of the feſtival. They were aſſiſted by a prieſt called στεφανηφορος, becauſe he carried a *crown* on his head. There were alſo certain virgins who officiated, and were maintained at the public expence. The free born women were dreſſed in white robes to intimate their ſpotleſs innocence; they were charged to obſerve the ſtricteſt chaſtity during three or five days before the celebration, and during the four days of the ſolemnity, and on that account it was uſual for them to ſtrew their bed with *agnus caſtus*, *fleabane*, and all ſuch herbs as were ſuppoſed to have the power of expelling all venereal propenſities. They were alſo charged not to eat pomegranates, or to wear garlands on their heads, as the whole was to be obſerved with the greateſt ſigns of ſeriouſneſs and gravity, without any diſplay of wantonneſs or levity. It was however uſual to jeſt at one another, as the goddeſs Ceres had been made to ſmile by a merry expreſſion when ſhe was ſad and melancholy for the recent loſs of her daughter Proſerpine. Three days were required for the preparation, and upon the 11th of the month called Pyanepſion, the women went to Eleuſis, carrying books on their heads, in which the laws which the goddeſs had invented were contained. On the 14th of the ſame month the feſtival began, on the 16th day a faſt was obſerved, and the women ſat on the ground in token of humiliation. It was uſual during the feſtival to offer prayers to Ceres, Proſerpine, Pluto, and Calligenia, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be the nurſe or favorite maid of the goddeſs of corn, or perhaps one of her ſirnames. There were ſome ſacrifices of a myſterious nature, and all perſons whoſe offence was ſmall were releaſed from confinement. Such as were initiated at the feſtivals of Eleuſis aſſiſted at the Theſmophoria. The place of high prieſt was hereditary in the family of Eumolpus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 431. *Faſt.* 4, v. 619.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 58.—*Sophocl. in Œdip. Col.*—*Clem. Alex.*

THESMOTHĔTÆ, a name given to the laſt ſix Archons among the Athenians, becauſe they took particular care to enforce the laws, and to ſee juſtice impartially adminiſtered. They were at that time nine in number.

THESPIA, now *Neocorio*, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of mount Helicon, which received its name from Theſpia, the daughter of Aſopus, or from Theſpius. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.—*Strab.* 9.

THESPIĂDÆ, the ſons of the Theſpiades. *Vid.* Theſpius.

THESPIĂDES, a name given to the 50 daughters of Theſpius. [*Vid. Theſpius.*—Alſo a ſirname of the nine muſes, becauſe they were held in great veneration in Theſpia.

THESPIS, a Greek poet of Attica, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 years before Chriſt. His repreſentations were very ruſtic and imperfect. He went from town to town upon a cart, on which was erected a temporary ſtage, where two actors, whoſe faces were daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral ſongs, &c. Solon was a great enemy to his dramatic repreſentations. *Horat. art. P.* 276.—*Diog.*

THESPIUS, a king of Theſpia, in Bœotia, ſon of Erechtheus, according to ſome authors. He was deſirous that his fifty daughters ſhould have children by Hercules, and therefore when that hero was at his court he permitted him to enjoy their

company. This, which according to ſome was effected in one night, paſſes for the 13th and moſt arduous of the labors of Hercules, as the two following lines from the *arcana arcaniſſima* indicate:

Tertius hinc decimus labor eſt duriſſimus, unâ
Quinquaginta ſimul ſtupravit nocte puellas.

All the daughters of Theſpius brought male children into the world, and ſome of them twins, particularly Procris the eldeſt, and the youngeſt. Some ſuppoſe that one of the Theſpiades refuſed to admit Hercules to her arms, for which the hero condemned her to paſs all her life in continual celibacy, and to become the prieſteſs of a temple he had at Theſpia. The children of the Theſpiades, called *Theſpiadæ*, went to Sardinia, where they made a ſettlement with Iolaus, the friend of their father. Theſpius is often confounded by antient authors with Theſtius, though the latter lived in a different place, and, as king of Pleuron, ſent his ſons to the hunting of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 26 & 27.—*Plut.*

THESPRŌTIA, a country of Epirus, at the weſt of Ambracia, bounded on the ſouth by the ſea. It is watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which the poets, after Homer, have called the ſtreams of hell. The oracle of Dodona was in Theſprotia. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 315.—*Strab.* 7, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 179.

THESPRŌTUS, a ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

THESSĂLIA, a country of Greece, whoſe boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly ſpeaking, Theſſaly was bounded on the ſouth by the ſouthern parts of Greece, or Grecia propria; eaſt, by the Ægean; north by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and weſt, by Illyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four ſeparate provinces, Theſſaliotis, Pelaſgiotis, Iſtiæotis, and Phthiotis, to which, ſome add Magneſia. It has been ſeverally called *Æmonia*, *Pelaſgicum*, *Argos*, *Hellas*, *Argeia*, *Dryopis*, *Pelaſgia*, *Pyrrhæa*, *Æmathia*, &c. The name of Theſſalia is derived from Theſſalus, one of its monarchs. Theſſaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are alſo celebrated, ſuch as Olympus, Pelion, Oſſa, Lariſſa, &c. The Argonauts were partly natives of Theſſaly. The inhabitants of the country paſſed for a treacherous nation, ſo that falſe money was called Theſſalian coin; and a perfidious action, a Theſſalian deceit. Theſſaly was governed by kings, till it became ſubject to the Macedonian monarchs. The cavalry was univerſally eſteemed, and the people were ſuperſtitious, and addicted to the ſtudy of magic and incantations. Theſſaly is now called *Janna*. *Lucan.* 6, v. 438, &c.—*Dionyſ.* 210.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 36. l. 10, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

THESSĂLION, a ſervant of Mentor, of Sidon, in the age of Artaxerxes, Ochus, &c. *Diod.* 16.

THESSALIOTIS, a part of Theſſaly at the ſouth of the river Peneus.

THESSALONĪCA, an antient town of Macedonia, firſt called *Therma*, and Theſſalonica after Theſſalonica, the wife of Caſſander. According to ancient writers it was once very powerful, and it ſtill continues to be a place of note. *Strab.* 7.—*Dionyſ.*—*Cic. in Piſ.* c. 17.—*Liv.* 29, c. 17. l. 40, c. 4. l. 44, c. 10 & 45.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, ſiſter to Alexander the Great. She married Caſſander, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Antipater, who put her to death. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 7.

THESSĂLUS, a ſon of Æmon——A ſon of Hercules and Calliope, daughter of Eurypilus. Theſſaly received its name from one of theſe.——A phyſician who invited Alexander to a feaſt at Babylon to give him poiſon.——A phyſician of Lydia, in the age of Nero. He gained the favors of the great and opulent of Rome, by the meanneſs and ſervility of his behaviour. He treated all phyſicians with contempt, and thought himſelf ſuperior to all his predeceſſors.——A ſon of Cimon, who accuſed Alcibiades becauſe he imitated the myſteries of Ceres.——A ſon of Piſiſtratus.——A player in the age of Alexander.

THESTĂLUS, a ſon of Hercules and Epicaſte. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

THESTE, a ſiſter of Dionyſius the elder, tyrant of Syracuſe. She married Philoxenus, and was greatly eſteemed by the Sicilians.

THESTIA, a town of Ætolia, between the Evenus and Achelous. *Polyb.* 5.

THESTIĂDÆ & THESTIĂDES. *Vid.* Theſpiadæ & Theſpiades.

THESTIAS, a patronymic of Althæa, daughter of Theſtius. *Ovid. Met.* 8.

THESTIĂDÆ, the ſons of Theſtius, Toxeus & Plexippus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 286.

THESTIS, a fountain in the country of Cyrene.

THESTIUS, king of Pleuron, and a ſon of Parthaon, father to Toxeus, Plexippus, and Althæa.——A king of Theſpia. [*Vid. Theſpius.*]——The ſons of Theſtius called *Theſtiadæ*, were killed by Meleager at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

THESTOR, a ſon of Idmon and Laothoe, father

father to Calchas. From him Calchas is often called *Theſtorides*. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 19.—*Stat.* 1, *Ach.* v. 497.—*Apollon.* 1, v. 239.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 69.

THESTŸLIS, a country woman mentioned in Theocritus and Virgil.

THETIS, one of the ſea deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris, often confounded with Tethys, her grand-mother. She was courted by Neptune and Jupiter; but when the gods were informed that the ſon ſhe ſhould bring forth muſt become greater than his father, their addreſſes were ſtopped, and Peleus, the ſon of Æacus, was permitted to ſolicit her hand. Thetis refuſed him, but the lover had the artifice to catch her when aſleep, and by binding her ſtrongly, he prevented her from eſcaping from his graſp, in aſſuming different forms. When Thetis found that ſhe could not elude the vigilance of her lover, ſhe conſented to marry him, though much againſt her inclination. Their nuptials were celebrated on mount Pelion, with great pomp; all the deities attended except the goddeſs of diſcord, who puniſhed the negligence of Peleus, by throwing into the midſt of the aſſembly a golden apple, to be given to the faireſt of all the goddeſſes. [*Vid. Diſcordia.*] Thetis became mother of ſeveral children by Peleus, but all theſe ſhe deſtroyed by fire in attempting to ſee whether they were immortal. Achilles muſt have ſhared the ſame fate, if Peleus had not ſnatched him from her hand as ſhe was going to repeat the cruel operation. She afterwards rendered him invulnerable by plunging him in the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which ſhe held him. As Thetis well knew the fate of her ſon, ſhe attempted to remove him from the Trojan war by concealing him in the court of Lycomedes. This was uſeleſs, he went with the reſt of the Greeks. The mother, ſtill anxious for his preſervation, prevailed upon Vulcan to make him a ſuit of armour; but when it was done, ſhe refuſed the god the favors which ſhe had promiſed him. When Achilles was killed by Paris, Thetis iſſued out of the ſea with the Nereides to mourn his death, and after ſhe had collected his aſhes in a golden urn, ſhe raiſed a monument to his memory, and inſtituted feſtivals in his honor. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 244, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2 & 9. l. 3, c. 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 54.—*Homer. Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 24, v. 55.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 18, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 7. l. 12, fab. 1, &c.

THEUTIS, or TEUTHIS, a prince of a town of the ſame name in Arcadia, who went to the Trojan war. He quarrelled with Agamemnon at Aulis, and when Minerva attempted to pacify him he ſtruck the goddeſs and returned home. Some ſay that the goddeſs appeared to him and ſhowed him the wound which he had given her in the thigh, and that he died ſoon after. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

THIA, the mother of the ſun, moon, and Aurora, by Hyperion. [*Vid.* Thea.] *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 371.——One of the Sporades, that roſe out of the ſea, in the age of Pliny. *Plin.* 27, c. 12.

THIAS, a king of Aſſyria.

THIMBRON, a Lacedæmonian, choſen general to conduct a war againſt Perſia. He was recalled, and afterwards re-appointed. He died, B. C. 391. *Diod.* 17.——A friend of Harpalus.

THIODĀMAS, the father of Hylas. *Vid.* Theodamas.

THIRMIDA, a town of Numidia, where Hiempſal was ſlain. *Sall. Jug.* 2.

THISBE, a beautiful woman of Babylon. [*Vid. Pyramus.*]——A town of Bœotia between two mountains. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.

THISIAS, a Sicilian writer.

THISOA, one of the three nymphs who fed Jupiter in Arcadia. She built a town which bore her name in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

THISTIE, a town of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

THOANTIUM, a place on the ſea coaſt at Rhodes.

THOAS, a king of Taurica Cherſoneſus, in the age of Oreſtes and Pylades. He would have immolated theſe two celebrated ſtrangers on Diana's altars, according to the barbarous cuſtoms of the country, had they not been delivered by Iphigenia. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] According to ſome, Thoas was the ſon of Boryſthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 3, el. 2.——A king of Lemnos, ſon of Bacchus and Ariadne the daughter of Minos. He had been made king of Lemnos by Rhadamanthus. He was ſtill alive when the Lemnian women conſpired to kill all the males in the iſland, but his life was ſpared by his only daughter Hipſipyle, in whoſe favor he had reſigned the crown. Hipſipyle obliged her father to depart ſecretly from Lemnos, to eſcape from the fury of the women, and he arrived ſafe in a neighbouring iſland, which ſome call Chios, though many ſuppoſe that Thoas was aſſaſſinated by the enraged females before he had left Lemnos. Some mythologiſts confound the king of Lemnos with that of Cherſoneſus, and ſuppoſe that they were one and the ſame man. According to their opinion, Thoas was very young when he retired from Lemnos, and after that he went to Taurica Cherſoneſus, where he ſettled. *Flac.* 8, v. 208.—*Hygin.* fab. 74, 120.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 384. *Heroid.* 6, v. 114.—*Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 262 & 486.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 209 & 615.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 6.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*——A

ſon of Andremon and Gorge, the daughter of Œneus. He went to the Trojan war on 15 or rather 40 ſhips. *Homer. Il.* 2, &c. —*Dictyſ. Cret.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.——A famous huntſman. *Diod.* 4.——A ſon of Icarius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Jaſon and Hipſipyle queen of Lemnos. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 342.——A ſon of Ornytion, grandſon of Siſyphus.——A king of Aſſyria, father of Adonis and Myrrha, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A man who made himſelf maſter of Miletus.——An officer of Ætolia, who ſtrongly oppoſed the views of the Romans, and favored the intereſt of Antiochus, B. C. 193. ——One of the friends of Æneas in Italy, killed by Haleſus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 415.

THOE, one of the Nereides. *Heſiod.* ——One of the horſes of Admetus.—— One of the Amazons, &c. *Val. Fl.* 6, v. 376.

THOMŸRIS, called alſo Tamyris, Tameris, Thamyris, and Tomeris, was queen of the Maſſagetæ. After her huſband's death ſhe marched againſt Cyrus, who wiſhed to invade her territories, cut his army to pieces, and killed him on the ſpot. The barbarous queen ordered the head of the fallen monarch to be cut off and thrown into a veſſel full of human blood, with the inſulting words of *ſatia te ſanguine quem ſitiſti.* Her ſon had been conquered by Cyrus before ſhe marched herſelf at the head of her armies. *Herodot.* 1, c. 205.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 8.

THOLUS, a town of Africa.

THON, an Egyptian phyſician, &c.

THONIS, a courtezan of Egypt.

THOON, a Trojan chief killed by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 259.——One of the giants who made war againſt Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

THOOSA, a ſea nymph, daughter of Phorcys, and mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 236.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 71.

THOŌTES, one of the Grecian heralds.

THORANIUS, a general of Metellus, killed by Sertorius. *Plut.*

THORAX, a mountain near Magneſia, in Ionia, where the grammarian Daphitas was ſuſpended on a croſs for his abuſive language; whence the proverb *cave a Thorace. Strab.* 14.——A Lacedæmonian officer who ſerved under Lyſander, and was put to death by the Ephori.——A man of Lariſſa, who paid much attention to the dead body of Antigonus, &c. *Plut. in Lyſ. &c.*

THORIA LEX, *agraria*, by Sp. Thorius, the tribune. It ordained that no perſon ſhould pay any rent for the land which he poſſeſſed. It alſo made ſome regulations about grazing and paſtures. *Cic. in Brut.*

THORNAX, a mountain of Argolis. It received its name from Thornax, a nymph who became mother of Buphagus, by Japetus. The mountain was afterwards called *Coccygia*, becauſe Jupiter changed himſelf there into a cuckow. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

THORSUS, a river of Sardinia, *Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.

THOTH, an Egyptian deity, the ſame as Mercury.

THOUS, a Trojan chief, &c.——One of Actæon's dogs.

THRĀCE, a daughter of Titan.——A name of Thrace. *Vid.* Thracia.

THRĀCES, the inhabitants of Thrace. *Vid.* Thracia.

THRĀCIA, a large country of Europe, at the ſouth of Scythia, bounded by mount Hæmus. It had the Ægean ſea on the ſouth, on the weſt Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the eaſt the Euxine ſea, the Propontis, and the Helleſpont. Its northern boundaries extended as far as the Iſter, according to Pliny and others. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation, they were naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and venereal pleaſures, and they ſacrificed without the ſmalleſt humanity their enemies on the altars of their gods. Their government was originally monarchical, and divided among a number of independent princes. Thrace is barren, as to its ſoil. It received its name from Thrax, the ſon of Mars, the chief deity of the country. The firſt inhabitants lived upon plunder, and on the milk and fleſh of ſheep. It forms now the province of *Romania. Herodot.* 4, c. 99. l. 5, c. 3.—*Strab.* 1, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 2, *&c.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 29, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 92. l. 13, v. 565, *&c.*—*C. Nep. in Alc.* 11.

THRACIDÆ, an illuſtrious family at Delphi, deſtroyed by Philomelus, becauſe they oppoſed his views. *Diod.* 16.

THRACIS, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.

THRĂSEAS, or Thraſius, a ſoothſayer. [*Vid. Thaſius.*]——Pætus, a ſtoic philoſopher of Patavium, in the age of Nero, famous for his independence and generous ſentiments; he died A. D. 66.—*Juv.* 5, v. 36.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 19.—*Tacit. A.* 15, c. 16.

THRASIDEUS, ſucceeded his father Theron as tyrant of Agrigentum. He was conquered by Hiero, and ſoon after put to death. *Diod.* 11.

THRASIMENUS. *Vid.* THRASYMENUS.

THRASIUS, a general of a mercenary band in Sicily, who raiſed a ſedition againſt Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.——A ſpendthrift at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2, v. 99.

THRASO, a painter. *Strab.* 14.——A

favorite

favorite of Hieronymus, who eſpouſed the intereſt of the Romans. He was put to death by the tyrant.——The character of a captain in Terence.

Thrasybūlus, a famous general of Athens who began the expulſion of the 30 tyrants of his country, though he was only aſſiſted by 30 of his friends. His efforts were attended with ſucceſs, B. C. 401, and the only reward he received for this patriotic action was a crown made with two twigs of an olive branch; a proof of his own diſintereſtedneſs and of the virtue of his countrymen. The Athenians employed a man whoſe abilities and humanity were ſo conſpicuous, and Thraſybulus was ſent with a powerful fleet to recover their loſt power in the Ægean, and on the coaſt of Aſia. After he had gained many advantages, this great man was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aſpendus, whom his ſoldiers had plundered without his knowledge, B. C. 391. *Diod.* 14.—*C. Nep. in vita.*—*Cic. Phil.*—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.——A tyrant of Miletus, B. C. 634.——A ſoothſayer deſcended from Apollo. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 2.——A ſon of Gelon baniſhed from Syracuſe, of which he was the tyrant, B. C. 466.——An Athenian in the army of the Perſians, who ſupported the ſiege of Halicarnaſſus.

Thrasydæus, a king of Theſſaly, &c.

Thrasyllus, a man of Attica ſo diſordered in his mind, that he believed all the ſhips which entered the Piræus to be his own. He was cured by means of his brother, whom he liberally reproached for depriving him of that happy illuſion of mind. *Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 25.——A general of the Athenians in the age of Alcibiades, with whom he obtained a victory over the Perſians. *Thucyd.* 8.——A Greek Pythagorean philoſopher and mathematician, who enjoyed the favors and the friendſhip of Auguſtus and Tiberius. *Suet. in Tib.*

Thrasȳmăchus, a native of Carthage who became the pupil of Iſocrates and of Plato. Though he was a public teacher at Athens, he ſtarved for want of bread, and at laſt hanged himſelf. *Juv.* 7, v. 204——A man who aboliſhed democracy at Cumæ. *Ariſt. Pol.* 5, c. 5.

Thrasymēdes, a ſon of Neſtor, king of Pylos, by Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Hygin. fab.* 27.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.——A ſon of Philomelus, who carried away a daughter of Piſiſtratus, whom he married. *Polyæn.* 5.

Thrăsȳmēnus, a lake of Italy near Peruſium, celebrated for a battle fought there between Annibal and the Romans, under Flaminius, B. C. 217. No leſs than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken priſoners, or according to Livy 6,000, or Polybius 15,000. The loſs of Annibal was about 1,500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their eſcape all covered with wounds. This lake is now called the lake of *Perugia. Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 765.—*Plut.*

Threicius, of Thrace. Orpheus is called by way of eminence *Threicius Sacerdos. Virg. Æn.* 6, 645.

Threissa, an epithet applied to Harpalyce, a native of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 320.

Threpsippas, a ſon of Hercules and Panope. *Apollod.*

Thriambus, one of the ſirnames of Bacchus.

Thronium, a town of Phocis, where the Boagrius falls into the ſea, in the ſinus Maliacus. *Liv.* 36. c. 20.—*Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.——Another of Theſprotia.

Thryon, a town of Meſſenia, near the Alpheus. *Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 2.

Thryus, a town of Peloponneſus near Elis.

Thūcȳdĭdes, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, born at Athens. His father's name was Olorus, and among his anceſtors he reckoned the great Miltiades. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by an eager deſire to excel in the vigorous exerciſes and gymnaſtic amuſements, which called the attention of his contemporaries, and when he had reached the years of manhood, he appeared in the Athenian armies. During the Peloponneſian war he was commiſſioned by his countrymen to relieve Amphipolis; but the quick march of Braſidas, the Lacedæmonian general, defeated his operations, and Thucydides, unſucceſsful in his expedition, was baniſhed from Athens. This happened in the eighth year of this celebrated war, and in the place of his baniſhment the general began to write an impartial hiſtory of the important events which had happened during his adminiſtration, and which ſtill continued to agitate the ſeveral ſtates of Greece. This famous hiſtory is continued only to the 21ſt year of the war, and the remaining part of the time till the demolition of the walls of Athens was deſcribed by the pen of Theopompus and Xenophon. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as poſſeſſed of more vigor, purity, elegance, and energy. He ſpared neither time nor money to procure authentic materials; and the Athenians, as well as their enemies, furniſhed him with many valuable communications, which contributed to throw great light

light on the different tranſactions of the war. His hiſtory has been divided into eight books, the laſt of which is imperfect, and ſuppoſed to have been written by his daughter. The character of this intereſting hiſtory is well known, and the noble emulation of the writer will ever be admired, who ſhed tears when he heard Herodotus repeat his hiſtory of the Perſian wars at the public feſtivals of Greece. The hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus, has often been compared with the ſon of Olorus, but each has his peculiar excellence. Sweetneſs of ſtyle, grace, and elegance of expreſſion, may be called the characteriſtics of the former, while Thucydides ſtands unequalled for the fire of his deſcriptions, the conciſeneſs, and at the ſame time, the ſtrong and energetic manner of his narratives. His relations are authentic, as he himſelf was intereſted in the events he mentions; his impartiality is indubitable, as he no where betrays the leaſt reſentment againſt his countrymen, and the factious partizans of Cleon, who had baniſhed him from Athens. Many have blamed the hiſtorian for the injudicious diſtribution of his ſubject, and while, for the ſake of accuracy, the whole is divided into ſummers and winters, the thread of the hiſtory is interrupted, the ſcene continually ſhifted; and the reader, unable to purſue events to the end, is tranſported from Aſia to Peloponneſus, or from the walls of Syracuſe to the coaſt of Corcyra. The animated harangues of Thucydides have been univerſally admired; he found a model in Herodotus, but he greatly ſurpaſſed the original, and ſucceeding hiſtorians have adopted, with ſucceſs, a peculiar mode of writing which introduces a general addreſſing himſelf to the paſſions and the feelings of his armies. The hiſtory of Thucydides was ſo admired, that Demoſthenes, to perfect himſelf as an orator, tranſcribed it eight different times, and read it with ſuch attention, that he could almoſt repeat it by heart. Thucydides died at Athens, where he had been recalled from his exile, in his 80th year, 391 years before Chriſt. The beſt editions of Thucydides are thoſe of Duker, fol. Amſt. 1731; of Glaſgow, 12mo. 8 vols. 1759; of Hudſon, fol. Oxon. 1696, and the 8vo. of Bipont. 1788. *Cic. de orat.* &c.—*Diod.* 12.—*Dionyſ. Hal. de Thuc.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Quintil.*——A ſon of Mileſias, in the age of Pericles. He was baniſhed for his oppoſition to the meaſures of Pericles, &c.

THUISTO, one of the deities of the Germans. *Tacit.*

THŪLE, an iſland in the moſt northern parts of the German ocean, to which, on account of its great diſtance from the continent, the antients gave the epithet of *ultima*. Its ſituation was never accurately aſcertained, hence its preſent name is unknown by modern hiſtorians. Some ſuppoſe that it is the iſland now called Iceland, or part of Greenland, whilſt others imagine it to be the Shetland iſles. *Stat.* 3. *Syl.* 5, v. 20.—*Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 3, c. 6.—*Tacit. Agric.* 10.—*Plin.* 2, c. 75. l. 4, c, 16.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 30.—*Juv.* 15, v. 112.

THURIÆ,—II, or—IUM, a town of Lucania in Italy, built by a colony of Athenians, near the ruins of Sybaris, B. C. 444. In the number of this Athenian colony were Lyſias and Herodotus. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.——A town of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 31.—*Strab.* 8.

THURĪNUS, a name given to Auguſtus when he was young, either becauſe ſome of his progenitors were natives of Thurium, or becauſe they had diſtinguiſhed themſelves there. *Sueton. Aug.* 7.

THUSCIA, a country of Italy, the ſame as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

THYA, a daughter of the Cephiſus.——A place near Delphi.

THYĂDES, (*ſing.* THYAS) a name of the Bacchanals. They received it from *Thyas*, the firſt woman who was prieſteſs of the god Bacchus. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 302.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.

THYĂMIS, a river of Epirus falling into the Ionian ſea. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic.* 7. *Att.* 2.

THYANA, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.*

THYATĪRA, a town of Lydia, now *Akiſar*. *Liv.* 37, c. 8 & 44.

THYBARNI, a people near Sardes. *Diod.* 17.

THYESTA, a ſiſter of Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe.

THYESTES, a ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, and grandſon of Tantalus, debauched Ærope, the wife of his brother Atreus, becauſe he refuſed to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos. This was no ſooner known, than Atreus divorced Ærope, and baniſhed Thyeſtes from his kingdom; but ſoon after, the more effectually to puniſh his infidelity, he expreſſed a wiſh to be reconciled to him, and recalled him to Argos. Thyeſtes was received by his brother at an elegant entertainment, but he was ſoon informed that he had been feeding upon the fleſh of one of his own children. This Atreus took care to communicate to him by ſhowing him the remains of his ſon's body. This action appeared ſo barbarous, that, according to the antient mythologiſts, the ſun changed his uſual courſe, not to be a ſpectator of ſo bloody a ſcene. Thyeſtes eſcaped from his brother, and fled to Epirus. Some time after he met his

his daughter Pelopeia in a grove ſacred to Minerva, and he offered her violence without knowing who ſhe was. This inceſt, however, according to ſome, was intentionally committed by the father, as he had been told by an oracle, that the injuries he had received from Atreus would be avenged by a ſon born from himſelf and Pelopeia. The daughter, pregnant by her father, was ſeen by her uncle Atreus and married, and ſometime after ſhe brought into the world a ſon, whom ſhe expoſed in the woods. The life of the child was preſerved by goats; he was called Ægyſthus, and preſented to his mother, and educated in the family of Atreus. When grown to years of maturity, the mother gave her ſon Ægyſthus a ſword, which ſhe had taken from her unknown raviſher in the grove of Minerva, with hopes of diſcovering who he was. Meantime Atreus, intent to puniſh his brother, ſent Agamemnon and Menelaus to purſue him, and when at laſt they found him, he was dragged to Argos, and thrown into a cloſe priſon. Ægyſthus was ſent to murder Thyeſtes, but the father recollected the ſword, which was raiſed to ſtab him, and a few queſtions convinced him that his aſſaſſin was his own ſon. Pelopeia was preſent at this diſcovery, and when ſhe found that ſhe had committed inceſt with her father, ſhe aſked Ægyſthus to examine the ſword, and immediately plunged it into her own breaſt. Ægyſthus ruſhed from the priſon to Atreus, with the bloody weapon, and murdered him near an altar, as he wiſhed to offer thanks to the gods on the ſuppoſed death of Thyeſtes. At the death of Atreus, Thyeſtes was placed on his brother's throne by Ægyſthus, from which he was ſoon after driven by Agamemnon and Menelaus. He retired from Argos, and was baniſhed into the iſland of Cythera by Agamemnon, where he died. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*—*Hygin. fab.* 86, &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 359.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 544. l. 7, v. 451.—*Senec. in Thyeſt.*

THYMBRA, a ſmall town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Cyrus and Crœſus, in which the latter was defeated. The troops of Cyrus amounted to 196,000 men, beſides chariots, and thoſe of Crœſus were twice as numerous.——A plain in Troas thro' which a ſmall river, called Thymbrius, falls in its courſe to the Scamander. Apollo had there a temple, and from thence he is called *Thymbræus*. Achilles was killed there by Paris, according to ſome. *Strab.* 13.—*Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 7, v. 22.—*Dictyſ Cret.* 2, c. 52. l. 3, c. 1.

THYMBRÆUS, a ſirname of Apollo. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 323. *Æn.* 3, v. 85. *Vid.* Thymbra.

THYMBRIS, a concubine of Jupiter, ſaid to be mother of Pan. *Apollod.*——A fountain and river of Sicily. *Theoc.* 1, v. 100.

THYMBRON. *Vid.* Thimbron.

THYMĔLE, a celebrated female dancer, favored by Domitian. *Juv.* 6, v. 36.

THYMIATHIS, a river of Epirus. *Strab.* 7.

THYMOCHĂRES, an Athenian defeated in a battle by the Lacedæmonians.

THYMŒTES, a king of Athens, ſon of Oxinthas, the laſt of the deſcendants of Theſeus, who reigned at Athens. He was depoſed becauſe he refuſed to accept a challenge ſent by Xanthus king of Bœotia, and was ſucceeded by a Meſſenian, B. C. 1128, who repaired the honor of Athens by fighting the Bœotian king. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.——A Trojan prince, whoſe wife and ſon were put to death by order of Priam. It was to revenge the king's cruelty that he perſuaded his countrymen to bring the wooden horſe within their city. He was ſon of Laomedon, according to ſome. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 32.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 4, c. 4.——A ſon of Hicetaon, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123. l. 12, v. 364.

THYNI, or BITHYNI, a people of Bithynia, hence the words *Thyna merx* applied to their commodities. *Horat.* 3, *od.* 7, v. 3. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

THYODĂMAS. *Vid.* Theodamas.

THYŌNE, a name given to Semele after ſhe had been preſented with immortality. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

THYŌNEUS, a ſirname of Bacchus from his mother Semele, who was called *Thyone*. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17, v. 23.—*Ovid.* 4, *Met.* v. 13.

THYOTES, a prieſt of the Cabiri, in Samothrace. *Flacc.* 2, v. 438.

THYRE, a town of the Meſſenians, famous for a battle fought there between the Argives and Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 48.

THYREA, an iſland on the coaſt of Peloponneſus, near Hermione. *Herodot.* 6, c. 76.

THYREUM, a town of Acarnania, whoſe inhabitants are called *Thyrienſes*. *Liv.* 36, c. 11. l. 38, c. 9.

THYREUS, a ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 3.——A ſon of Œneus, king of Calydon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

THYRIDES, three ſmall iſlands at the point of Tænarus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

THYRSAGĔTÆ, a people of Sarmatia who live upon hunting. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

THYRSUS,

THYRSUS, a river of Sardinia, now *Oriſtagni*.

THYSSOS, a town near mount Athos.

THYUS, a ſatrap of Paphlagonia who revolted from Artaxerxes and was ſeized by Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

TIASA, a daughter of the Eurotas, who gave her name to a river in Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

TIBARĒNI, a people of Cappadocia, on the borders of the Thermodon ——A people of Pontus. *Mela.* 1, c. 20.

TIBERIAS, a town of Gallilee, built by Herod, near the lake of the ſame name, and called after Tiberius. *Plin.* 5, c. 16. —*Joſeph. A.* 18, c. 3.

TIBERĪNUS, ſon of Capetus, and king of Alba, was drowned in the river Albula, which on that account aſſumed his name, and was called *Tiberis*. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 20.—*Varro de. L. L.* 4, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 389. l. 4, v. 47.

TIBĔRIS, Tyberis, Tiber, or Tibris, a river of Italy, on whoſe banks the city of Rome was built. It was originally called *Albula*, from the whiteneſs of its waters, and afterwards Tiberis, when Tiberinus, king of Alba, had been drowned there. It was alſo named *Tyrrhenus*, becauſe it watered Etruria, and *Lydius*, becauſe the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were ſuppoſed to be of Lydian origin. The Tiber riſes in the Apennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene ſea, 16 miles below Rome, after dividing Latium from Etruria. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 47, 329, &c. l. 5, v. 641, *in Ib.* 514.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 381, &c.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 30.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 2, v. 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.

TIBĒRIUS, (Claudius Druſus Nero) a Roman emperor after the death of Auguſtus, deſcended from the family of the Claudii. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the populace with magnificent ſhows and fights of gladiators, and he gained ſome applauſe in the funeral oration which he pronounced over his father, though only nine years old. His firſt appearance in the Roman armies was under Auguſtus, in the war againſt the Cantabri, and afterwards in the capacity of general, he obtained victories in different parts of the empire, and was rewarded with a triumph. Yet, in the midſt of his glory, Tiberius fell under the diſpleaſure of Auguſtus, and retired to Rhodes, where he continued for ſeven years as an exile, till by the influence of his mother Livia with the emperor, he was recalled. His return to Rome was the more glorious; he had the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and ſeemed to divide the ſovereign power with Auguſtus. At the death of this celebrated emperor, Tiberius, who had been adopted, aſſumed the reins of government; and while with diſſimulation and affected modeſty he wiſhed to decline the dangerous office, he found time to try the fidelity of his friends, and to make the greateſt part of the Romans believe that he was inveſted with the purple, not from his own choice, but by the recommendation of Auguſtus, and the urgent entreaties of the Roman ſenate. The beginning of his reign ſeemed to promiſe tranquillity to the world; Tiberius was a watchful guardian of the public peace, he was the friend of juſtice, and never aſſumed the ſounding titles which muſt diſguſt a free nation, but he was ſatisfied to ſay of himſelf that he was the maſter of his ſlaves, the general of his ſoldiers, and the father of the citizens of Rome. That ſeeming moderation, however, which was but the fruit of the deepeſt policy, ſoon diſappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whoſe intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppreſſion and murder of many noble ſenators, rendered him odious to the people, and ſuſpected even by his moſt intimate favorites. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were ſilenced by the prudence of the generals and the fidelity of the officers, and the factious demagogues were abandoned to their condign puniſhment. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome; he knew from thence, as his ſucceſſors experienced, that his power was precarious, and his very exiſtence in perpetual danger. He continued as he had begun, to pay the greateſt deference to the ſenate, all libels againſt him he diſregarded, and obſerved, that in a free city, the thoughts and the tongues of every man ſhoud be free. The taxes were gradually leſſened, and luxury reſtrained by the ſalutary regulations, as well as by the prevailing example and frugality of the emperor. While Rome exhibited a ſcene of peace and public tranquillity, the barbarians were ſeverally defeated on the borders of the empire, and Tiberius gained new honors, by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other faithful lieutenants. Yet the triumphs of Germanicus were beheld with jealouſy. Tiberius dreaded his power, he was envious of his popularity, and the death of that celebrated general in Antioch was, as ſome ſuppoſe, accelerated by poiſon, and the ſecret reſent-

ment

ment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent were ſacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was ſcarce in Rome one ſingle family that did not reproach Tiberius for the loſs of a brother, a father, or a huſband. He at laſt retired to the iſland of Capreæ, on the coaſt of Campania, where he buried himſelf in unlawful pleaſures. The care of the empire was entruſted to favorites, among whom Sejanus for a while ſhone with uncommon ſplendor. In his ſolitary retreat the emperor propoſed rewards to ſuch as invented new pleaſures, or could produce freſh luxuries. He forgot his age as well as his dignity, and diſgraced himſelf by the moſt unnatural vices and enormous indulgencies which can draw a bluſh, even upon the countenance of the moſt debauched and abandoned. While the emperor was loſt to himſelf and the world, the provinces were haraſſed on every ſide by the barbarians, and Tiberius found himſelf inſulted by thoſe enemies whom hitherto he had ſeen fall proſtrate at his feet with every mark of ſubmiſſive adulation. At laſt grown weak and helpleſs through infirmities, he thought of his approaching diſſolution; and as he well knew that Rome could not exiſt without a head, he nominated as his ſucceſſor, Caius Caligula. Many might enquire, why a youth naturally ſo vicious and abandoned as Caius was choſen to be the maſter of an extenſive empire; but Tiberius wiſhed his own cruelties to be forgotten in the barbarities which might be diſplayed in the reign of his ſucceſſor, whoſe natural propenſities he had well defined, in ſaying of Caligula that he bred a ſerpent for the Roman people, and a Phaeton for the reſt of the empire. Tiberius died at Miſenum the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of 22 years, ſix months, and 26 days. Caligula was accuſed of having haſtened his end by ſuffocating him. The joy was univerſal when his death was known; and the people of Rome, in the midſt of ſorrow, had a moment to rejoice, heedleſs of the calamities which awaited them in the ſucceeding reigns. The body of Tiberius was conveyed to Rome, and burnt with great ſolemnity. A funeral oration was pronounced by Caligula, who ſeemed to forget his benefactor while he expatiated on the praiſes of Auguſtus, Germanicus, and his own. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by hiſtorians, and his reign is the ſubject of the moſt perfect and elegant of all the compoſitions of Tacitus. When a private man, Tiberius was univerſally eſteemed; when he had no ſuperior, he was proud, arrogant, jealous, and revengeful. If he found his military operations conducted by a warlike general, he affected moderation and virtue; but when he got rid of the powerful influence of a favorite, he was tyrannical and diſſolute. If, as ſome obſerve, he had lived in the times of the Roman republic, he might have been as conſpicuous as his great anceſtors; but the ſovereign power lodged in his hands, rendered him vicious and oppreſſive. Yet, though he encouraged informers and favored flattery, he bluſhed at the mean ſervilities of the ſenate, and derided the adulation of his courtiers, who approached him, he ſaid, as if they approached a ſavage elephant. He was a patron of learning, he was an eloquent and ready ſpeaker, and dedicated ſome part of his time to ſtudy. He wrote a lyric poem, entitled, A Complaint on the Death of Lucius Cæſar, as alſo ſome Greek pieces in imitation of ſome of his favorite authors. He avoided all improper expreſſions, and all foreign words he totally wiſhed to baniſh from the Latin tongue. As inſtances of his humanity, it has been recorded that he was uncommonly liberal to the people of Aſia Minor, whoſe habitations had been deſtroyed by a violent earthquake, A. D. 17. One of his officers wiſhed him to encreaſe the taxes, *No*, ſaid Tiberius, *a good ſhepherd muſt ſhear, not flay his ſheep.* The ſenators wiſhed to call the month of November, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of J. Cæſar and Auguſtus, in the months of July and Auguſt; but this he refuſed, ſaying, *What will you do, conſcript fathers, if you have thirteen Cæſars?* Like the reſt of the emperors, he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. It has been wittily obſerved by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual ſtate of intoxication from the time he gave himſelf to drinking till the laſt moment of his life. *Sueton in vitâ. &c.—Tacit. Ann. 6, &c.—Dion. Caſſ.*——A friend of Julius Cæſar, whom he accompanied in the war of Alexandria. Tiberius forgot the favors he had received from his friend; and when he was aſſaſſinated, he wiſhed all his murderers to be publicly rewarded.——One of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——Sempronius, a ſon of Druſus and Livia, the ſiſter of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula.——A ſon of Brutus, put to death by his father, becauſe he had conſpired with other young noblemen to reſtore Tarquin to his throne.——A Thracian made emperor of Rome in the latter ages of the empire.

TIBĒSIS, a river of Scythia, flowing from

from mount Hæmus into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

TIBISCUS, now *Teiſſe*, a river of Dacia, with a town of the ſame name, now *Temeſwar*. It falls into the Danube.

TIBRIS. *Vid.* Tiberis.

TIBŬLA, a town of Sardinia, now *Lango Sardo*.

TIBULLUS (Aulus Albius) a Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compoſitions. He followed Meſſala Corvinus into the iſland of Corcyra, but he was ſoon diſſatisfied with the toils of war, and retired to Rome, where he gave himſelf up to literary eaſe and indolence. His firſt compoſition was to celebrate the virtues of his friend Meſſala, but his more favorite ſtudy was writing love verſes, in praiſe of his miſtreſſes Delia and Plautia, of Nemeſis and Neæra, and in theſe elegant effuſions he ſhowed himſelf the moſt correct of the Roman poets. He loſt his poſſeſſions when the ſoldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands; but he might have recovered them, if he had condeſcended, like Virgil, to make his court to Auguſtus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his compoſition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, and poſſeſſed with ſo much grace and purity of ſentiment, that the writer is deſervedly ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. Tibullus was intimate with the literary men of his age, and he for ſome time had a poetical conteſt with Horace, in gaining the favors of an admired courtezan. Ovid has written a beautiful elegy on the death of his friend. The poems of Tibullus are generally publiſhed with thoſe of Propertius and Catullus, of which the beſt editions are, that of Vulpius, Patavii, 1737, 1749, 1755; that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754; and that by Heyne, 8vo. Lipſ. 1776. *Ovid.* 3, *am. el.* 9. *Triſt.* 2, v. 447. —*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 4. l. 1, *od.* 33, v. 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

TIBUR, an antient town of the Sabines, about 20 miles north of Rome, built as ſome ſay by Tibur the ſon of Amphiaraus. It was watered by the Anio, and Hercules was the chief deity of the place. In the neighbourhood, the Romans on account of the ſalubrity of the air, had their ſeveral villas where they retired; and there alſo Horace had his favorite country ſeat, tho' ſome place it nine miles higher. *Strab.* 5. —*Cic.* 2, *Orat.* 65.—*Suet. Cal.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, *&c.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 61, *&c.*

L. TIBURTIUS, a centurion in Cæſar's army, wounded by Pompey's ſoldiers.

TIBURTUS, the founder of Tibur, often called *Tiburtia Mœnia*. He was one of the ſons of Amphiaraus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 670.

TICHIS, now *Tech*, a river of Spain, falling into the Mediterranean.

TICHIUS, a name given to the top of mount Œta. *Liv.* 36, c. 16.

TICĬDA, a poet who wrote epigrams, and praiſed his miſtreſs Metella under the fictitious name of Perilla. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 433.

TICĪNUS, now *Teſino*, a river near *Ticinum*, a ſmall town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Annibal. The town of Ticinum was alſo called *Pavia*. The Ticinus falls into the Po. *Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 4, v. 81.

TIDIUS, a man who joined Pompey, &c.

TIESSA, a river of Laconia, falling into the Eurotas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

TIFĀTA, a mountain of Campania, near Capua. *Stat. Sylv.* 4.

TIFERNUM, a name common to three towns of Italy. One of them for diſtinction's ſake, is called *Metaurenſe*, near the Metaurus in Umbria; the other, *Tiberinum*, on the Tiber; and the third, *Samniticum*, in the country of the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 14.—*Plin.* 3, c. 14.—*Plin. ſec.* 4, *ep.* 1.

TIFERNUS, a mountain and river in the country of the Samnites. *Plin.* 3, c. 11. —*Liv.* 10, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

TIGASIS, a ſon of Hercules.

TIGELLĪNUS, a Roman celebrated for his intrigues and perfidy in the court of Nero. He was appointed judge at the trial of the conſpirators who had leagued againſt Nero, for which he was liberally rewarded with triumphal honors. He afterwards betrayed the emperor, and was ordered to deſtroy himſelf, 68 A. D. *Tacit. H.* 1, c. 72.—*Plut.*—*Juv.* 1.

TIGELLIUS, a native of Sardinia, who became the favorite of J. Cæſar, of Cleopatra, and Auguſtus, by his mimicry and facetiouſneſs. He was celebrated for the melody of his voice, yet he was of a mean and ungenerous diſpoſition, and of unpleaſing manners, as *Horace*, 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 3, and *ſeq.* inſinuates.

TIGRĀNES, a king of Armenia, who made himſelf maſter of Aſſyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and by the advice of his father-in-law, he declared war againſt the Romans. He deſpiſed theſe diſtant enemies, and even ordered the head of the meſſenger to be cut off who firſt told him that the Roman general was boldly advancing towards his capital. His pride, however, was ſoon abated, and though he ordered the Roman conſul Lucullus, to be brought

brought alive into his preſence, he fled with precipitation from his capital, and was ſoon after defeated near mount Taurus. This totally diſheartened him, he refuſed to receive Mithridates into his palace, and even ſet a price upon his head. His mean ſubmiſſion to Pompey, the ſucceſſor of Lucullus in Aſia, and a bribe of 60,000 talents, inſured him on his throne, and he received a garriſon in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His ſecond ſon of the ſame name revolted againſt him, and attempted to dethrone him with the aſſiſtance of the king of Parthia, whoſe daughter he had married. This did not ſucceed, and the ſon had recourſe to the Romans, by whom he was put in poſſeſſion of Sophene, while the father remained quiet on the throne of Armenia. The ſon was afterwards ſent in chains to Rome for his inſolence to Pompey. *Cic. pro Man.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 33 & 37.—*Juſtin.* 40, c. 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Luc. Pomp. &c.*——A king of Armenia in the reign of Tiberius. He was put to death. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* c. 40.——One of the royal family of the Cappadocians, choſen by Tiberius to aſcend the throne of Armenia.——A general of the Medes.——A man appointed king of Armenia by Nero. *Tacit. A.* 14, c. 26.——A prince of Armenia in the age of Theodoſius.

TIGRANOCERTA, now *Sered*, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes, during the Mithridatic war, on a hill between the ſprings of the Tigris and mount Taurus. Lucullus, during the Mithridatic war, took it with difficulty, and found in it immenſe riches, and no leſs than 8000 talents in ready money. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, c. 9.

TIGRES, a river of Peloponneſus, called alſo *Harpys*, from a perſon of the ſame name drowned in it. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

TIGRIS, now *Baſilenſa*, a river of Aſia, riſing on mount Niphate in Armenia, and falling into the Perſian gulph. It is the eaſtern boundary of Meſopotamia. The Tigris now falls into the Euphrates, though in the age of Pliny the two ſeparate channels of theſe rivers could be eaſily traced. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 256.

TIGURĪNI, a warlike people among the Helvetii, now forming the modern cantons of *Switz*, *Zurich*, *Schaffhauſen*, and *St. Gall*. Their capital was Tigurum. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

TILATÆI, a people of Thrace. *Thucyd.* 2.

TILAVEMPTUS, a river of Italy falling into the Adriatic, at the weſt of Aquileia.

TILPHOSSIUS, a mountain of Bœotia.——Alſo a fountain at the tomb of Tireſias. *Pauſ. Bœot.* 33.

TILIUM, a town of Sardinia, now *Argentera*.

TILLIUS CIMBER. *Vid.* Tullius.

TILOX, a north-weſt cape of Corſica.

TILPHUSSUS, a mountain of Bœotia.

TIMACUS, a river of Mœſia falling into the Danube. The neighbouring people were called Timachi. *Plin.* 3, c. 26.

TIMÆA, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, was debauched by Alcibiades, by whom ſhe had a ſon. This child was rejected in the ſucceſſion to the throne, though Agis, on his death bed, declared him to be legitimate. *Plut. in Ag.*

TIMÆUS, a friend of Alexander, who came to his aſſiſtance when he was alone ſurrounded by the Oxydracæ. He was killed in the encounter. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.—— An hiſtorian of Sicily, who floriſhed about 262 B. C. and died in the 96th year of his age. His father's name was Andromachus. He was baniſhed from Sicily by Agathocles. His general hiſtory of Sicily, and that of the wars of Pyrrhus, were in general eſteem, and his authority was great, except when he treated of Agathocles. All his compoſitions are loſt. *Plut. in Nic. Cic. de Orat.*—*Diod.* 5.—*C. Nep.*——A writer who publiſhed ſome treatiſes concerning antient philoſophers. *Diog. in Emp.*——A Pythagorean philoſopher, born at Locris. He followed the doctrines of the founder of the metempſychoſis, but in ſome parts of his ſyſtem of the world he differed from him. He wrote a treatiſe on the nature and the ſoul of the world, in the Doric dialect, ſtill extant. *Plato in Tim.*—*Plut.*——An Athenian in the age of Alcibiades. *Plut.*——A ſophiſt, who wrote a book called *Lexicon vocum Platonicarum*.

TIMAGĔNES, a Greek hiſtorian of Alexandria, 54 B. C. brought to Rome by Gabinius, and ſold as ſlave to the ſon of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favors of the great, and of Auguſtus. The emperor diſcarded him for his impertinence; and Timagenes, to revenge himſelf on his patron, burnt the intereſting hiſtory which he had compoſed of his reign. *Plut.*—*Horat.* 1, ep. 19, v. 15.—*Quintil.*——An hiſtorian and rhetorician of Miletus.——A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.—— A general, killed at Cheronæa.

TIMAGŎRAS, an Athenian, capitally puniſhed for paying homage to Darius, according to the Perſian manner of kneeling on the ground, when he was ſent to Perſia as ambaſſador. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.—*Vid.* Meles.

TIMANDRA,

TIMANDRA, a daughter of Leda, ſiſter to Helen. She married Echemus of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.——A miſtreſs of Alcibiades.

TIMANDRĬDES, a Spartan, celebrated for his virtues.

TIMANTHES, a painter of Sicyon, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the great. In his celebrated painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated he repreſented all the attendants overwhelmed with grief; but his ſuperior genius, by covering the face of Agamemnon, left to the conception of the imagination the deep ſorrows of the father. He obtained a prize, for which the celebrated Parrhaſius was a competitor. This was in painting an Ajax with all the fury which his diſappointments could occaſion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. *Cic. de Orat.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 11.——An athlete of Cleone, who burnt himſelf when he perceived that his ſtrength began to fail. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 8.

TIMARCHUS, a philoſopher of Alexandria, intimate with Lamprocles, the diſciple of Socrates. *Diog.*——A rhetorician, who hung himſelf when accuſed of licentiouſneſs by Æſchines.——A Cretan, accuſed before Nero of oppreſſion. *Tacit. A.* 15, c. 20.——An officer in Ætolia, who burnt his ſhips to prevent the flight of his companions, and to enſure himſelf the victory. *Polyæn.* 5.——A king of Salamis.——A tyrant of Miletus, in the age of Antiochus, &c.

TIMARETA, a prieſteſs of the oracle of Dodona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 94.

TIMASION, one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, &c.

TIMASITHEUS, a prince of Lipara, who obliged a number of pirates to ſpare ſome Romans who were going to make an offering of the ſpoils of Veii to the god of Delphi. The Roman ſenate rewarded him very liberally, and 137 years after, when the Carthaginians were diſpoſſeſſed of Lipara, the ſame generoſity was nobly extended to his deſcendants in the iſland. *Diod.* 14.—*Plut. in Cam.*

TIMĀVUS, a broad river of Italy, riſing from a mountain, and after running a ſhort ſpace, falling by ſeven mouths, or according to ſome by only one, into the Adriatic ſea. There are at the mouth of the Timavus, ſmall iſlands with hot ſprings of water. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. ecl.* 8, v. 6, *Æn.* 1, v. 44 & 248.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

TIMESIUS, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera. He was prevented by the Thracians, but honored as a hero at Abdera. *Herodot.* 1, c. 168.

TIMOCHĂRIS, an aſtronomer of Alexandria, 294 B. C. *Vid.* Ariſtillus.

TIMOCLĒA, a Theban lady, ſiſter to Theagenes, who was killed at Cheronæa. One of Alexander's ſoldiers offered her violence, after which ſhe led her raviſher to a well, and while he believed that immenſe treaſures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it. Alexander commended her virtue, and forbad his ſoldiers to hurt the Theban females. *Plut. in Alex.*

TIMOCRĂTES, a Greek philoſopher of uncommon auſterity.——A Syracuſan, who married Arete when Dion had been baniſhed into Greece by Dionyſius. He commanded the forces of the tyrant.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet of Rhodes, who obtained poetical, as well as gymnaſtic prizes at Olympia. He lived about 476 years before Chriſt, diſtinguiſhed for his voracity, and reſentment againſt Simonides and Themiſtocles. The following epitaph was written on his grave:

Multa bibens, & multa vorans, mala denique dicens
Multis, hic jaceo Timocreon Rhodius.

TIMODĒMUS, the father of Timoleon.

TIMOLĀUS, a Spartan, intimate with Philopœmen, &c.——A ſon of the celebrated Zenobia.——A general of Alexander, put to death by the Thebans.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, ſon of Timodemus and Demariſte. He was ſuch an enemy to tyranny, that he did not heſitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, againſt his repreſentations, to make himſelf abſolute in Corinth. This was viewed with pleaſure by the friends of liberty; but the mother of Timoleon conceived the moſt inveterate averſion for her ſon, and for ever baniſhed him from her ſight. This proved painful to Timoleon; a ſettled melancholy dwelt upon his mind, and he refuſed to accept of any offices in the ſtate. When the Syracuſans, oppreſſed with the tyranny of Dionyſius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer, but all applications would have been diſregarded, if one of the magiſtrates had not awakened in him the ſenſe of natural liberty. *Timoleon*, ſays he, *if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant; but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer.* This had due effect, and Timoleon ſailed for Syracuſe in ten ſhips, accompanied by about 1000 men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppoſe him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Icetas, who had the poſſeſſion of the city, was defeated, and Dionyſius, who deſpaired of ſucceſs, gave himſelf up into the hands of the Corinthian general. This

ſucceſs

ſucceſs gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily, many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an impoſtor, claimed his protection, and when he was at laſt maſter of Syracuſe by the total overthrow of Iceras, and of the Carthaginians, he razed the citadel which had been the ſeat of tyranny, and erected on the ſpot a common hall. Syracuſe was almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants, and at the ſolicitation of Timoleon, a Corinthian colony was ſent to Sicily; the lands were equally divided among the citizens, and the houſes were ſold for a thouſand talents, which were appropriated to the uſe of the ſtate, and depoſited in the treaſury. When Syracuſe was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other ſtates of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and baniſhed from the iſland. A code of ſalutary laws was framed for the Syracuſans; and the armies of Carthage, which had attempted again to raiſe commotions in Sicily, were defeated, and peace was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed. The gratitude of the Sicilians was ſhewn every where to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applauſe in the public aſſemblies, and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuſe; his advice was conſulted on matters of importance, and his authority reſpected. He ridiculed the accuſations of malevolence, and when ſome informers had charged him with oppreſſion, he rebuked the Syracuſans who were going to put the accuſers to immediate death. A remarkable inſtance of his providential eſcape from the dagger of an aſſaſſin, has been recorded by one of his biographers. As he was going to offer a ſacrifice to the gods after a victory, two aſſaſſins, ſent by the enemies, approached his perſon in diſguiſe. The arm of one of the aſſaſſins was already lifted up, when he was ſuddenly ſtabbed by an unknown perſon, who made his eſcape from the camp. The other aſſaſſin, ſtruck at the fall of his companion, fell before Timoleon, and confeſſed, in the preſence of the army, the conſpiracy that had been formed againſt his life. The unknown aſſaſſin was mean time purſued, and when he was found, he declared, that he had committed no crime in avenging the death of a beloved father, whom the man he had ſtabbed had murdered in the town of Leontini. Enquiries were made, and his confeſſions were found to be true. Timoleon died at Syracuſe about 337 years before the Chriſtian era. His body received an honorable burial, in a public place called from him *Timoleonteum*; but the tears of a grateful nation were more convincing proofs of the public regret, than the inſtitution of feſtivals, and games yearly to be obſerved on the day of his death. *C. Nep. & Plut. in vitâ.—Polyæn.* 5.—*Diod.* 16.

TIMŌLUS. *Vid.* Tmolus.

TIMŌMĂCHUS, a painter of Byzantium in the age of Sylla and Marius. His paintings of Medea and Ajax were purchaſed for 80 talents by J. Cæſar, and depoſited in the temple of Venus at Rome. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A general of Athens, ſent to aſſiſt the Thebans. *Xenoph.*

TIMON, a native of Athens, called *Miſanthrope*, for his unconquerable averſion to mankind and all ſociety. He was fond of another Athenian, whoſe character was ſimilar to his own, and he ſaid that he had ſome partiality for Alcibiades, becauſe he was one day to be his country's ruin. Once he went into the public aſſembly, and told his countrymen, that he had a fig-tree on which many had ended their life with a halter, and that as he was going to cut it down to raiſe a building on the ſpot; he adviſed all ſuch as were inclined to deſtroy themſelves, to haſten and go and hang themſelves in his garden. *Plut. in Alc.* &c.—*Lucian. in Tim.—Pauſ.* 6, c. 12.——A Greek poet, ſon of Timarchus, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces all now loſt, and died in the 90th year of his age. *Diog.—Athen.* 6 & 13.——An athlete of Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 12.

TIMOPHĂNES, a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himſelf tyrant of his country, by means of the mercenary ſoldiers with whom he had fought againſt the Argives and Cleomenes. Timoleon wiſhed to convince him of the impropriety of his meaſures, and when he found him unmoved, he cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Tim.*—— A man of Mitylene, celebrated for his riches, &c.

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and muſician of Miletus. He was received with hiſſes the firſt time he exhibited as muſician in the aſſembly of the people, and further applications would have totally been abandoned, had not Euripides diſcovered his abilities, and encouraged him to follow a profeſſion in which he afterwards gained ſo much applauſe. He received an immenſe ſum of money from the Epheſians, becauſe he had compoſed a poem in honor of Diana. He died about the 90th year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the great. There was alſo another muſician of Bœotia in the age of Alexander, often confounded with the muſician of Miletus. He was a great favorite of the conqueror of Darius. *Cic. de Leg.* 2, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 12.—*Plut. de muſic. de fort.* &c.——An Athenian gene-

ral, ſon of Conon. He ſignalized himſelf by his valor and magnanimity, and ſhewed that he was not inferior to his great father in military prudence. He ſeized Corcyra, a obtained ſeveral victories over the The[illegible], but his ill ſucceſs in one of his expeditions diſguſted the Athenians, and Timotheus, like the reſt of his noble predeceſſors, was fined a large ſum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. He was ſo diſintereſted, that he never appropriated any of the plunder to his own uſe, but after one of his expeditions, he filled the treaſury of Athens with 1200 talents. Some of the antients, to intimate his continual ſucceſſes, have repreſented him ſleeping by the ſide of Fortune, while the goddeſs drove cities into his net. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 29.—*Plut. in Syll.* &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 10 & 18. l. 3, c. 16.—*C. Nep.*——A Greek ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 32.——A tyrant of Heraclea, who murdered his father. *Diod.* 16.——A king of the Sapæi.

TIMOXĔNUS, a governor of Sicyon, who betrayed his truſt, &c. *Polyæn.*——A general of the Achæans.

TINGIS, now *Tangier*, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus. Sertorius took it, and as the tomb of the founder was near the place, he cauſed it to be opened, and found in it a ſkeleton ſixty cubits long. This increaſed the veneration of the people for their founder. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1.—*Sil.* 3, v. 258.

TINIA, a river of Umbria, now *Topino*, falling into the Clitumnus. *Strab.* 5.—*Sil.* 8, v. 454.

TIPHA, a town of Bœotia, where Hercules had a temple. *Ovid.* ep. 6, v. 48.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.

TIPHYS, the pilot of the ſhip of the Argonauts, was ſon of Hagnius, or, according to ſome, of Phorbas. He died before the Argonauts reached Colchis, at the court of Lycus in the Propontis, and Erginus was choſen in his place. *Orph.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollon.*—*Val. Flacc.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.—*Hygin.* fab. 14 & 18.

TIPHYSA, a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

TIRĔSIAS, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, ſon of Everus and Chariclo. He lived to a great age, which ſome authors have called as long as ſeven generations of men, others ſix, and others nine, during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, and his ſons, ſat on the throne of Thebes. It is ſaid that in his youth he found two ſerpents in the act of copulation on mount Cyllene, and that when he had ſtruck them with a ſtick to ſeparate them, he found himſelf ſuddenly changed into a girl. Seven years after he found again ſome ſerpents together in the ſame manner, and he recovered his original ſex, by ſtriking them a ſecond time with his wand. When he was a woman, Tireſias had married, and it was from thoſe reaſons, according to ſome of the antients, that Jupiter and Juno referred to his deciſion, a diſpute in which the deities wiſhed to know, which of the ſexes received greater pleaſure from the connubial ſtate. Tireſias, who could ſpeak from actual experience, decided in favor of Jupiter, and declared, that the pleaſure which the female received, was ten times greater than that of the male. Juno, who ſupported a different opinion, and gave the ſuperiority to the male ſex, puniſhed Tireſias by depriving him of his eye-ſight. But this dreadful loſs was in ſome meaſure repaired by the humanity of Jupiter, who beſtowed upon him the gift of prophecy, and permitted him to live ſeven times more than the reſt of men. Theſe cauſes of the blindneſs of Tireſias, which are ſupported by the authority of Ovid, Hyginus, and others, are contradicted by Apollodorus, Callimachus, Propertius, &c. who declare that this was inflicted upon him as a puniſhment, becauſe he had ſeen Minerva bathing in the fountain Hippocrene, on mount Helicon. Chariclo, who accompanied Minerva, complained of the ſeverity with which her ſon was treated; but the goddeſs, who well knew that this was the irrevocable puniſhment inflicted by Saturn on ſuch mortals as fix their eyes upon a goddeſs without her conſent, alleviated the misfortunes of Tireſias, by making him acquainted with futurity, and giving him a ſtaff which could conduct his ſteps with as much ſafety as if he had the uſe of his eye-ſight. During his life-time, Tireſias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban war, conſulted him, and found his predictions verified. He drew his prophecies ſometimes from the flight or the language of birds, in which he was aſſiſted by his daughter Manto, and ſometimes he drew the manes from the infernal regions to know futurity with myſtical ceremonies. He at laſt died, after drinking the waters of a cold fountain, which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp by the Thebans on mount Tilphuſſus, and honored as a god. His oracle at Orchomenos was in univerſal eſteem. Homer repreſents Ulyſſes as going to the infernal regions to conſult Tireſias concerning his return to Ithaca. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Theocrit. Id.* 24, v. 70.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 96.—*Hygin. fab.* 75.—*Æſchyl. ſeptante Theb.*—*Sophocl. in Œdip. tyr.*—*Pindar. Nem.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Plut. in Symp.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 33.

TIRIBĀZUS,

TIRIBĀSES, an officer of Artaxerxes, killed by the guards for conſpiring againſt the king's life, B. C. 394. *Plut. in Art.*

TIRIDA, a town of Thrace where Diomedes lived. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

TIRIDĀTES, a king of Parthia, after the expulſion of Phraates by his ſubjects. He was ſoon after depoſed and fled to Auguſtus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 26.——A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates, in oppoſition to Artabanus. *Tacit. ann.* 6, &c.——A keeper of the royal treaſures at Perſepolis, who offered to ſurrender to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 5, c. 5, &c.——A king of Armenia, in the reign of Nero.——A ſon of Phraates, &c.

TIRIS, a general of the Thracians, who oppoſed Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 4.

TIRO, Tullius, a freedman of Cicero, greatly eſteemed by his maſter for his learning and good qualities. It is ſaid that he invented ſhort-hand writing among the Romans. He wrote the life of Cicero, and other treatiſes now loſt. *Cic. ad Att.* &c.

TIRYNTHIA, a name given to Alcmena, becauſe ſhe lived at Tirynthus. *Ovid. Met.* 6.

TIRYNTHUS, a town of Argolis in the Peloponneſus, founded by Tirynx, ſon of Argus. Hercules generally reſided there, whence he is called *Tirynthius heros*. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16 & 25.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 15 & 49.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 662.—*Sil.* 8, v. 217.

TISÆUM, a mountain of Theſſaly. *Polyb.*

TISAGŎRAS, a brother of Miltiades, called alſo Teſagoras. *C. Nep. in Milt.*

TISAMĔNES, or TISAMĔNUS, a ſon of Oreſtes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who ſucceeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon. The Heraclidæ entered his kingdom in the third year of his reign, and he was obliged to retire with his family into Achaia. He was ſome time after killed in a battle againſt the Ionians, near Helice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1. l. 7, c. 1.——A king of Thebes, ſon of Therſander, and grandſon of Polynices. The furies, who continually perſecuted the houſe of Œdipus, permitted him to live in tranquillity, but they tormented his ſon and ſucceſſor Auteſion, and obliged him to retire to Doris. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 5. l. 9, c. 6.——A native of Elis, crowned twice at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 11.

TISANDRUS, one of the Greeks concealed with Ulyſſes in the wooden horſe. Some ſuppoſe him to be the ſame as Therſander, the ſon of Polynices. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 261.

TISARCHUS, a friend of Agathocles, by whom he was murdered, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

TISDRA, a town of Africa. *Cæſ. Afr.* 76.

TISIARUS, a town of Africa.

TISIAS, an antient philoſopher of Sicily, conſidered by ſome as the i tor of rhetoric, &c. *Cic. de inv.* 2, . 2. *Orat.* 1, c. 18.

TĪSĬPHŎNE, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, who was the miniſter of Divine vengeance upon mankind, and puniſhed the wicked in Tartarus. She was repreſented with a whip in her hand, ſerpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms inſtead of bracelets. By Juno's direction ſhe attempted to prevent the landing of Io in Egypt, but the god of the Nile repelled her, and obliged her to retire to hell. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 59.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 552. *Æn.* 6, v. 555.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 34.——A daughter of Alcmæon and Manto.

TISIPHŎNUS, a man who conſpired againſt Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, and ſeized the ſovereign power, &c. *Diod.* 16.

TISSA, now *Randazzo*, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 268.—*Cic. Verr.* 3, c. 38.

TISSAMĔNUS. *Vid.* TISAMENUS.

TISSAPHERNES, an officer of Darius.——A ſatrap of Perſia, commander of the forces of Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa, againſt Cyrus. It was by his valor and intrepidity that the king's forces gained the victory, and for this he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage, and all the provinces of which Cyrus was governor. His popularity did not long continue, and the king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Ageſilaus, 395 B. C. *C. Nep.*——An officer in the army of Cyrus, killed by Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa. *Plut.*

TITÆA, the mother of the Titans. She is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Thea, Rhea, Terra, &c.

TITAN, or TITĀNUS, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldeſt of the children of Cœlus; but he gave his brother Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raiſed no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war againſt Saturn, and impriſoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his ſon Jupiter. This tradition is recorded by Lactantius, a Chriſtian writer, who took it from the dramatic compoſitions of Ennius, now loſt. None of the antient mythologiſts, ſuch as Apollodorus, Heſiod, Hyginus, &c. have made mention of Titan. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus and Lucian; to the ſun

by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 10.—*Juv.* 14, v. 35.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.—*Orpheus Hymn.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 119.

TITĂNA, a town of Sicyonia in Peloponneſus. Titanus reigned there.——A man ſkilled in aſtronomy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.

TITĀNES, a name given to the ſons of Cœlus and Terra. They were 45 in number, according to the Egyptians. Apollodorus mentions 13, Hyginus ſix, and Heſiod 20, among whom are the Titanides. The moſt known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus, to whom Horace adds, Typhoeus, Mimus, Porphyrion, Rhœtus, and Enceladus, who are by other mythologiſts reckoned among the giants. They were all of a gigantic ſtature, and with proportionable ſtrength. They were treated with great cruelty by Cœlus, and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them againſt their father. Saturn with a ſcythe cut off the genitals of his father, as he was going to unite himſelf to Terra, and threw them into the ſea, and from the froth ſprang a new deity, called Venus; as alſo Alecto, Tiſiphone, and Megæra, according to Apollodorus. When Saturn ſucceeded his father, he married Rhea; but he devoured all his male children, as he had been informed, by an oracle, that he ſhould be dethroned by them as a puniſhment for his cruelty to his father. The wars of the Titans againſt the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often confounded with that of the giants; but it is to be obſerved, that the war of the Titans was againſt Saturn, and that of the giants againſt Jupiter. *Heſiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Æſchyl. in Prom.*—*Callim. in Del.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*

TITĀNIA, a patronymic applied to Pyrrha, as grand-daughter of Titan, and likewiſe to Diana. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 395. l. 2, &c.

TITANĬDES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra: reduced in number to ſix according to Heſiod, or to ſeven according to Orpheus. The moſt celebrated were Tethys, Themis, Dione, Thea, Mnemoſyne, Ops, Cybele, Veſta, Phœbe, and Rhea. *Heſiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

TITĂNUS, a river in Peloponneſus, with a town and mountain of the ſame name.

TITARESUS, a river of Theſſaly, called alſo Eurotas, flowing into the Peneus. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 18.

TITĒNUS, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine ſea. *Apollon.* 4.

TITHENIDIA, a feſtival of Sparta, in which *nurſes*, τιθηναι, conveyed male infants entruſted to their charge, to the temple of Diana, where they ſacrificed young pigs. During the time of the ſolemnity, they generally danced and expoſed themſelves in ridiculous poſtures; there were alſo ſome entertainments given near the temple, where tents were erected. Each had a ſeparate portion allotted him, together with a ſmall loaf, a piece of new cheeſe, part of the entrails of the victim, and figs, beans, and green vetches, inſtead of ſweet meats.

TITHŌNUS, a ſon of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was ſo beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. He had by her Memnon and Æmathion. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddeſs granted it; but as he had forgotten to aſk the vigor, youth, and beauty, which he then enjoyed, he ſoon grew old, infirm, and decrepid; and as life became inſupportable to him, he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddeſs changed him into a cicada, or graſshopper. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 447, *Æn.* 4, v. 585. l. 8, v. 384.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 984.—*Diod.* 1.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 461. l. 9, v. 403.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 28. l. 2, *Od.* 16.

TITHOREA, one of the tops of Parnaſſus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 32.

TITHRAUSTES, a Perſian ſatrap, B. C. 395, ordered to murder Tiſſaphernes by Artaxerxes. He ſucceeded to the offices which the ſlaughtered favorite enjoyed. He was defeated by the Athenians under Cimon.——An officer in the Perſian court, &c. The name was common to ſome of the ſuperior officers of ſtate in the court of Artaxerxes. *Plut.*—*C. Nep. in Dat. & Conon.*

TITIA, a deity among the Mileſians.

TITIA LEX *de magiſtratibus*, by P. Titius, the tribune, A. U. C. 710. It ordained that a triumvirate of magiſtrates ſhould be inveſted with conſular power to preſide over the republic for five years. The perſons choſen were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.——Another, *de provinciis*, which required that the provincial queſtors, like the conſuls and prætors, ſhould receive their provinces by lot.

TITIĀNA Flavia, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, diſgraced herſelf by her debaucheries and incontinence. After the murder of her huſband ſhe was reduced to poverty, and ſpent the reſt of her life in an obſcure retreat.

TITIĀNUS, Attil. a noble Roman, put to death A. D. 156, by the ſenate, for aſpiring

piring ro the purple. He was the only one proſcribed during the reign of Antoninus Pius.——A brother of Otho.

Titii, prieſts of Apollo.

Titinius, a tribune of the people in the firſt ages of the republic.——A friend of Caſſius, who killed himſelf.——One of the ſlaves who revolted at Capua. He betrayed his truſt to the Roman generals.

Titius Proculus, a Roman knight, appointed to watch Meſſalina. *Tacit.* 11, *Ann.* c. 35.——A tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law.——An orator of a very diſſolute character.——One of Pompey's murderers.——One of Antony's officers.——A man who foretold a victory to Sylla.——Septiminus, a poet in the Auguſtan age, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his lyric and tragic compoſitions, now loſt. *Horat.* 1, ep. 3, v. 9.

Titormus, a ſhepherd of Ætolia, called another *Hercules*, on account of his prodigious ſtrength. He was ſtronger than his contemporary, Milo of Crotona, as he could lift on his ſhoulders a ſtone which the Crotonian moved but with difficulty. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.

Titurius, a friend of Julia Silana, who informed againſt Agrippina, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul, killed by Ambiorix. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 29, &c.

Titus Veſpaſianus, ſon of Veſpaſian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the ſiege of Jeruſalem. In the 79th year of the Chriſtian era, he was inveſted with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reaſon to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. While in the houſe of Veſpaſian, Titus had been diſtinguiſhed for his extravagance and incontinence, his attendants were the moſt abandoned and diſſolute, and it ſeemed that he wiſhed to be ſuperior to the reſt of the world in the gratification of every impure deſire, and in every unnatural vice. From ſuch a private character which ſtill might be curbed by the authority and example of a father, what could be expected by tyranny and oppreſſion? Yet Titus became a model of virtue, and in an age and office in which others wiſh to gratify all their appetites, the emperor abandoned his uſual proſligacy, he forgot his debaucheries, and Berenice, whom he had loved with uncommon ardor, even to render himſelf deſpiſed by the Roman people, was diſmiſſed from his preſence. When raiſed to the throne, he thought himſelf bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty; and Titus is perhaps the only monarch who, when inveſted with uncontrolable power, bade adieu to thoſe vices, thoſe luxuries and indulgencies, which as a private man he never ceaſed to gratify. He was moderate in his entertainments, and though he often refuſed the donations which were due to ſovereignty, no emperor was ever more generous and more magnificent than Titus. All informers were baniſhed from his preſence, and even ſeverely puniſhed. A reform was made in the judicial proceedings, and trials were no longer permitted to be poſtponed for years. The public edifices were repaired, and baths were erected for the convenience of the people. Spectacles were exhibited, and the Roman populace were gratified with the ſight of a naval combat in the ancient naumachia, and the ſudden appearance of 5000 wild beaſts brought into the circus for their amuſement. To do good to his ſubjects was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no ſervice, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of *My friends, I have loſt a day!* A continual wiſh to be benevolent and kind, made him popular; and it will not be wondered, that he who could ſay that he had rather die himſelf, than be the cauſe of the deſtruction of one of his ſubjects, was called the love and delight of mankind. Two of the ſenators conſpired againſt his life, but the emperor diſregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindneſs, and like another Nerva, preſented them with a ſword to deſtroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire, the towns of Campania were deſtroyed by an eruption of Veſuvius, and the empire was viſited by a peſtilence which carried away an infinite number of inhabitants. In this time of public calamity, the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were conſpicuous. Titus comforted the afflicted as a father, he alleviated their diſtreſſes by his liberal bounties, and as if they were but one family, he exerted himſelf for the good and preſervation of the whole. The Romans, however, had not long to enjoy the favors of a magnificent prince, Titus was taken ill, and as he retired into the country of the Sabines to his father's houſe, his indiſpoſition was increaſed by a burning fever. He lifted his eyes to heaven, and with modeſt ſubmiſſion complained of the ſeverity of fate which removed him from the world when young, where he had been employed in making a grateful people happy. He died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41ſt year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and 20 days. The news of his death was received with lamentations; Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themſelves as deprived of the moſt benevo-

lent of fathers. After him Domitian aſcended the throne, not without incurring the ſuſpicion of having haſtened his brother's end, by ordering him to be placed, during his agony, in a tub full of ſnow, where he expired. Domitian has alſo been accuſed of raiſing commotions, and of making attempts to dethrone his brother; but Titus diſregarded them, and forgave the offender. Some authors have reflected with ſeverity upon the cruelties which Titus exerciſed againſt the Jews, but though certainly a diſgrace to the benevolent features of his character, we muſt conſider him as an inſtrument in the hands of Providence, exerted for the puniſhment of a wicked and infatuated people. *Joſeph. B. J.* 7, c. 16, &c.—*Suetonius.*—*Dio*, &c.

TITUS Tatius, a king of the Sabines. *Vid.* Tatius.——Livius, a celebrated hiſtorian. *Vid.* Livius.——A ſon of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conſpiring to reſtore the Tarquins.——A friend of Coriolanus.——A native of Crotona, engaged in Catiline's conſpiracy.

TĪTŸRUS, a ſhepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues, &c.——A large mountain of Crete.

TITYUS, a celebrated giant, ſon of Terra; or, according to others, of Jupiter, by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. He was of ſuch a prodigious ſize, that his mother died in travail after Jupiter had drawn her from the bowels of the earth, where ſhe had been concealed during her pregnancy to avoid the anger of Juno. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddeſs delivered herſelf from his importunities, by calling to her aſſiſtance her children, who killed the giant with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where a ſerpent continually devoured his liver; or, according to others, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew again as ſoon as devoured. It is ſaid that Tityus covered nine acres when ſtretched on the ground. He had a ſmall chapel with an altar in the iſland of Eubœa. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Pind. Pyth.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 7, v. 325. l. 11, v. 575.—*Apollon. Rh.* 1, v. 182, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 595.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 4, v. 77.—*Hygin. fab.* 55.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 457.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 75.

TIUM, or TION, a maritime town of Paphlagonia, built by the Mileſians. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.

TLĒPŎLĔMUS, a ſon of Hercules and Aſtyochia, born at Argos. He left his native country after the accidental murder of Licymnius, and retired to Rhodes, by order of the oracle, where he was choſen king, as being one of the ſons of Hercules. He went to the Trojan war with nine ſhips, and was killed by Sarpedon. There were ſome feſtivals eſtabliſhed at Rhodes in his honor, called *Tlepolemeia*, in which men and boys contended. The victors were rewarded with poplar crowns. *Homer. Il.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 97.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Carmania at the general diviſion of the Macedonian empire. *Diod.* 18.——An Egyptian general, who floriſhed B. C. 207.

TMARUS, a Rutulian in the wars of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 685.——A mountain of Theſprotia, called *Tomarus* by *Pliny*.

TMŌLUS, a king of Lydia, who married Omphale, and was ſon of Sipylus and Chthonia. He offered violence to a young nymph called Arriphe, at the foot of Diana's altar, for which impiety he was afterwards killed by a bull. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.——A town of Aſia Minor, deſtroyed by an earthquake.——A mountain of Lydia, now *Bouzdag*, on which the river Pactolus riſes. The air was ſo wholeſome near Tmolus, that the inhabitants generally lived to their 150th year. The neighbouring country was very fertile, and produced plenty of vines, ſaffron, and odoriferous flowers. *Strab.* 13, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 84, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, &c.—*Sil.* 7, v. 210.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 56. l. 2, v. 98.

TOGĀTA, an epithet applied to a certain part of Gaul, where the inhabitants are diſtinguiſhed by the peculiarity of their dreſs. *Vid.* Gallia.

TOGONIUS GALLUS, a ſenator of ignoble birth, devoted to the intereſt of Tiberius, whom he flattered, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 2.

TOLBIACUM, a town of Belgica, ſouth of Juliers.

TOLENUS, a river of Latium, now *Salto*, falling into the Velinus. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 561.

TOLETUM, now *Toledo*, a town of Spain.

TOLISTOBOII, a people of Galatia in Aſia, deſcended from the Boii of Gaul. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Liv.* 58, c. 15 & 16.

TOLLENTĪNUM, a town of Picenum. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.

TOLMĪDES, an Athenian officer, defeated and killed in a battle in Bœotia, 447 B. C. *Polyæn.* 7.

TOLŌSA, now *Toulouſe*, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, which became a Roman colony under Auguſtus. Minerva had there a rich temple, which Cæpio the conſul plundered, and as he was never after fortunate, the words *aurum Toloſanum* became proverbial.

proverbial. *Cæſ. bell. G.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 5. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.

TOLUMNUS, an augur in the army of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 429.——A king of Veii, killed by a Roman. He had ordered the ambaſſadors of the nation to be aſſaſſinated. *Liv.* 4, c. 19.

TOLUS, a man whoſe head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol, in the reign of Tarquin, whence the Romans concluded that their city ſhould become the head or miſtreſs of the world.

TOMÆUM, a mountain of Peloponneſus. *Thucyd.*

TOMĂRUS. *Vid.* Tmarus.

TOMISA, a country between Cappadocia and Taurus. *Strabo.*

TOMOS, or TOMIS, a town ſituate on the weſtern ſhores of the Euxine ſea, about 36 miles from the mouth of the Danube. The word is derived from τεμνω, *ſeco*, becauſe Medea, as it is ſaid, *cut to pieces* the body of her brother Abſyrtus there. It is celebrated as being the place where Ovid was baniſhed by Auguſtus. Tomos was the capital of lower Mœſia, founded by a Mileſian colony, B. C. 633. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 14, v. 59. *Triſt.* 3, el. 9, v. 33, &c.

TOMŸRIS. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TONEA, a ſolemnity obſerved at Samos. It was uſual to carry Juno's ſtatue to the ſea ſhore, and to offer cakes before it, and afterwards to replace it again in the temple. This was in commemoration of the theft of the Tyrrhenians, who attempted to carry away the ſtatue of the goddeſs, but were detained in the harbour by an inviſible force.

TONGILLIUS, an avaricious lawyer, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 130.

TOPĀZOS, an iſland in the Arabian gulf, antiently called *Ophiodes* from the quantity of ſerpents that were there. The valuable ſtone called topaze is found there. *Plin.* 6, c. 20.

TOPIRIS, or TOPRUS, a town of Thrace.

TORĬNI, a people of Scythia. *Valer.* 6.

TORŌNE, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 45.——Of Epirus.

TORQUĀTA, one of the veſtal virgins, daughter of C. Silanus. She was a veſtal for 64 years. *Tacit.* 3, *an.* c. 69.

TORQUĀTUS, a ſirname of Titus Manlius. *Vid.* Manlius.——Silanus, an officer put to death by Nero.——A governor of Oricum, in the intereſt of Pompey. He ſurrendered to J. Cæſar, and was killed in Africa. *Hirt. Afric.* 96.——An officer in Sylla's army.——A Roman ſent ambaſſador to the court of Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt.

TORTOR, a ſirname of Apollo. He had a ſtatue at Rome under that name.

TORUS, a mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

TORYNE, a ſmall town near Actium. The word in the language of the country ſignifies *a ladle*, which gave Cleopatra occaſion to make a pun when it fell into the hands of Auguſtus. *Plut. in Ant.*

TOXANDRI, a people of Gallia Belgica. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

TOXARIDIA, a feſtival at Athens, in honor of Toxaris, a Scythian hero who died there.

TOXEUS, a ſon of Œneus, killed by his father. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

TOXICRĂTE, a daughter of Theſpius.

Q. TRABEA, a comic poet at Rome, in the age of Regulus. Some fragments of his poetry remain. *Cic. in Tuſ.* 4, c. 31. *Fin.* 2, c. 4.

TRACHĂLUS, M. Galerius, a conſul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majeſtic and commanding aſpect. *Quintil.*—*Tacit.*——One of the friends and miniſters of Otho.

TRACHAS, a town of Latium. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 717.

TRĀCHĪNIA, a ſmall country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Œta. The capital was called Trachis, or Trachina, where Hercules went after he had killed Eunomus. *Strab.* 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 269.

TRACHONĪTIS, a part of Judæa, on the other ſide of the Jordan. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.

TRAGURIUM, a town of Dalmatia on the ſea.

TRAGUS, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 33.

TRAJANOPŎLIS, a town of Thrace.——A name given to Selinus of Cilicia, where Trajan died.

TRAJĀNUS, (M. Ulpius Crinitus) a Roman emperor, born at Italica in Spain. His great virtues, and his private as well as public character, and his ſervices to the empire, both as an officer, a governor, and a conſul, recommended him to the notice of Nerva, who ſolemnly adopted him as his ſon; inveſted him during his life time with the imperial purple, and gave him the name of Cæſar and of Germanicus. A little time after Nerva died, and the election of Trajan to the vacant throne was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. The noble and independent behaviour of Trajan evinced the propriety and goodneſs of Nerva's choice, and the attachment of the legions; and the new emperor ſeemed calculated to

enſure peace and domeſtic tranquillity to the extenſive empire of Rome. All the actions of Trajan ſhewed a good and benevolent prince, whoſe virtues truly merited the encomiums which the pen of an elegant and courteous panegyriſt has paid. The barbarians continued quiet, and the hoſtilities which they generally diſplayed at the election of a new emperor whoſe military abilities they diſtruſted, were now few. Trajan however could not behold with ſatisfaction and unconcern, the inſolence of the Dacians, who claimed from the Roman people a tribute which the cowardice of Domitian had offered. The ſudden appearance of the emperor on the frontiers, awed the barbarians to peace; but Decebalus, their warlike monarch, ſoon began hoſtilities by violating the treaty. The emperor entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge acroſs the rapid ſtreams of the Danube, and a battle was fought in which the ſlaughter was ſo great, that in the Roman camp linen was wanted to dreſs the wounds of the ſoldiers. Trajan obtained the victory, and Decebalus deſpairing of ſucceſs, deſtroyed himſelf, and Dacia became a province of Rome. That the ardor of the Roman ſoldiers in defeating their enemies might not cool, an expedition was undertaken into the eaſt, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan paſſed through the ſubmiſſive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well-directed operations, made himſelf maſter of the provinces of Aſſyria and Meſopotamia. He extended his conqueſts in the eaſt, he obtained victories over unknown nations, and when on the extremities of India, he lamented that he poſſeſſed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. Theſe ſucceſſes in different parts of the world, gained applauſe, and the ſenators were profuſe in the honors they decreed to the conqueror. This however was but the blaze of tranſient glory. Trajan had no ſooner ſignified his intentions of returning to Italy, than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one ſingle acre of territory from the conqueſts of her ſovereign in the eaſt. The return of the emperor towards Rome was haſtened by indiſpoſition, he ſtopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, which afterwards was called Trajanopolis, he was ſeized with a flux, and a few days after expired, in the beginning of Auguſt, A. D. 117, after a reign of 19 years, ſix months, and 15 days, in the 64th year of his age. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Adrian, whom the empreſs Plotina introduced to the Roman armies, as the adopted ſon of her huſband. The aſhes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and depoſited under the ſtately column which he had erected a few years before. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquillity, and for a moment ſuppoſed that their proſperity was complete under a good and virtuous ſovereign. Trajan was fond of popularity, and he merited it. The ſounding titles of Optimus, and the father of his country, were not unworthily beſtowed upon a prince who was equal to the greateſt generals of antiquity, and who to indicate his affability, and his wiſh to liſten to the juſt complaints of his ſubjects, diſtinguiſhed his palace by the inſcription of *the public palace*. Like other emperors he did not receive with an air of unconcern the homage of his friends, but roſe from his ſeat and went cordially to ſalute them. He refuſed the ſtatues which the flattery of favorites wiſhed to erect to him, and he ridiculed the follies of an enlightened nation, that could pay adoration to cold inanimate pieces of marble. His public entry into Rome gained him the hearts of the people, he appeared on foot, and ſhowed himſelf an enemy to parade, and an oſtentatious equipage. When in his camp, he expoſed himſelf to the fatigues of war, like the meaneſt ſoldier, and croſſed the moſt barren deſerts and extenſive plains on foot, and in his dreſs and food diſplayed all the ſimplicity which once gained the approbation of the Romans in their countryman Fabricius. All the oldeſt ſoldiers he knew by their own name, he converſed with them with great familiarity, and never retired to his tent before he had viſited the camp, and by a perſonal attendance convinced himſelf of the vigilance and the ſecurity of his army. As a friend he was not leſs diſtinguiſhed than as a general. He had a ſelect number of intimates, whom he viſited with freedom and openneſs, and at whoſe tables he partook many a moderate repaſt without form or ceremony. His confidence, however, in the good intentions of others, was perhaps carried to exceſs. His favorite Sura had once been accuſed of attempts upon his life, but Trajan diſregarded the informer, and as he was that ſame day invited to the houſe of the ſuppoſed conſpirator, he went thither early. To try farther the ſincerity of Sura, he ordered himſelf to be ſhaved by his barber, to have a medicinal application made to his eyes by the hand of his ſurgeon, and to bathe together with him. The public works of Trajan are alſo celebrated, he opened free and eaſy communications between the cities of his provinces, he planted many colonies, and furniſhed Rome with all the corn and

provisions which could prevent a famine in the time of calamity. It was by his directions, that the architect Apollodorus built that celebrated column which is still to be seen at Rome, under the name of Trajan's column. The area on which it stands was made by the labors of men, and the height of the pillar proves that a large hill 144 feet high was removed at a great expence, A. D. 114, to commemorate the victories of the reigning prince. His persecutions of the Christians were stopped by the interference of the humane Pliny, but he was uncommonly severe upon the Jews, who had barbarously murdered 200,000 of his subjects, and even fed upon the flesh of the dead. His vices have been obscurely seen through a reign of continued splendor and popularity, yet he is accused of incontinence and many unnatural indulgences. He was too much addicted to drinking, and his wish to be stiled lord has been censured by those who admired the dissimulated moderation, and the modest claims of an Augustus. *Plin. paneg.* &c.—*Dio. Cass.* —*Eutrop.*—*Ammian.*—*Spartian.*—*Joseph bell. J.*—*Victor.*——The father of the emperor, who likewise bore the name of Trajan, was honored with the consulship, and a triumph, and the rank of a patrician by the emperor Vespasian.——A general of the emperor Valens.——A son of the emperor Decius.

Trajectus Rheni, now *Utrecht*, the capital of one of the provinces of Holland.

Tralles, a town of Lydia, now *Sultanhisar*. *Juv.* 3, v. 70.—*Liv.* 37, c. 45. ——A people of Illyricum.

Transtiberīna, a part of the city of Rome on one side of the Tiber. Mount Vatican was in that part of the city. *Mart.* 1, ep. 109.

Trapēzus, a city of Pontus, built by the people of Sinope, now called *Trebizond*. It had a celebrated harbour on the Euxine sea, and became famous under the emperors of the eastern empire, of which it was for some time the magnificent capital. *Tacit. H.* 3, c. 47.—*Plin.* 6, c. 4.——A town of Arcadia near the Alpheus. It received its name from a son of Lycaon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

Trasimenus. *Vid.* Thrasymenus.

Trasullus, a man who taught Tiberius astrology at Rhodes, &c.

Traulus Montānus, a Roman knight, one of Messalina's favorites, put to death by Claudius. *Tacit. A.* 11, c. 36.

Treba, a town of the Æqui. *Plin.* 3, c. 12.

C. Trebatius Testas, a man banished by Julius Cæsar for following the interest of Pompey, and recalled by the eloquence of Cicero. He was afterwards reconciled to Cæsar. Trebatius was not less distinguished for his learning than for his integrity, his military experience, and knowledge of law. He wrote nine books on religious ceremonies, and treatises on civil law; and the verses that he composed proved him a poet of no inferior consequence. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 4.

Trebellĭānus, (C. Annius,) a pirate who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 264. He was defeated and slain in Isauria, by the lieutenants of Gallienus.

Trebellĭēnus Rufus, a prætor appointed governor of the children of king Cotys, by Tiberius.——A tribune who opposed the Gabinian law.——A Roman who numbered the inhabitants of Gaul. He was made governor of Britain. *Tacit. A.* 6, c. 39.

Trebellius Pollio, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the lives of the emperors. The beginning of this history is lost; part of the reign of Valerian, and the life of the two Gallieni, with the 30 tyrants, are the only fragments remaining. He florished A. D. 305.

Trĕbia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, rising in the Apennine, and falling into the Po, at the west of Placentia. It is celebrated for the victory which Annibal obtained there over the forces of L. Sempronius, the Roman consul. *Sil.* 4, v. 486. —*Lucan.* 2, v. 46.—*Liv.* 21, c. 54 & 56. ——A town of Latium. *Liv.* 2, c. 39. —of Campania. *Id.* 23, c. 14.—of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.

Trebius, an officer in Cæsar's army in Gaul.——A parasite in Domitian's reign. *Juv* 4.

Trĕbōnia lex, *de provinciis*, by L. Trebonius the tribune, A. U. C. 698. It gave Cæsar the chief command in Gaul for five years longer than was enacted by the Vatinian law, and in this manner prevented the senators from recalling or superseding him.——Another by the same on the same year, conferred the command of the provinces of Syria and Spain on Cassius and Pompey, for 5 years.—*Dio. Cass.* 39.—— Another by L. Trebonius, the tribune, A. U. C. 305, which confirmed the election of the tribunes in the hands of the Roman people. *Liv.* 3 & 5.

Trĕbōnius, a soldier remarkable for his continence, &c.——Caius, one of Cæsar's friends, made through his interest prætor and consul. He was afterwards one of his benefactor's murderers. He was killed by Dolabella at Smyrna. *Cæs. bell.* 5, c. 17 —*Cic. in Phil.* 11.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 114.——Garucianus, a governor of Africa, who put to death the proconsul Clodius,

Clodius Macer, by Galba's orders. *Tacit. H.* 1, c. 7.——A tribune who propoſed a law at Rome, and impriſoned Cato, becauſe he oppoſed it.——One of the adherents of Marius.——A man caught in adultery, and ſeverely puniſhed in the age of Horace.

TREBŬLA, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheeſe. The inhabitants were called Trebulani. *Cic. in Agr.* 2.—*Martial.* 5, *ep.* 72.——Another in Campania. *Liv.* 23, c. 39.

TRERUS, a river of Latium, falling into the Liris.

TRES TABERNÆ, a place of the Appian road, where travellers took refreſhment. *Cic. A.* 1, *ep.* 13. l. 2, *ep.* 10 & 11.

TREVĔRI, a town and people of Belgium, now called *Triers*. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

TRIARIA, a woman well known for her cruelty. She was the wife of L. Vitellius *Tacit. H.* 1 & 3.

C. TRIARIUS, an orator, commended by Cicero.——A friend of Pompey. He had for ſome time the care of the war in Aſia againſt Mithridates, whom he defeated, and by whom he was afterwards beaten. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ.* 3, c. 5.

TRIBALLI, a people of Thrace; or, according to ſome, of Lower Mœſia. They were conquered by Philip, the father of Alexander; and ſome ages after, they maintained a long war againſt the Roman emperors. *Plin.*

TRIBOCI, a people of Alſace in Gaul. *Tacit. in Gem.* 28.

TRIBULIUM, a town of Dalmatia.

TRIBŪNI PLEBIS, magiſtrates at Rome, created in the year U. C. 261, when the people after a quarrel with the ſenators had retired to Mons Sacer. The two firſt were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus, but their number was ſoon after raiſed to five, and 37 years after to 10, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the firſt had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after choſen for the election. Their power, though at firſt ſmall, and granted by the patricians to appeaſe the momentary ſeditions of the populace, ſoon became formidable, and the ſenators repented too late of having conſented to elect magiſtrates, who not only preſerved the rights of the people, but could ſummon aſſemblies, propoſe laws, ſtop the conſultations of the ſenate, and even aboliſh their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was alſo neceſſary to confirm the *ſenatûs conſulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T under it. If any irregularity happened in the ſtate, their power was almoſt abſolute; they criticized the conduct of all the public magiſtrates, and even dragged a conſul to priſon, if the meaſures he purſued were hoſtile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their ſuperior, but when that magiſtrate was elected, the office of tribune was not, like that of all other inferior magiſtrates, aboliſhed while he continued at the head of the ſtate. The people paid them ſo much deference, that their perſon was held ſacred, and thence they were always called *Sacroſancti*. To ſtrike them was a capital crime, and to interrupt them while they ſpoke in the aſſemblies, called for the immediate interference of power. The marks by which they were diſtinguiſhed from other magiſtrates were not very conſpicuous. They wore no particular dreſs, only a beadle called *viator* marched before them. They never ſat in the ſenate, though ſome time after, their office entitled them to the rank of ſenators. Yet great as their power might appear, they received a heavy wound from their number, and as their conſultations and their reſolutions were of no effect if they were not all unanimous, the ſenate often took advantage of their avarice, and by gaining one of them by bribes, they, as it were, ſuſpended the authority of the reſt. The office of tribune of the people, though at firſt deemed mean and ſervile, was afterwards one of the firſt ſteps that led to more honorable employments, and as no patrician was permitted to canvaſs for the tribuneſhip, we find many that deſcended among the plebeians to exerciſe that important office. From the power with which they were at laſt inveſted by the activity, the intrigues, and continual applications of thoſe who were in office, they became almoſt abſolute in the ſtate, and it has been properly obſerved, that they cauſed far greater troubles than thoſe which they were at firſt created to ſilence. Sylla, when raiſed to the dictatorſhip, gave a fatal blow to the authority of the tribunes, and by one of his decrees, they were no longer permitted to harangue and inflame the people; they could make no laws; no appeal lay to their tribunal, and ſuch as had been tribunes, were not permitted to ſolicit for the other offices of the ſtate. This diſgrace however was but momentary, at the death of the tyrant the tribunes recovered their privileges by means of Cotta and Pompey the Great. The office of tribune remained in full force till the age of Auguſtus, who, to make himſelf more abſolute, and his perſon ſacred, conferred the power and office upon himſelf, whence he was called *tribunitiâ poteſtate donatus*. His ſucceſſors on the throne imitated his example, and as the emperor was the real and official tribune,

bune, ſuch as were appointed to the office were merely nominal without power or privilege. Under Conſtantine the tribuneſhip was totally aboliſhed. The tribunes were never permitted to ſleep out of the city, except at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, when they went with other magiſtrates to offer ſacrifices upon a mountain near Alba. Their houſes were always open, and they received every complaint, and were ever ready to redreſs the wrongs of their conſtituents. Their authority was not extended beyond the walls of the city.——There were alſo other officers who bore the name of tribunes, ſuch as the *tribuni militum* or *militares*, who commanded a diviſion of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might ariſe in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word. There were only three at firſt choſen by Romulus, but the number was at laſt encreaſed to ſix in every legion. After the expulſion of the Tarquins, they were choſen by the conſuls, but afterwards the right of electing them was divided between the people and the conſul. They were generally of ſenatorian and equeſtrian families, and the former were called *laticlavii*, and the latter *anguſticlavii* from their peculiar dreſs. Thoſe that were choſen by the conſuls were called *Rutuli*, becauſe the right of the conſuls to elect them was confirmed by Rutulus, and thoſe elected by the people were called *Comitiati*, becauſe choſen in the comitia. They wore a golden ring, and were in office no longer than ſix months. When the conſuls were elected, it was uſual to chuſe 14 tribunes from the knights, who had ſerved five years in the army, and who were called *juniores*, and ten from the people who had been in ten campaigns, who were called *ſeniores*.—— There were alſo ſome officers called *tribuni militum conſulari poteſtate*, elected inſtead of conſuls, A. U. C. 310. They were only three originally, but the number was afterwards encreaſed to ſix, or more, according to the will and pleaſure of the people, and the emergencies of the ſtate. Part of them were plebeians, and the reſt of patrician families. When they had ſubſiſted for about 70 years, not without ſome interruption, the office was totally aboliſhed, as the plebeians were admitted to ſhare the conſulſhip, and the conſuls continued at the head of the ſtate till the end of the common wealth.——The *tribuni cohortium prætorianarum*, were entruſted with the perſon of the emperor, which they guarded and protected.——The *tribuni ærarii* were officers choſen from among the people, who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expences of the army. The richeſt perſons were always choſen, as much money was requiſite for the pay of the ſoldiers. They were greatly diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate, and they ſhared with the ſenators and Roman knights the privileges of judging. They were aboliſhed by Julius Cæſar, but Auguſtus re-eſtabliſhed them, and created 200 more, to decide cauſes of ſmaller importance.——The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus choſe for the ſafety of his perſon. They were 100 in number, diſtinguiſhed for their probity, their opulence, and their nobility.——The *tribuni voluptatum* were commiſſioned to take care of the amuſements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was alſo honorable.

TRICALA, a fortified place at the ſouth of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 271.

TRICASSES, a people of Champagne in Gaul.

TRICASTĪNI, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 466.—*Liv.* 21, c. 31.

TRICCÆ, a town of Theſſaly, where Æſculapius had a temple. The inhabitants went to the Trojan war.—*Liv.* 32, c. 13. —*Homer. Il.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

TRICHONIUM, a town of Ætolia.

TRICIPITINUS. *Vid.* Lucretius.

TRICLARIA, a yearly feſtival celebrated by the inhabitants of three cities in Ionia, to appeaſe the anger of Diana *Triclaria*, whoſe temple had been defiled by the adulterous commerce of Menalippus and Cometho. It was uſual to ſacrifice a boy and a girl, but this barbarous cuſtom was aboliſhed by Eurypilus.

TRICORII, a people of Gaul, now *Dauphine*. *Liv.* 21, c. 31.

TRYCORYTHUS, a town of Attica.

TRICRĒNA, a place of Arcadia, where, according to ſome, Mercury was born. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 16.

TRIDENTUM, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, now called *Trent*, and famous in hiſtory for the eccleſiaſtical council which ſat there 18 years to regulate the affairs of the church, A. D. 1545.

TRIETERĬCA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated every three years. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 302.

TRIFANUM, a place of Latium near Sinueſſa. *Liv.* 8, c. 11.

TRIFOLĪNUS, a mountain of Campania, famous for wine. *Mart.* 13, *ep.* 104. —*Plin.* 14, c. 7.

TRIGEMINA, one of the Roman gates, ſo called becauſe the three Horatii went thro' againſt the Curiatii. *Liv.* 4, c. 16. l. 35, c. 41. l. 40, c 51.

TRINĂCRIA, or TRINĂCRIS, one of the

the antient names of Sicily, from its triangular form. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 384, &c.

TRINIUM, a river of Italy falling into the Adriatic.

TRINOBANTES, a people of Britain in modern Eſſex and Middleſex. *Tacit. ann.* 14, c. 31.—*Cæſ. G.* 5, c. 20.

TRIOCĂLA, or TRIOCLA, a town in the ſouthern parts of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 271.

TRIŎPAS, or TRIOPS, a ſon of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus. He was father of Eriſichthon, who is called on that account *Triopeius*, and his daughter *Triopeis*. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 754.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A ſon of Phorbas, father to Algenor and Jaſus. *Homer. Hymn. in Ap.* 211.——A ſon of Piranthus.

TRIPHŸLIA, one of the antient names of Elis. *Liv.* 28, c. 8.——A mountain where Jupiter had a temple in Panchaia, whence he is called *Triphylius*.

TRIOPIUM, a town of Caria.

TRIPŎLIS, an antient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contribution of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, whence the name.——A town of Pontus.——A diſtrict of Arcadia,—of Laconia. *Liv.* 35, c. 27,—of Theſſaly, *ib.* 42, c. 53.——A town of Lydia or Caria.——A diſtrict of Africa between the Syrtes.

TRĪPTŎLĔMUS, a ſon of Oceanus and Terra, or, according to ſome, of Trochilus, a prieſt of Argos. According to the more received opinion he was ſon of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neæra, whom ſome have called Metanira, Cothonea, Hyona, or Polymnia. He was born at Eleuſis in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a ſevere illneſs by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the houſe of Celeus by the monarch's children, as ſhe travelled over the country in queſt of her daughter. To repay the kindneſs of Celeus, the goddeſs took particular notice of his ſon. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to deſtroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was aſtoniſhed at the uncommon growth of her ſon, and ſhe had the curioſity to watch Ceres. She diſturbed the goddeſs by a ſudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning aſhes, and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, ſhe taught him agriculture, and rendered him ſerviceable to mankind, by inſtructing him how to ſow corn, and make bread. She alſo gave him her chariot, which was drawn by two dragons, and in this celeſtial vehicle he travelled all over the earth, and diſtributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world. In Scythia the favorite of Ceres nearly loſt his life; but Lyncus, the king of the country, who had conſpired to murder him, was changed into a lynx. At his return to Eleuſis, Triptolemus reſtored Ceres her chariot, and eſtabliſhed feſtivals and myſteries in honor of the deity. He reigned for ſome time, and after death received divine honors. Some ſuppoſe that he accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition. *Diod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 147.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 14. l. 8, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5.—*Callim. in Cer.* 22.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 646. *Faſt.* 4, v. 501. *Triſt.* 3, *el.* 8, v. 1.

TRIQUĔTRA, a name given to Sicily by the Latins, for its triangular form. *Lucret.* 1, v. 78.

TRISMEGISTUS, a famous Egyptian, *Vid.* Mercurius.

TRITIA, a daughter of the river Triton, mother of Menalippus, by Mars.——A town in Achaia, built by her ſon, bore her name. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.

TRITOGENIA, a ſirname of Pallas. *Heſiod.*

TRITON, a ſea deity, ſon of Neptune, by Amphitrite; or according to ſome, by Celeno, or Salacia. He was very powerful among the ſea deities, and could calm the ocean and abate ſtorms at pleaſure. He is generally repreſented as blowing a ſhell, his body above the waiſt is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Some repreſent him with the fore feet of a horſe. Many of the ſea deities are called Tritons, but the name is generally applied to thoſe only who are half men and half fiſhes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 930.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 333.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 28.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148. l. 6, v. 173.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 20.——A river of Africa, falling into the lake Tritonis.——One of the names of the Nile.——A ſmall river of Bœotia or Theſſaly.

TRITŌNIS, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence ſhe is ſirnamed *Tritonis* or *Tritonia*. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 33.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 171.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7. Athens is alſo called *Tritonis*, becauſed dedicated to Minerva. *Ovid. Met.* 5.

TRITONON, a town of Doris. *Liv.* 28, c. 7.

TRIVENTUM, a town of the Samnites.

TRIVIA, a ſirname given to Diana, becauſe ſhe preſided over all places where three roads met. At the new moon the Athenians offered her ſacrifices, and a ſumptuous entertainment, which was generally diſtributed among the poor. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13. l. 7, v. 774.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 416. *Faſt.* 1, v. 389.

TRIVIÆ ANTRUM, a place in the valley of

of Aricia, where the nymph Egeria reſided. *Mart.* 6, *ep.* 47.

TRIVIÆ LUCUS, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13.

TRIVICUM, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 79.

TRIUMVĪRI *reipublicæ conſtituendæ*, were three magiſtrates appointed equally to govern the Roman ſtate with abſolute power. Theſe officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different purſuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The firſt triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of J. Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, who at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The ſecond and laſt triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Auguſtus, M. Antony, and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally loſt their liberty. Auguſtus diſagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himſelf abſolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for the ſpace of about 12 years.——There were alſo officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which ſlaves were concerned. Criminals under ſentence of death were entruſted to their care, and they had them executed according to the commands of the prætors.——The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the ſafety of Rome in the night time, and in caſe of fire were ever ready to give orders, and to take the moſt effectual meaſures to extinguiſh it.——The *triumviri agrarii* had the care of colonies that were ſent to ſettle in different parts of the empire. They made a fair diviſion of the lands among the citizens, and exerciſed over the new colony all the power which was placed in the hands of the conſuls at Rome.——The *triumviri monetales* were maſters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters often ſeen on antient coins and medals; IIIVIR. A. A. A. F. F. i. e. *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriendo.* Some ſuppoſe that they were created only in the age of Cicero, as thoſe who were employed before them, were called *Denariorum flandorum curatores.*——The *triumviri valetudinis* were choſen when Rome was viſited by a plague or ſome peſtiferous diſtemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue.——The *triumviri ſenatûs legendi*, were appointed to name thoſe that were moſt worthy to be made ſenators from among the plebeians. They were firſt choſen in the age of Auguſtus, as before, this privilege belonged to the kings, and afterwards devolved upon the conſuls, and the cenſors, A. U. C. 310.——The *triumviri menſarii* were choſen in the ſecond Punic war, to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

TRIUMVIRORUM INSULA, a place on the Rhine which falls into the Po, where the triumvirs Antony, Lepidus, and Auguſtus, met to divide the Roman empire after the battle of Mutina. *Dio.* 46, c. 55.—*Appian. Civ.* 4.

TROĂDES, the inhabitants of Troas.

TROAS, a country of Phrygia in Aſia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be ſaid to contain Myſia and Phrygia Minor; but if only applied to that part of the country where Troy was ſituated, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was antiently called *Dardania. Vid.* Troja.

TROCHOIS, a lake in the iſland of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were born.

TROCMI, a people of Galatia. *Liv.* 38, c. 16.

TRŒZĒNE, a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, near the Saronicus Sinus, which received its name from Trœzen, the ſon of Pelops, who reigned there for ſome time. It is often called *Theſeis*, becauſe Theſeus was born there; and *Poſidonia*, becauſe Neptune was worſhipped there. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 81.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 50.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 566. l. 15, v. 296.——Another town at the ſouth of the Peloponneſus.

TROGILIÆ, three ſmall iſlands near Samos.

TROGILIUM, a part of mount Mycale, projecting into the ſea. *Strab.* 14.

TROGILUS, a harbour of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 259.

TROGLODȲTÆ, a people of Æthiopia, who dwelt in caves (τρωγλη *ſpecus*, δυμι *ſubeo*). They were all ſhepherds, and had their wives in common. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4 & 8.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin hiſtorian, B. C. 41. His father was one of the friends and adherents of J. Cæſar. Trogus wrote an univerſal hiſtory of all the moſt important events that had happened from the beginning of the world to the age of Auguſtus, divided into 44 books. This hiſtory, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance, was epitomized by Juſtin, and is ſtill extant. Some ſuppoſe that the epitome is the cauſe that the original of Trogus is loſt.

TROJA, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium

Ilium was the capital. It was built on a small eminence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea shore. Dardanus the first king of the country built it, and called it *Dardania*, and from Tros one of his successors it was called *Troja*, and from Ilus *Ilion*. Neptune is also said to have built, or more properly repaired, its walls, in the age of king Laomedon. This city has been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the antients, that of Troy is the most famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris the son of Priam king of Troy had carried away from the house of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, and every prince furnished a certain number of ships and soldiers. According to Euripides, Virgil, and Lycophron, the armament of the Greeks amounted to 1000 ships. Homer mentions them as being 1186, and Thucydides supposes that they were 1200 in number. The number of men which these ships carried is unknown; yet as the largest contained about 120 men each, and the smallest 50, it may be supposed that no less than 100,000 men were engaged in this celebrated expedition. Agamemnon was chosen general of all these forces; but the princes and kings of Greece were admitted among his counsellors, and by them all the operations of the war were directed. The most celebrated of the Grecian princes that distinguished themselves in this war, were Achilles, Ajax, Menelaus, Ulysses, Diomedes, Protesilaus, Patroclus, Agamemnon, Nestor, Neoptolemus, &c. The Grecian army was opposed by a more numerous force. The king of Troy received assistance from the neighbouring princes in Asia Minor, and reckoned among his most active generals, Rhesus king of Thrace, and Memnon, who entered the field with 20,000 Assyrians and Æthiopians. Many of the adjacent cities were reduced and plundered before the Greeks approached the walls; but when the siege was begun, the enemies on both sides gave proofs of valor and intrepidity. The army of the Greeks, however, was visited by a plague, and the operations were not less retarded by the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles. The loss was great on both sides; the most valiant of the Trojans, and particularly of the sons of Priam, were slain in the field; and indeed, so great was the slaughter, that the rivers of the country are represented as filled with dead bodies and suits of armour. After the siege had been carried on for ten years, some of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets however, support, that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by artifice. They secretly filled a large wooden horse with armed men, and led away their army from the plains, as if to return home. The Trojans brought the wooden horse into their city, and in the night the Greeks that were confined within the sides of the animal, rushed out and opened the gates to their companions, who had returned from the place of their concealment. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Christian era, in the 3530th year of the Julian period, on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, 408 years before the first olympiad. Some time after, a new city was raised, about 30 stadia from the ruins of the old Troy; but though it bore the antient name, and received ample donations from Alexander the Great, when he visited it in his Asiatic expedition, yet it continued to be small, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins. It is said that J. Cæsar, who wished to pass for one of the descendants of Æneas, and consequently to be related to the Trojans, intended to make it the capital of the Roman empire, and to transport there the senate and the Roman people. The same apprehensions were entertained in the reign of Augustus, and according to some, an ode of Horace, *Justum & tenacem propositi virum* was written purposely to dissuade the emperor from putting into execution so wild a project. *Vid.* Paris, Æneas, Antenor, Agamemnon, Ilium, Laomedon, Menelaus, &c. *Virg. Æn.—Homer.—Ovid.—Diod, &c.*

TROJĀNI and TROJUGĔNÆ, the inhabitants of Troy.

TROJĀNI LUDI, games instituted by Æneas or his son Ascanius, to commemorate the death of Anchises, and celebrated in the circus at Rome. Boys of the best families, dressed in a neat manner, and accoutred with suitable arms and weapons, were permitted to enter the list. Sylla exhibited them in his dictatorship, and under Augustus they were observed with unusual pomp and solemnity. A mock fight on horse-back, or sometimes on foot, was exhibited. The leader of the party was called *princeps juventutis*, and was generally the son of a senator, or the heir apparent to the empire. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 602.

TRŌĬLUS,

TRŌĬLUS, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Horat.* 2, *Od.* 9, v. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 474.

TROMENTĪNA, one of the Roman tribes. *Liv.* 6, c. 5.

TROPÆA, a town of the Brutii.——A ſtone monument on the Pyrenees, erected by Pompey.——Druſi, a town of Germany where Druſus died, and Tiberius was ſaluted emperor by the army.

TROPHONIUS, a celebrated architect, ſon of Erginus, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the aſſiſtance of his brother Agamedes, and when he demanded of the god a reward for his trouble, he was told by the prieſteſs to wait eight days, and to live during that time with all chearfulneſs and pleaſure. When the days were paſſed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. According to Pauſanias, however, he was ſwallowed up alive in the earth: and when afterwards the country was viſited by a great drought, the Bœotians were directed to apply to Trophonius for relief, and to ſeek him at Lebadea, where he gave oracles in a cave. They diſcovered this cave by means of a ſwarm of bees, and Trophonius told them how to eaſe their misfortunes. From that time Trophonius was honored as a god, he paſſed for the ſon of Apollo, a chapel and a ſtatue were erected to him, and ſacrifices were offered to his divinity, when conſulted to give oracles. The cave of Trophonius became one of the moſt celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required, and the ſuppliant was obliged to make particular ſacrifices, to anoint his body with oil, and to bathe in the waters of certain rivers. He was to be clothed in a linen robe, and with a cake of honey in his hand, he was directed to deſcend into the cave by a narrow entrance, from whence he returned backwards, after he had received an anſwer. He was always pale and dejected at his return, and thence it became proverbial to ſay of a melancholy man, that he had conſulted the oracle of Trophonius. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 37, &c.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 47.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 34, c. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 45.

TROS, a ſon of Ericthonius, king of Troy, who married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Aſſaracus, and Ganymedes. He made war againſt Tantalus, king of Phrygia, whom he accuſed of having ſtolen away the youngeſt of his ſons. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itſelf Troas. *Virg.* 3, *G.* v. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 20, v. 219.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

TROSSŬLUM, a town of Etruria, which gave the name of *Troſſuli* to the Roman knights who had taken it without the aſſiſtance of foot ſoldiers. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.—*Senec. ep.* 86 & 87.—*Perſ.* 1, v. 82.

TROTILUM, a town of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6.

TRUENTUM, or TRUENTINUM, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is alſo a town of the ſame name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 8, v. 434.—*Mela.* 2.—*Plin.* 3, c. 13.

TRYPHERUS, a celebrated cook, &c. *Juv.* 11.

TRYPHIODŌRUS, a Greek poet in the 6th century, who wrote a poem in 24 books on the deſtruction of Troy, from which he excluded the α in the firſt book, the β in the ſecond, and the γ in the third, &c.

TRYPHON, a tyrant of Apamea in Syria, put to death by Antiochus. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 1.——A ſirname of one of the Ptolemies. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 31.—A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Auguſtus.

TUBANTES, a people of Germany. *Tacit.* 1, c. 51.

TUBĔRO, (Q. Ælius) a Roman conſul, ſon-in-law of Paulus the conqueror of Perſeus. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he ſeemed to glory, as well as the reſt of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos, with their wives and children, lived in a ſmall houſe, and maintained themſelves with the produce of a little field, which they cultivated with their own hands. The firſt piece of ſilver plate that entered the houſe of Tubero, was a ſmall cup, which his father-in-law preſented to him, after he had conquered the king of Macedonia.——A learned man.——A governor of Africa.——A Roman general who marched againſt the Germans under the emperors. He was accuſed of treaſon, and acquitted.

TUBURBO, two towns of Africa, called Major and Minor.

TUCCA, Plautius, a friend of Horace and Virgil. He was ordered by Auguſtus, as ſome report, to reviſe the Æneid of Virgil, which remained uncorrected on account of the premature death of the poet.——A town of Mauritania.

TUCCIA, an immodeſt women in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 64.

TUCIA, a river near Rome. *Sil.* 13, v. 5.

TUDER, or TUDERTIA, an antient town of Umbria. The inhabitants were called *Tudertes. Sil.* 4, v. 222.

TUDRI,

TUDRI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

TUGIA, now *Toia*, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 1.

TUGĪNI, or TUGĒNI, a people of Germany.

TUGURĪNUS, Jul. a Roman knight who conſpired againſt Nero, &c. *Tacit. A.* 15, c. 70.

TUISTO, a deity of the Germans; the founder of the nation. *Tacit. de Germ.* 2.

TULCISA, a river of Spain falling into the Mediterranean, now *Francoli.*

TULINGI, a people of Germany between the Rhine and the Danube. *Cæſ.* 1, c. 5. *B. G.*

TULLA, one of Camilla's attendants in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 656.

TULLIA, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. She married Tarquin the proud, after ſhe had murdered her firſt huſband Arunx, and conſented to ſee Tullius aſſaſſinated, that Tarquin might be raiſed to the throne. It is ſaid that ſhe ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown all mangled and bloody in one of the ſtreets of Rome. She was afterwards baniſhed from Rome with her huſband. *Ovid. in Ib.* 363.——Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the proud. She was murdered by her own huſband, that he might marry her ambitious ſiſter of the ſame name.——A daughter of Cicero. *Vid.* Tulliola.——A debauched woman. *Juv.* 6, v. 306.

TULLIA LEX, *de ſenatu*, by M. Tullius Cicero, A. U. C. 690, enacted that thoſe who had a *libera legatio* granted them by the ſenate, ſhould hold it no more than one year. Such ſenators as had a *libera legatio*, travelled through the provinces of the empire without any expence, as if they were employed in the affairs of the ſtate. ——Another *de ambitu*, by the ſame, the ſame year. It forbad any perſon, two years before he canvaſſed for an office, to exhibit a ſhow of gladiators, unleſs that caſe had devolved upon him by will. Senators guilty of the crime of *ambitus*, were puniſhed with the *aquæ & ignis interdictio* for ten years, and the penalty inflicted on the commons was more ſevere than that of the Calpurnian law.

TULLIĀNUM, a ſubterraneous priſon in Rome, built by Servius Tullius, and added to the other called *Robur*, where criminals were confined. *Salluſt. in B. Catil.*

TULLIŎLA, or TULLIA, a daughter of Cicero by Terentia. She married Caius Piſo, and afterwards Furius Craſſipes, and laſtly P. Corn. Dolabella. With this laſt huſband ſhe had every reaſon to be diſſatisfied. Dolabella was turbulent, and conſequently the cauſe of much grief to Tullia and her father. Tullia died in childbed, about 44 years before Chriſt. Cicero was ſo inconſolable on this occaſion, that ſome have accuſed him of an unnatural partiality for his daughter. According to a ridiculous ſtory which ſome of the moderns report, in the age of pope Paul 3d. a monument was diſcovered on the Appian road, with the ſuperſcription of *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*. The body of a woman was found in it, which was reduced to aſhes as ſoon as touched; there was alſo a lamp burning, which was extinguiſhed as ſoon as the air gained admiſſion there; and which was ſuppoſed to have been lighted above 1500 years. *Cic. —Plut. in Cic.*

TULLIUS Cimber, the ſon of a freedman, roſe to great honors, and followed the intereſt of Pompey. He was reconciled to J. Cæſar, whom he murdered with Brutus. *Plut.*—— Cicero, a celebrated orator. *Vid.* Cicero. ——The ſon of the orator Cicero. *Vid.* Cicero.——Servius, a king of Rome. *Vid.* Servius.——Senecio, a man accuſed of conſpiracy againſt Nero with Piſo.——A friend of Otho.——One of the kings of Rome. *Vid.* Servius.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the 3d king of Rome after the death of Numa. He was of a warlike and active diſpoſition, and ſignalized himſelf by his expedition againſt the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whoſe city he deſtroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms againſt the Latins and the neighbouring ſtates with ſucceſs, and enforced reverence for majeſty among his ſubjects. He died with all his family about 640 years before the Chriſtian era, after a reign of 32 years. The manner of his death is not preciſely known. Some ſuppoſe that he was killed by lightening, while he was performing ſome magical ceremonies in his own houſe; or, according to the more probable accounts of others, he was murdered by Ancus Martius, who ſet fire to the palace, to make it believed that the impiety of Tullus had been puniſhed by heaven. *Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 814. —*Liv.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut.*——A conſul, A. U. C. 686. *Horat.* 3, *od.* 8, v. 12.

TUNĒTA, or TUNIS, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus. *Liv.* 30, c. 9.

TUNGRI, a name given to ſome of the Germans, ſuppoſed to live on the banks of the Maeſe, whoſe chief city called Atuatuca, is now *Tongeren.*——The river of the country is now the *Spaw. Tacit. de Germ.* 2.

C. TURANIUS, a Latin tragic poet in the

the age of Auguſtus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 29.

TURBA, a town of Gaul.

TURBO, a gladiator, mentioned *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 310. He was of a ſmall ſtature, but uncommonly courageous.——A governor of Pannonia, under the emperors.

TURDETĂNI, or TURDUTI, a people of Spain, inhabiting both ſides of the Bætis. *Liv.* 21, c. 6. l. 28, c. 39. l. 34, c. 17.

TURESIS, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.

TURIAS, a river of Spain falling into the Mediterranean, now *Guadalaviar.*

TURICUM, a town of Gaul, now *Zurich*, in Switzerland.

TURIOSA, a town of Spain.

TURIUS, a corrupt judge in the Auguſtan age. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1, v. 49.

TURNUS, a king of the Rutuli, ſon of Daunus and Venilia. He made war againſt Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry the daughter of Latinus, who had been previouſly engaged to him. His efforts were attended with no ſucceſs, though ſupported with great courage and a numerous army. He was conquered and at laſt killed in a ſingle combat by Æneas. He is repreſented as a man of uncommon ſtrength. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 56, &c.—*Tibul.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 49.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 879. *Met.* 14, v. 451.

TURŎNES, a people of Gaul, whoſe capital, Cæſarodunum, is the modern *Tours.*

TURPIO. *Vid.* Ambivius.

TURRUS, a river of Italy falling into the Adriatic.

TURULLIUS, one of Cæſar's murderers.

TURUNTUS, a river of Sarmatia, ſuppoſed to be the Duina, or Duna.

TUSCANIA and TUSCIA, a large country at the weſt of Rome, the ſame as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

TUSCI, the inhabitants of Etruria.——The villa of Pliny the younger near the ſources of the Tiber. *Plin. ep.* 5 & 6.

TUSCULĀNUM, a country houſe of Cicero, near Tuſculum, where the orator compoſed his quæſtiones concerning the contempt of death, &c. in five books. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 4. *Att.* 15, *ep.* 2. *Div.* 2, c. 1.

TUSCŬLUM, a town of Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, founded by Telegonus the ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe. It is now called *Freſcati*, and is famous for the magnificent villas in its neighbourhood. *Cic. ad Attic.*—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 23, v. 8, &c.

TUSCUS, belonging to Etruria. The Tiber is called *Tuſcus amnis*, from its ſituation. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 199.

TUSCUS VICUS, a ſmall village near Rome. It received this name from the Etrurians of Porſenna's army, that ſettled there. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

TUSCUM MARE, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Etruria. *Vid.* Tyrrhenum.

TUTA, a queen of Illyricum, &c.

TUTIA, a veſtal virgin accuſed of incontinence. She proved herſelf to be innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Veſta in a ſieve, after a ſolemn invocation to the goddeſs. *Liv.* 20.——A ſmall river ſix miles from Rome, where Annibal pitched his camp when he retreated from the city. *Liv.* 26, c. 11.

TUTICUM, a town of the Hirpini.

TYĂNA, a town at the foot of mount Taurus in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born, whence he is called *Tyaneus. Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 719.—*Strab.* 12.

TYANĪTIS, a province of Aſia Minor, near Cappadocia.

TYBRIS. *Vid.* Tiberis.——A Trojan who fought in Italy with Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.

TYBUR, a town of Latium on the Anio. *Vid.* Tibur.

TYCHE, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 360.——A part of the town of Syracuſe. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 53.

TYCHIUS, a celebrated artiſt of Hyle in Bœotia, who made Hector's ſhield, which was covered with the hides of ſeven oxen. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 823.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 220.

TYDE, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Ital.* 3, v. 367.

TYDEUS, a ſon of Œneus, king of Calydon. He fled from his country after the accidental murder of one of his friends, and found a ſafe aſylum in the court of Adraſtus, king of Argos, whoſe daughter Deiphyle he married. When Adraſtus wiſhed to replace his ſon-in-law Polynices on the throne of Thebes, Tydeus undertook to go and declare war againſt Eteocles, who uſurped the crown. The reception he met provoked his reſentment; he challenged Eteocles and his officers to ſingle combat, and defeated them. On his return to Argos, he ſlew 50 of the Thebans who had conſpired againſt his life, and laid in an ambuſh to ſurprize him; and only one of the number was permitted to return to Thebes, to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. He was one of the ſeven chiefs of the army of Adraſtus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage. Many of the enemies expired under his blows, till he was at laſt wounded by Melanippus. Though the blow was fatal, Tydeus had the ſtrength to dart at his enemy, and to bring him to the ground, before he was carried away from the fight by

his companions. At his own requeſt, the dead body of Melanippus was brought to him, and after he had ordered the head to be cut off, he began to tear out the brains with his teeth. The ſavage barbarity of Tydeus diſpleaſed Minerva, who was coming to bring him relief, and to make him immortal; and the goddeſs left him to his fate, and ſuffered him to die. He was buried at Argos, where his monument was ſtill to be ſeen in the age of Pauſanias. He was father to Diomedes. Some ſuppoſe that the cauſe of his flight to Argos, was the murder of the ſon of Melus, or according to others, of Alcathous his father's brother, or perhaps his own brother Olenius. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 365, 387.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 6.—*Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.—*Diod.* 2.—*Eurip. in Sup.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 479.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 350, &c.

TYDĪDES, a patronymic of Diomedes, as ſon of Tydeus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 101.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 15, v. 28.

TYLOS, a town of Peloponneſus near Tænarus, now *Bahrain.*

TYMBER, a ſon of Daunus, who aſſiſted Turnus. His head was cut off in an engagement by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 391, &c.

TYMŌLUS, a mountain. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 15. *Vid.* Tmolus.

TYMPANIA, an inland town of Elis.

TYMPHÆI, a people between Epirus and Theſſaly.

TYNDĂRĬDÆ, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus, as Caſtor, Pollux, and Helen, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 8.——A people of Colchis.

TYNDĂRIS, a patronymic of Helen, daughter of Tyndarus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 569.——A town of Sicily near Meſſana. *Sil.* 14, v. 209.——Horace gave this name to one of his miſtreſſes, as beſt expreſſive of all female accompliſhments, 1, *Od.* 17, v. 10.——A name given to Caſſandra. *Ovid. A. A.* 2, v. 408.——A town of Colchis on the Phaſis. *Plin.*

TYNDĂRUS, a ſon of Œbalus and Gorgophone, or, according to ſome, of Perieres. He was king of Lacedæmon, and married the celebrated Leda, who bore him Timandra, Philonoe, &c. and alſo became mother of Pollux and Helen by Jupiter. *Vid.* Leda, Caſtor, Pollux, Clytemneſtra, &c.

TYNNĪCHUS, a general of Heraclea. *Polyæn.*

TYPHŒUS, or TYPHON, a famous giant, ſon of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like thoſe of a ſerpent or a dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from his mouth and from his eyes, and he uttered horrid yells, like the diſſonant ſhrieks of different animals. He was no ſooner born, than, to avenge the death of his brothers the giants, he made war againſt heaven, and ſo frightened the gods, that they fled away and aſſumed different ſhapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury an ibis, Apollo a crow, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fiſh, &c. The father of the gods at laſt reſumed courage, and put Typhœus to flight with his thunderbolts, and cruſhed him under mount Ætna, in the iſland of Sicily, or according to ſome, under the iſland Inarime. Typhœus became father of Geryon, Cerberus, and Orthos, by his union with Echidna. *Hygin. fab.* 152 & 196.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 325.—*Æſchyl. ſept. ante Theb.*—*Heſiod. Theog.* 820.—*Homer. Hym.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 156.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

TYPHON, a giant whom Juno produced by ſtriking the earth. Some of the poets make him the ſame as the famous Typhœus. *Vid.* Typhœus.——A brother of Oſiris, who married Nepthys. He laid ſnares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him. The death of Oſiris was avenged by his ſon Orus, and Typhon was put to death. (*Vid. Oſiris.*) He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cauſe of every evil, and on that account generally repreſented as a wolf and a crocodile. *Plut. in Iſ. & Oſ.*—*Diod.* 1.

TYRANNĪON, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. His original name was Theophraſtus, and he received that of Tyrannion, from his auſterity to his pupils. He was taken by Lucullus, and reſtored to his liberty by Muræna. He opened a ſchool in the houſe of his friend Cicero, and enjoyed his friendſhip. He was extremely fond of books, and collected a library of about 30,000 volumes. To his care and induſtry the world is indebted for the preſervation of Ariſtotle's works.——There was alſo one of his diſciples called Diocles, who bore his name. He was a native of Phœnicia, and was made priſoner in the war of Auguſtus and Antony. He was bought by Dymes, one of the emperor's favorites, and afterwards by Terentia, who gave him his liberty. He wrote 68 different volumes, in one of which he proved that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek; and another in which Homer's poems were corrected, &c.

TYRANNUS, a ſon of Pterelaus.

TYRAS, or TYRA, a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine ſea, between the Danube and the Boryſthenes, now called the *Nieſter. Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 50.

TYRES, one of the companions of Æneas in his wars againſt Turnus. He was

brother to Teuthras. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 403.

TYRIDATES, a rich man in the age of Alexander, &c. *Curt.*

TYRII, or TYRUS, a town of Magna Græcia.

TYRIOTES, an eunuch of Darius, who fled from Alexander's camp, to inform his master of the queen's death. *Curt.* 4, c. 10.

TYRO, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis and Alcidice. She was treated with great severity by her mother-in-law Sidero, and at last removed from her father's house by her uncle Cretheus. She became enamoured of the Enipeus; and as she often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune assumed the shape of her favored lover, and gained her affections. She had two sons, Pelias and Neleus, by Neptune, whom she exposed, to conceal her incontinence from the world. The children were preserved by shepherds, and when they had arrived to years of maturity, they avenged their mother's injuries by assassinating the cruel Sidero. Some time after her amour with Neptune, Tyro married her uncle Cretheus, by whom she had Amythaon, Pheres, and Æson. Tyro is often called *Salmonis* from her father. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 234.—*Pyndar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 13, v. 20. l. 2, *el.* 30, v. 51. l. 3, *el.* 19, v. 13.—*Ovid. am.* 3, *el.* 6, v. 43.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.

TYROS, an island of Arabia.——A city of Phœnicia. *Vid.* Tyrus.

TYRRHEIDÆ, a patronymic given to the sons of Tyrrheus, who kept the flocks of Latinus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 484.

TYRRHĒNI, the inhabitants of Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

TYRRHĒNUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Etruria. It is also called *Inferum*, as being at the bottom or south of Italy.

TYRRHĒNUS, a son of Atys king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him. *Strab.* 5.—*Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 55.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.——A friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 612.

TYRRHEUS, a shepherd of king Latinus, whose stag being killed by the companions of Ascanius, was the first cause of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium. Hence the word *Tyrrheides*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 485.——An Egyptian general, B. C. 91.

TYRSIS, a place in the Balearides, supposed to be the palace of Saturn.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica, son of Archimbrotus. In the second Messenian war, the Lacedæmonians were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wished to finish their expedition with success, and they received Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities, and his ignorance of military affairs, animated the Lacedæmonians with martial songs, just as they wished to raise the siege of Ithome, and inspired them with so much courage, that they defeated the Messenians. For his services, he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon, and treated with great attention. Of the compositions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but the fragments of four or five elegies. He flourished about 684 B. C. *Justin.* 2, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 7.—*Horat. de Art. p.* 402.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Paus.* 4, c. 6, &c.

TYRUS, or TYROS, a very antient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, about 200 stadia from the shore, and now called *Sur*. There were, properly speaking, two places of that name, the old Tyros, called *Palætyros*, on the sea-shore, and the other in the island, It was about 19 miles in circumference, including Palætyros, but without it about four miles. Tyre was destroyed by the princes of Assyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It maintained its independence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole, after a siege of seven months, on the 20th of August, B. C. 332. The Tyrians were naturally industrious; their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of scarlet and purple colors. They founded many cities in different parts of the world, such as Carthage, Gades, Leptis, Utica, &c. which on that account are often distinguished by the epithet *Tyria*. The buildings of Tyre were very splendid and magnificent; the walls were 150 feet high, with a proportionable breadth. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet; and was built, according to some writers, about 2760 years before the Christian era. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 6, 339, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, &c. *Met.* 5 & 10.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.

TYSIAS, a man celebrated by Cicero. *Vid.* Tisias.

VACATIONE (*lex de*) was enacted concerning the exemption from military ſervice, and contained this very remarkable clauſe, *niſi bellum Gallicum exoriatur*, in which caſe the prieſts themſelves were not exempted from ſervice. This can intimate how apprehenſive the Romans were of the Gauls, by whom their city had once been taken.

VACCA, a town of Numidia. *Salluſt. Jug.*——A river of Spain.

VACCÆI, a people at the north of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 5. l. 35, c. 7. l. 46, c. 47.

VACCUS, a general, &c. *Liv.* 8, c. 19.

VAGŪNA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over repoſe and leiſure, as the word indicates (*vacare*). Her feſtivals were obſerved in the month of December. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 307.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

VADIMŌNIS LACUS, a lake of Etruria, whoſe waters were ſulphureous. The Etrurians were defeated there by the Romans; and the Gauls by Dolabella. *Liv.* 9, c. 39.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Plin.* 8, *ep.* 20.

VAGA, a town of Africa. *Sil.* 3, v. 259.

VAGEDRŪSA, a river of Sicily between the towns of Camarina and Gela. *Sil.* 14, v. 229.

VAGELLIUS, an obſcene lawyer of Mutina. *Juv.* 16, v. 23.

VAGĒNI, or VAGIENNI, a people of Liguria, at the ſources of the Po, whoſe capital was called *Auguſta Vagiennorum. Sil.* 8, v. 606.

VALA, (C. Numonius,) a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed 1 *ep.* 15.

VALĀLIS, a river of modern Holland, now called the *Waal. Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 6.

VALENS (Flavius) a ſon of Gratian born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eaſtern parts of the Roman empire. The bold meaſures and the threats of the rebel Procopius, frightened the new emperor; and if his friends had not intervened, he would have willingly reſigned all his pretenſions to the empire, which his brother had entruſted to his care. By perſeverance, however, Valens was enabled to deſtroy his rival, and to diſtinguiſh himſelf in his wars againſt the northern barbarians. But his lenity to theſe ſavage intruders proved fatal to the Roman power; and by permitting ſome of the Goths to ſettle in the provinces of Thrace, and to have free acceſs to every part of the country, Valens encouraged them to make depredations on his ſubjects, and to diſturb their tranquillity. His eyes were opened too late; he attempted to repel them, but he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained ſome advantage, and Valens was hurried away by the obſcurity of the night, and the affection of his ſoldiers for his perſon, into a lonely houſe, which the Goths ſet on fire. Valens, unable to make his eſcape, was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 378. He has been blamed for his ſuperſtition and cruelty, in putting to death all ſuch of his ſubjects whoſe name began by *Theod*, becauſe he had been informed by his favorite aſtrologers, that his crown would devolve upon the head of an officer whoſe name began with theſe letters. Valens did not poſſeſs any of the great qualities which diſtinguiſh a great and powerful monarch. He was illiterate, and of a diſpoſition naturally indolent and inactive. Yet though timorous in the higheſt degree, he was warlike; and though fond of eaſe, he was acquainted with the character of his officers, and preferred none but ſuch as poſſeſſed merit. He was a great friend of diſcipline, a pattern of chaſtity and temperance, and he ſhewed himſelf always ready to liſten to the juſt complaints of his ſubjects, though he gave an attentive ear to flattery and malevolent informations. *Ammian.* &c.——Valerius, a proconſul of Achaia, who proclaimed himſelf emperor of Rome, when Macrian, who had been inveſted with the purple in the eaſt, attempted to aſſaſſinate him. He reigned only ſix months, and was murdered by his ſoldiers, A. D. 261.——Fabius, a friend of Vitellius, whom he ſaluted emperor, in oppoſition to Otho. He was greatly honored by Vitellius, &c.——A general of the emperor Honorius.——The name of the ſecond Mercury mentioned by *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.

VALENTIA, one of the antient names of Rome.——A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum, founded by J. Brutus, and for ſome time known by the name of Julia Colonia.——A town of Italy.——Another in Sardinia.

VALENTINIĀNUS 1ſt, a ſon of Gratian; raiſed to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the weſtern part of the empire for himſelf, and appointed over the eaſt his brother Valens. He gave the moſt convincing proof of his military valor in the victories which he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deſarts of Africa, or on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. The inſolence of the Quadi he puniſhed with great ſeverity; and when theſe deſperate and indigent barbarians had deprecated the conqueror's mercy, Valentinian treated them with contempt, and upbraided them with every

mark

mark of reſentment. While he ſpoke with ſuch warmth, he broke a blood veſſel, and fell lifeleſs on the ground. He was conveyed into his palace by his attendants, and ſoon after died, after ſuffering the greateſt agonies, violent fits, and contorſions of his limbs, on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and had reigned 12 years. He has been repreſented by ſome, as cruel and covetous in the higheſt degree. He was naturally of an iraſcible diſpoſition, and he gratified his pride in expreſſing a contempt for thoſe who were his equals in military abilities, or who ſhone for gracefulneſs or elegance of addreſs. *Ammian.*——About ſix days after the death of Valentinian, his ſecond ſon, Valentinian the ſecond, was proclaimed emperor, tho' only five years old. He ſucceeded his brother, Gratian, A. D. 383, but his youth ſeemed to favor diſſenſion, and the attempts and the uſurpations of rebels. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian; and in this helpleſs ſituation he had recourſe to Theodoſius, who was then emperor of the eaſt. He was ſucceſsful in his applications; Maximus was conquered by Theodoſius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, accompanied by his benefactor. He was ſome time after ſtrangled by one of his officers, a native of Gaul, called Arbogaſtes, in whom he had placed too much confidence, and from whom he expected more deference than the ambition of a barbarian could pay. Valentinian reigned nine years. This happened the 15th of May, A. D. 392, at Vienne, one of the modern towns of France. He has been commended for his many virtues, and the applauſe which the populace beſtowed upon him, was beſtowed upon real merit. He aboliſhed the greateſt part of the taxes; and becauſe his ſubjects complained that he was too fond of the amuſements of the circus, he ordered all ſuch feſtivals to be aboliſhed, and all the wild beaſts that were kept for the entertainment of the people to be ſlain. He was remarkable for his benevolence and clemency, not only to his friends, but even to ſuch as had conſpired againſt his life; and he uſed to ſay, that tyrants alone are ſuſpicious. He was fond of imitating the virtues and exemplary life of his friend and patron Theodoſius, and if he had lived longer, the Romans might have enjoyed peace and ſecurity.——Valentinian the third, was ſon of Conſtantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodoſius the Great, and therefore, as related to the imperial family, he was ſaluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as ſuch at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 423, about the 6th year of his age. He was at firſt governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of diſcretion, he diſgraced himſelf by violence, oppreſſion, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midſt of Rome, A. D. 454, in the 36th year of his age, and 31ſt of his reign, by Petronius Maximus, to whoſe wife he had offered violence. The vices of Valentinian the third were conſpicuous; every paſſion he wiſhed to gratify at the expence of his honor, his health, and character; and as he lived without one ſingle act of benevolence or kindneſs, he died lamented by none, though pitied for his imprudence and vicious propenſities. He was the laſt of the family of Theodoſius.——A ſon of the emperor Gratian, who died when very young.

VALERIA, a ſiſter of Publicola, who adviſed the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the reſentment of Coriolanus. *Plut. in Cor.*——A daughter of Publicola, given as an hoſtage to Porſenna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country, and ſwam acroſs the Tiber.——A daughter of Meſſala, ſiſter to Hortenſius, who married Sylla.——The wife of the emperor Valentian.——The wife of the emperor Galerius, &c.——A road in Sicily, which led from Meſſana to Lilybæum.——A town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

VALERIA LEX, *de provocatione*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, the ſole conſul, A. U. C. 243. It permitted the appeal from a magiſtrate to the people, and forbad the magiſtrate to puniſh a citizen for making the appeal. It further made it a capital crime for a citizen to aſpire to the ſovereignty of Rome, or to exerciſe any office without the choice and approbation of the people. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.—*Liv.* 2, c. 8.—*Dion. Hal.* 4. ——Another, *de debitoribus*, by Valerius Flaccus. It required that all creditors ſhould diſcharge their debtors, on receiving a fourth part of the whole ſum.——Another by M. Valerius Corvinus, A. U. C. 453, which confirmed the firſt Valerian law, enacted by Poplicola.——Another, called alſo *Horatia*, by L. Valerius and M. Horatius the conſuls, A. U. C. 304. It revived the firſt Valerian law, which under the triumvirate had loſt its force.——Another, *de magiſtratibus*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, ſole conſul A. U. C. 243. It created two queſtors to take care of the public treaſure, which was for the future to be kept in the temple of Saturn. *Plut. in Pop.*—*Liv.* 2.

VALERIĀNUS, (Publius Licinius) a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhætia, A. D. 254. The virtues which ſhone in him when a private man, were loſt when he aſcended the throne. Formerly

diſtinguiſhed for his temperance, moderation, and many virtues, which fixed the uninfluenced choice of all Rome upon him, Valerian inveſted with the purple diſplayed inability and meanneſs. He was cowardly in his operations, and though acquainted with war, and the patron of ſcience, he ſeldom acted with prudence, or favored men of true genius and merit. He took his ſon Gallienus as his colleague in the empire, and ſhowed the malevolence of his heart by perſecuting the Chriſtians whom he had for a while tolerated. He alſo made war againſt the Goths and Scythians; but in an expedition which he undertook againſt Sapor, king of Perſia, his arms were attended with ill ſucceſs. He was conquered in Meſopotamia, and when he wiſhed to have a private conference with Sapor, the conqueror ſeized his perſon, and carried him in triumph to his capital, where he expoſed him, and in all the cities of his empire, to the ridicule and inſolence of his ſubjects. When the Perſian monarch mounted on horſeback, Valerian ſerved as a footſtool, and the many other inſults which he ſuffered, excited indignation even among the courtiers of Sapor. The monarch at laſt ordered him to be flayed alive, and ſalt to be thrown over his mangled body, ſo that he died in the greateſt torments. His ſkin was tanned, and painted in red; and, that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be laſting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Perſia. Valerian died in the 71ſt year of his age, A. D. 260, after a reign of ſeven years. ——A grandſon of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death, when his father, the emperor Gallienus, was killed.——One of the generals of the uſurper Niger.——A worthy ſenator, put to death by Heliogabalus.

Valerius Publius, a celebrated Roman, ſurnamed *Poplicola*, for his popularity. He was very active in aſſiſting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the firſt that took an oath to ſupport the liberty and independence of his country. Though he had been refuſed the conſulſhip, and had retired with great diſſatisfaction from the direction of affairs, yet he regarded the public opinion, and when the jealouſy of the Romans inveighed againſt the towering appearance of his houſe, he acknowledged the reproof, and in making it lower, he ſhowed his wiſh to be on a level with his fellow-citizens, and not to erect what might be conſidered as a citadel for the oppreſſion of his country. He was afterwards honored with the conſulſhip, on the expulſion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the ſons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times conſul, and enjoyed the popularity, and received the thanks and the gratitude, which a people redeemed from ſlavery and oppreſſion, uſually pay to their patrons and deliverers. He was ſo poor, that his body was buried at the public expence. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 3, c. 8, &c. ——Corvinus, a tribune of the ſoldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his ſtrength and ſtature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an eaſy victory, by means of a crow that aſſiſted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his ſirname of *Corvinus*. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighbouring ſtates that made war againſt Rome, and was ſix times honored with the conſulſhip. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for many private and public virtues. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Liv.* 7, c. 27, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*—*Cic. in Cat.* Antias, an hiſtorian often quoted, and particularly by Livy.——Flaccus, a conſul with Cato, whoſe friendſhip he honorably ſhared. He made war againſt the Inſubres and Boii, and killed 10,000 of the enemy.—— ——Marcus Corvinus Meſſala, a Roman, made conſul with Auguſtus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning as well as military virtues. He loſt his memory about two years before his death, and, according to ſome, he was even ignorant of his own name. *Sueton. in Aug.*—*Cic. in Brut.*——Soranus, a Latin poet, in the age of Julius Cæſar, put to death for betraying a ſecret. He acknowledged no god, but the ſoul of the univerſe.—— Maximus, a brother of Poplicola.——A Latin hiſtorian who carried arms under the ſons of Pompey. He dedicated his time to ſtudy, and wrote an account of all the moſt celebrated ſayings and actions of the Romans, and other illuſtrious perſons, which is ſtill extant, and divided into nine books. It is dedicated to Tiberius. Some have ſuppoſed that he lived after the age of Tiberius, from the want of purity and elegance, which ſo conſpicuouſly appear in his writings, unworthy of the correctneſs of the golden age of the Roman literature. The beſt editions of Valerius are thoſe of Torrenius, 4to. L. Bat. 1726, and of Vorſtius, 8vo. Berolin. 1672.——Marcus, a brother of Poplicola, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans, to ſhow

their

their ſenſe of his great merit, built him a houſe on mount Palatine, at the public expence.——Potitus, a general who ſtirred up the people and army againſt the decemvirs, and Appius Claudius in particular. He was choſen conſul, and conquered the Volſci and Æqui.——Flaccus, a Roman, intimate with Cato the cenſor. He was conſul with him, and cut off an army of 10,000 Gauls in one battle. He was alſo choſen cenſor, and prince of the ſenate, &c. ——A Latin poet who floriſhed under Veſpaſian. He wrote a poem in eight books on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfiniſhed on account of his premature death. The Argonauts were there left on the ſea in their return home. Some critics have been laviſh in their praiſes upon Flaccus, and have called him the ſecond poet of Rome, after Virgil. His poetry, however, is deemed by ſome frigid and languiſhing, and his ſtile uncouth and inelegant. The beſt editions of Flaccus are thoſe of Burman, L. Bat. 1724, and 12mo. Utr. 1702.——Aſiaticus, a celebrated Roman, accuſed of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned by the intrigues of Meſſalina though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. Ann.*——A friend of Vitellius.——Fabianus, a youth condemned under Nero, for counterfeiting the will of one of his friends, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 42.——Lævinus, a conſul, who fought againſt Pyrrhus during the Tarentine war. *Vid.* Lævinus.——Præconinus, a lieutenant of Cæſar's army in Gaul, ſlain in a ſkirmiſh.——Paulinus, a friend of Veſpaſian, &c.

VALERUS, a friend of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 752.

VALGIUS RUFUS, a Roman poet in the Auguſtan age, celebrated for his writings. He was very intimate with Horace. *Tibull.* 3, *el.* 1, v. 180.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 82.

VANDALII, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 3.

VANGIŎNES, a people of Germany. Their capital, Borbetomagus, is now called *Worms*. *Lucan.* 1, v. 431.—*Cæſ. G.* 1, c. 51.

VANNIA, a town of Italy, north of the Po, now called *Civita*.

VANNIUS, a king of the Suevi, baniſhed under Claudius, &c. *Tacit. A.* 12, c. 29.

VAPINEUM, a town of Gaul.

VARANES, a name common to ſome of the Perſian monarchs, in the age of the Roman emperors.

VARDÆI, a people of Dalmatia. *Cic. fam.* 5, *ep.* 9.

VARIA, a town of Latium.

VARIA LEX, *de majeſtate*, by the tribune L. Varius, A. U. C. 662. It ordained that all ſuch as had aſſiſted the confederates in their war againſt Rome, ſhould be publicly tried.——Another *de civitate*, by Q. Varius Hybrida. It puniſhed all ſuch as were ſuſpected of having aſſiſted or ſupported the people of Italy in their petition to become free citizens of Rome. *Cic. pro Mil.* 36, *in Brut.* 56, 88, &c.

VARĪNI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Ger.* 40.

VARISTI, a people of Germany.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of thoſe whom Auguſtus appointed to reviſe Virgil's Æneid. Some fragments of his poetry are ſtill extant. Beſides tragedies, he wrote a panegyric on the emperor. Quintilian ſays, *l.* 10, that his Thyeſtes was equal to any compoſition of the Greek poets. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.——A man who raiſed his reputation by the power of his oratory. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 25.——One of the friends of Antony, ſurnamed *Cotylon*.——A man in the reign of Otho, puniſhed for his adulteries, &c.

VARRO, M. Terentius, a Roman conſul defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal. *Vid.* Terentius.——A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no leſs than 500 different volumes which are all now loſt, except a treatiſe *de re ruſticâ*, and another *de linguâ Latinâ*, dedicated to the orator Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæſar, and proſcribed, but he eſcaped. He had been greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition, and St. Auguſtin ſays, that it cannot but be wondered how Varro, who read ſuch a number of books, could find time to compoſe ſo many volumes; and how he who compoſed ſo many volumes, could be at leiſure to peruſe ſuch a variety of books, and gain ſo much literary information. He died B. C. 28, in the 88th year of his age. The beſt edition of Varro is that of Dordrac, 8vo, 1619. *Cic. in Acad.* &c.—*Quintil.*——Attacinus, a native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæſar. He tranſlated into Latin verſe the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctneſs and elegance. He alſo wrote a poem intitled *de bello Sequanico*, beſides epigrams and elegies. Some fragments of his poetry are ſtill extant. He failed in his attempt to write ſatire. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 46.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, v. 15.—*Quint.* 10, c. 1.

VARRŌNIS VILLA, now *Vicovaro*, was ſituate on the Anio, in the country of the Sabines. *Cic. Phil.* 2, *ep.* 41.

VARUS, (Quintilius) a Roman proconſul, deſcended from an illuſtrious family.

He was appointed governor of Syria and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, A. D. 10, and his example was followed by some of his officers. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus at Rome, by one of the Barbarian chiefs, as also his body; and so great was the influence of this defeat upon the emperor, that he continued for whole months to show all the marks of dejection and of deep sorrow, often exclaiming, "*O Varus, restore me my legions.*" The bodies of the slain were left in the field of battle, where they were found six years after by Germanicus, and buried with great pomp. Varus has been taxed with indolence and cowardice, and some have intimated, that if he had not trusted too much to the insinuations of the barbarian chiefs, he might have not only escaped ruin, but awed the Germans to their duty. His avarice was also conspicuous, he went poor to Syria, whence he returned loaded with riches. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 24.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 117.—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.——A son of Varus, who married a daughter of Germanicus. *Tacit. An.* 4, c. 6.——The father and grandfather of Varus, who was killed in Germany, slew themselves with their own swords, the one after the battle of Philippi, and the other in the plains of Pharsalia.——Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was a good judge of poetry, and a great critic, as Horace, *Art. P.* 438, seems to insinuate. The poet has addressed the 18th ode of his book to him, and in the 24th he mourns pathetically his death. Some suppose this Varus to be the person killed in Germany, while others believe him to be a man who devoted his time more to the muses than to war. ——Lucius, an epicurean philosopher, intimate with J. Cæsar. Some suppose that it was to him that Virgil inscribed his sixth eclogue. He is commended by *Quintil.* 6, c. 3, 78.——Alfrenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoe-maker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator. He was buried at the public expence, an honor granted to few, and only to persons of merit. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3.——Accius, one of the friends of Cato in Africa, &c.——A river which falls into the Mediterranean, to the west of Nice, after separating Liguria from Gallia Narbonensis. *Lucan.* 1, v. 404.

VASATES, a people of Gaul.

VASCŎNES, a people of Spain, on the Pyrenees. They were so reduced by a famine by Metellus, that they fed on human flesh. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.—*Auson.* 2, v. 100.—*Juv.* 15, v. 93.

VASIO, a town of Gaul in modern Provence. *Cic. fam.* 10, *ep.* 34.

VATICĀNUS, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum, which produced wine of no great esteem. It was disregarded by the Romans on account of the unwholesomeness of the air, and the continual stench of the filth that was there, and of stagnated waters. Heliogabalus was the first who cleared it of all disagreeable nuisances. It is now admired for antient monuments and pillars, for a celebrated public library, and for the palace of the pope. *Horat.* 1, od. 20.

VĀTINIA LEX, *de provinciis* by the tribune P. Vatinius, A. U. C. 694. It appointed Cæsar governor of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum, for five years, without a decree of the senate, or the usual custom of casting lots. Some persons were also appointed to attend him as lieutenants without the interference of the senate. His army was to be paid out of the public treasury, and he was impowered to plant a Roman colony in the town of Novocomum in Gaul.——Another by P. Vatinius the tribune, A. U. C. 694, *de repetundis*, for the better management of the trial of those who were accused of extortion.

VATINIUS, an intimate friend of Cicero, once distinguished for his enmity to the orator. He hated the people of Rome for their great vices and corruption, whence excessive hatred became proverbial in the words *Vatinianum odium*. *Catull.* 14, v. 3. ——A shoe-maker, ridiculed for his great deformities, and the oddity of his character. He was one of Nero's favorites, and he surpassed the rest of the courtiers in flattery, and in the commission of every impious deed. Large cups, of no value, are called *Vatiniana* from him, because he used one which was both ill shaped and uncouth. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 34.—*Juv.*—*Mart.* 14, ep. 96.

VĂTIĒNUS, now *Saterno*, a river rising in the Alps and falling into the Po. *Martial.* 3, ep. 67.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

UBII, a people of Germany near the Rhine, transported across the river by Agrippa, who gave them the name of Agrippinenses, from his daughter Agrippina, who had been born in the country. Their chief town, Ubiorum oppidum, is now *Cologne*. *Tacit. G.* 28. *An.* 12, c. 27.—*Plin.* 4. c. 17.—*Cæs.* 4, c. 30.

UCĂLĔGON, a Trojan chief, praised for the soundness of his counsels and his

good

good intentions. His houſe was firſt ſet on fire by the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 312.—*Homer. Il.* 3, v. 148.

UCETIA, a town of Gaul.

UCUBIS, now *Lucubi*, a town of Spain. *Hirtius.*

UDINA, or VEDĬNUM, now *Udino*, a town of Italy.

VECTIS, the iſle of *Wight*, ſouth of Britain. *Suet. Cl.* 4.

VECTIUS, a rhetorician, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 150.

VECTONES. *Vid.* Vettones.

VEDIUS POLLIO, a friend of Auguſtus, very cruel to his ſervants, &c. *Vid.* Pollio. ——Aquila, an officer at the battle of Bebriacum, &c. *Tacit. H.* 2, c. 44.

VEGETIUS, a Latin writer, who floriſhed B. C. 386. The beſt edition of his treatiſe *de re militari*, together with Modeſtus, is that of Paris, 4to. 1607.

VEGIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia.

VEIA, a ſorcereſs, in the age of Horace, *ep.* 5, v. 29.

VEIANUS, a gladiator, in the age of Horace. 1, *ep.* 1, v. 4.

VEIENTES, the inhabitants of Veii. They were carried to Rome, where the tribe they compoſed was called *Veientina. Vid.* Veii.

VEIENTO, Fabr. a Roman, as arrogant as he was ſatirical. Nero baniſhed him for his libellous writings. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.

VEII, a powerful city of Etruria, at the diſtance of about 12 miles from Rome. It ſuſtained many long wars againſt the Romans, and was at laſt taken and deſtroyed by Camillus, after a ſiege of ten years. At the time of its deſtruction, Veii was larger and far more magnificent than the city of Rome. Its ſituation was ſo eligible, that the Romans, after the burning of the city by the Gauls, were long inclined to migrate there, and totally abandon their native home, and this would have been carried into execution if not oppoſed by the authority and eloquence of Camillus. *Ovid.* 2, *Faſt.* v. 195.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 44.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 143. —*Liv.* 5, c. 21, &c.

VEJŎVIS, or VEJUPĬTER, a deity of ill omen at Rome. He had a temple on the Capitoline hill. Some ſuppoſe that he was the ſame as Jupiter *the infant*, or *in the cradle*, becauſe he was repreſented without thunder, or a ſcepter, and had only by his ſide the goat Amalthæa, and the Cretan nymph who fed him when young. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 430.

VELABRUM, a marſhy piece of ground on the ſide of the Tiber, between the Aventine, Palatine, and Capitoline hills, which Auguſtus drained, and where he built houſes. The place was frequented as a market, where oil, cheeſe, and other commodities were expoſed to ſale. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 229.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 401.—*Tibull.* 2, el. 5, v. 33.—*Plaut.* 3, c. 1, v. 29.

VELANIUS, one of Cæſar's officers in Gaul, &c.

VELAUNI, a people of Gaul.

VELIA, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phoceans, about 600 years after the coming of Æneas into Italy. The port in its neighbourhood was called *Velinus portus. Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Cic. Phil.* 10, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 366.——An eminence near the Roman forum, where Poplicola built himſelf a houſe. *Liv.* 2, c. 6.—*Cic.* 7, *Att.* 15.

VELICA, or VELLICA, a town of the Cantabri.

VELĪNA, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining mount Palatine. It was alſo one of the Roman tribes. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 52.—*Cic.* 4, *ad Attic.* ep. 15.

VELĪNUS, a lake in the country of the Sabines, formed by the ſtagnant waters of the Velinus, between ſome hills near Reate. The river Velinus riſes in the Appennines, and after it has formed the lake, it falls into the Nar, near Spoletium. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.

VELIOCASSI, a people of Gaul.

VELITERNA, or VELITRÆ, an antient town of Latium on the Appian road, 20 miles at the eaſt of Rome. The inhabitants were called *Veliterni.* It became a Roman colony. *Liv.* 8, c. 12, &c.—*Sueton. in Aug.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 378, &c.

VELLAUNODUNUM, a town of the Senones, now *Beaune. Cæſ.* 7, c. 11.

VELLEDA, a woman famous among the Germans, in the age of Veſpaſian, and worſhipped as a deity. *Tacit. de Germ.* 8.

VELLEIUS Paterculus, a Roman hiſtorian, deſcended from an equeſtrian family of Campania. He was at firſt a military tribune in the Roman armies, and for nine years ſerved under Tiberius in the various expeditions which he undertook in Gaul and Germany. Velleius wrote an epitome of the hiſtory of Greece, and of Rome, and of other nations of the moſt remote antiquity, but of this authentic compoſition there remain only fragments of the hiſtory of Greece and Rome from the conqueſt of Perſeus, by Paulus, to the 17th year of the reign of Tiberius, in two books. It is a judicious account of celebrated men, and illuſtrious cities, the hiſtorian is happy in his deſcriptions, his pictures are true, and his narrations

narrations live'y and interreſting. The whole is candid and impartial, but only till the reign of the Cæſars, when the writer began to be influenced by the preſence of the emperor, or the power of his favorites. Paterculus is deſervedly cenſured for his invectives againſt Pompey, and his encomiums on the cruel Tiberius, and the unfortunate Sejanus. Some ſuppoſe that he was involved in the ruin of this diſappointed courtier, whom he had extolled as a pattern of virtue and morality. The beſt editions of Paterculus are thoſe of Ruhnkenius, 8vo. 2 vols. L. Bat. 1779; of Barbou, Paris, 12mo. 1777, and of Burman, 8vo. L. Bat. 1719.——Caius, the grandfather of the hiſtorian of that name, was one of the friends of Livia. He killed himſelf when old and unable to accompany Livia in her flight.

VELOCASSES, the people of *Vexin*, in Normandy. *Cæſ. G.* 2, c. 4.

VENĀFRUM, a town of Campania, abounding in olive trees. It became a Roman colony. It had been founded by Diomedes. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 6. v. 16.—*Martial.* 13, *ep.* 98.—*Juv.* 5, v. 86.

VENEDI, a people of Germany, near the mouth of the Viſtula, or gulf of Dantzic. *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.—*Plin.* 4, c. 13.

VENELI, a people of Gallia Celtica.

VENĔTI, a people of Italy in Ciſalpine Gaul, near the mouths of the Po. They were deſcended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who ſettled there under Antenor, ſome time after the Trojan war. The Venetians, who have been long a powerful and commercial nation, were originally very poor, whence a writer in the age of the Roman emperors ſaid, that they had no other fence againſt the waves of the ſea than hurdles, no food but fiſh, no wealth beſides their fiſhing-boats, and no merchandize but ſalt. *Strab.* 4, &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 2, c. 4.—*Cæſ. bell. G.* 3, c. 8.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 134.—*Ital.* 8, v. 605.——A nation of Gaul, at the ſouth of Armorica, on the weſtern coaſt, powerful by ſea. Their chief city is now called *Vannes*. *Cæſ.* 3, *G.* 8.

VENĔTIA, a part of Gaul, on the mouths of the Po. *Vid.* Veneti.

VENETUS PAULUS, a centurion who conſpired againſt Nero with Piſo, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 50.——A lake through which the Rhine paſſes, now *Bodenſee*, or *Conſtance*. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

VĔNĪLIA, a nymph, ſiſter to Amata, and mother of Turnus, by Daunus. Amphitrite the ſea goddeſs is alſo called Venilia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 76.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 334.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.

VENNONES, a people of the Rhætian Alps.

VENONIUS, an hiſtorian mentioned by *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, *ep.* 3, &c.

VENTA BELGARUM, a town of Britain, now *Wincheſter*.——Silurum, a town of Britain, now *Caerwent*, in Monmouthſhire. ——Icenorum, now *Norwich*.

VENTI. The antients, and eſpecially the Athenians, paid particular attention to the winds, and offered them ſacrifices as to deities, intent upon the deſtruction of mankind, by continually cauſing ſtorms, tempeſts, and earthquakes. The winds were repreſented in different attitudes and forms. The four principal winds were *Eurus*, the ſouth eaſt; who is repreſented as a young man flying with great impetuoſity, and often appearing in a playſome and wanton humor. *Auſter*, the ſouth wind, appeared generally as an old man with grey hair, a gloomy countenance, a head covered with clouds, a ſable veſture, and duſky wings. He is the diſpenſer of rain, and of all heavy ſhowers. *Zephyrus* is repreſented as the mildeſt of all the winds. He is young and gentle, and his lap is filled with vernal flowers. He married Flora the goddeſs, with whom he enjoyed the moſt perfect felicity. *Boreas*, or the north wind, appears always rough and ſhivering. He is the father of rain, ſnow, hail, and tempeſts, and is always repreſented ſurrounded with impenetrable clouds. Thoſe of inferior note were, *Solanus*, whoſe name is ſeldom mentioned. He appeared as a young man holding fruit in his lap, ſuch as peaches, oranges, &c. *Africus*, or ſouth-weſt, repreſented with black wings, and a melancholy countenance. *Corus*, or north-weſt, drives clouds of ſnow before him, and *Aquilo*, the north-eaſt, is equally dreadful in appearance. The winds, according to ſome mythologiſts, were confined in a large cave, of which Æolus had the management, and without this neceſſary precaution, they would have overturned the earth, and reduced every thing to its original chaos. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 57, &c.

VENTĬDIUS BASSUS, a native of Picenum, born of an obſcure family. When Aſculum was taken, he was carried before the triumphant chariot of Pompeius Strabo, hanging on his mother's breaſt. A bold, aſpiring ſoul, aided by the patronage of the family of Cæſar, raiſed him from the mean occupation of a chairman and muleteer to dignity in the ſtate. He diſplayed valor in the Roman armies, and gradually aroſe to the offices of tribune, prætor, high prieſt, and conſul. He made war againſt the Parthians, and conquered them in three great battles, B. C. 39. He was the firſt Roman ever honored with a triumph over Parthia,

thia. He died greatly lamented by all the Roman people, and was buried at the public expence. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 199.——Cumanus a governor of Paleſtine, &c. *Tacit. A.* 13, c. 54.——Two brothers in the age of Pompey, who favored Carbo's intereſt, &c. *Plut.*

VENŬLEIUS, a writer in the age of the emperor Alexander.

VENŬLUS, one of the Latin elders ſent into Magna Græcia, to demand the aſſiſtance of Diomedes, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 9.

VĔNUS, one of the moſt celebrated deities of the ancients. She was the goddeſs of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the miſtreſs of the graces and of pleaſures, and the patroneſs of courtezans. Some mythologiſts ſpeak of more than one Venus. Plato mentions two, Venus Urania, the daughter of Uranus, and Venus Popularia, the daughter of Jupiter and Dione. Cicero ſpeaks of four, a daughter of Cœlus and Light, one ſprung from the froth of the ſea, a third, daughter of Jupiter and the Nereid Dione, and a fourth born at Tyre, and the ſame as the Aſtarte of the Syrians. Of theſe however the Venus ſprung from the froth of the ſea, after the mutilated part of the body of Uranus had been thrown there by Saturn, is the moſt known, and of her in particular, ancient mythologiſts as well as painters, make mention. She aroſe from the ſea near the iſland of Cyprus, or according to Heſiod, of Cythera, whither ſhe was wafted by the zephyrs, and received on the ſea ſhore by the ſeaſons, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. She was ſoon after carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty, and all the goddeſſes became jealous of her perſonal charms. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections and even wiſhed to offer her violence, but Venus refuſed, and the god, to puniſh her obſtinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly and deformed ſon Vulcan. This marriage did not prevent the goddeſs of Love from gratifying her favorite paſſions, and ſhe defiled her huſband's bed, by her amours with the gods. Her intrigue with Mars is the moſt celebrated. She was caught in her lover's arms, and expoſed to the ridicule and laughter of all the gods. [*Vid. Alectryon.*] Venus became mother of Hermione, Cupid, and Anteros, by Mars; by Mercury, ſhe had Hermaphroditus; by Bacchus, Priapus; and by Neptune, Eryx. Her great partiality for Adonis, made her abandon the ſeats of Olympus, [*Vid. Adonis*] and her regard for Anchiſes, obliged her often to viſit the woods and ſolitary retreats of mount Ida. [*Vid. Anchiſes. Æneas.*] The power of Venus over the heart, was ſupported and aſſiſted by a celebrated girdle, called *zone* by the Greeks, and *ceſtus* by the Latins. This myſterious girdle gave beauty, grace, and elegance, when worn even by the moſt deformed; it excited love, and rekindled extinguiſhed flames. Juno herſelf was indebted to this powerful ornament, to gain the favors of Jupiter, and Venus, though herſelf poſſeſſed of every charm, no ſooner put on her ceſtus, than Vulcan, unable to reſiſt the influence of love, forgot all the intrigues and infidelities of his wife, and fabricated arms even for her illegitimate children. The conteſt of Venus for the golden apple of Diſcord is well known. She gained the prize over Pallas and Juno, [*Vid. Paris, Diſcordia.*] and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the faireſt woman in the world. The worſhip of Venus was univerſally eſtabliſhed; ſtatues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom, and the antients were fond of paying homage to a divinity who preſided over generation, and by whoſe influence alone, mankind exiſted. In her ſacrifices and in the feſtivals celebrated in her honor, too much licentiouſneſs prevailed, and public proſtitution was often part of the ceremony. Victims were ſeldom offered to her, or her altars ſtained with blood, though we find Aſpaſia making repeated ſacrifices. No pigs however, or male animals were deemed acceptable. The roſe, the myrtle, and the apple, were ſacred to Venus, and among birds the dove, the ſwan, and the ſparrow, were her favorites, and among fiſhes, thoſe called the aphya and the lycoſtomus. The goddeſs of beauty was repreſented among the antients in different forms. At Elis ſhe appeared ſeated on a goat, with one foot reſting on a tortoiſe. At Sparta and Cythera, ſhe was repreſented armed like Minerva, and ſometimes wearing chains on her feet. In the temple of Jupiter Olympius, ſhe was repreſented by Phidias, as riſing from the ſea, received by love, and crowned by the goddeſs of perſuaſion. At Cnidos her ſtatue made by Praxiteles, repreſented her naked, with one hand hiding what modeſty keeps concealed. Her ſtatue at Elephantis was the ſame, with only a naked Cupid by her ſide. In Sicyon ſhe held a poppy in one hand, and in the other an apple, while on her head ſhe had a crown, which terminated in a point, to intimate the pole. She is generally repreſented with her ſon Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves

doves, or at other times by ſwans or ſparrows. The ſirnames of the goddeſs are numerous, and only ſerve to ſhow how well eſtabliſhed her worſhip was all over the earth. She was called *Cypria*, becauſe particularly worſhipped in the iſland of Cyprus, and in that character ſhe was often repreſented with a beard, and the male parts of generation, with a ſceptre in her hand, and the body and dreſs of a female, whence ſhe is called *duplex Amathuſia* by Catullus. She received the name of *Paphia*, becauſe worſhipped at Paphos, where ſhe had a temple with an altar, on which rain never fell, though expoſed in the open air. Some of the antients called her *Apoſtrophia* or *Epiſtrophia*, as alſo Venus *Urania*, and Venus *Pandemos*. The firſt of theſe ſhe received as preſiding over wantonneſs and inceſtuous enjoyments; the ſecond becauſe ſhe patronized pure love, and chaſte and moderate gratifications; and the third becauſe ſhe favored the propenſities of the vulgar, and was fond of ſenſual pleaſures. The Cnidians raiſed her temples under the name of Venus *Aereæa*, of *Doris*, and of *Euploea*. In her temple under the name of Euploea, at Cnidos, was the moſt celebrated of her ſtatues, being the moſt perfect piece of Praxiteles. It was made with white marble, and appeared ſo engaging, and ſo much like life, that according to ſome hiſtorians, a youth of the place introd ced himſelf in the night into her temple, and attempted to gratify his paſſions on the lifeleſs image. Venus was alſo ſirnamed *Cytheræa*, becauſe ſhe was the chief deity of Cythera; *Exopolis*, becauſe her ſtatue was without the city at Athens; *Philomeda*, from her affection for the phallus; *Philommeis*, becauſe the queen of laughter; *Teleſſigama*, becauſe ſhe preſided over marriage; *Coliada*, *Colotis*, or *Colias*, becauſe, worſhipped on a promontory of the ſame name in Attica; *Area*, becauſe armed like Mars; *Verticordia*, becauſe ſhe could turn the hearts of women to cultivate chaſtity; *Apaturia*, becauſe ſhe deceived; *Calva*, becauſe ſhe was repreſented bald; *Erycyna*, becauſe worſhipped at Eryx; *Etaira*, becauſe the patroneſs of courtezans; *Acidalia*, becauſe of a fountain of Orchomenos; *Baſilea*, becauſe the queen of love; *Myrtea*, becauſe the myrtle was ſacred to her; *Libertina*, from her inclinations to gratify luſt; *Mechanitis*, in alluſion to the many artifices practiſed in love, &c. &c. As goddeſs of the ſea, becauſe, born in the boſom of the waters, Venus was called *Pontia*, *Marina*, *Limneſia*, *Epipontia*, *Pelagia*, *Saligenia*, *Pontogenia*, *Aligena*, *Thalaſſia*, &c. and as riſing from the ſea, the name of *Anadyomene* is applied to her, and rendered immortal by the celebrated painting of Apelles, which repreſented her as iſſuing from the boſom of the waves, and wringing her treſſes on her ſhoulder. *Vid.* Anadyomene. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27. l. 3, c. 23.—*Orpheus Hymn.* 54.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Sappho.*—*Homer. Hymn in Ven.* &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 800, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 15, 16, 19, &c. *Met.* 4, *fab.* 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 94, 271.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 1. l. 4, c. 30. l. 5, c. 18.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 13.—*Eurip. in Hel. in Iphig. in Troad.*—*Plut. in Erotic.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1.—*Athen.* 12, &c.—*Catullus*—*Lactant. de falſâ re.*—*Calaber.* 11.—*Lucian. dial.* &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Tacit. Ann.* 3, &c.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.—*Plin.* 36.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 26. l. 4, *Od.* 11, &c.——A planet called by the Greeks Phoſphorus, and by the Latins *Lucifer*, when it rites before the ſun, but when it follows it, Heſperus or Veſper. *Cic. de Nat.* 2, c. 20, *in ſomn. Scip.*

VENUS PYRENÆA, a town of Spain, near the borders of Gaul.

VENŬSIA, or VENŬSIUM, a town of Apulia, where Horace was born. Part of the Roman army fled thither after the defeat at Cannæ. The town, tho' in ruins, contains ſtill many pieces of antiquity, eſpecially a marble buſt preſerved in the great ſquare, and ſaid falſely to be an original repreſentation of Horace. Venuſia was on the confines of Lucania, whence the poet ſaid *Lucanus an Apulus anceps. Strab.* 5 & 6.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 35.—*Liv.* 22, c. 54.

VERAGRI, a people between the Alps and the Allobroges. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.—*Cæſ. G.* 3, c. 1.

VERANIA, the wife of Piſo Licinianus, whom Galba adopted.

VERANIUS, a governor of Britain under Nero. He ſucceeded Didius Gallus. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*

VERBANUS LACUS, now *Majera*, a lake of Italy, from which the Ticinus flows. It is in the modern duchy of Milan, and extends 50 miles in length from ſouth to north, and 5 or 6 in breadth. *Strab.* 4.

VERBIGENUS, a village in the country of the Celtæ.

VERBINUM, a town at the north of Gaul.

VERCELLÆ, a town on the borders of Inſubria, where Marius defeated the Cimbri. *Plin.* 3, c. 17.—*Cic. fam.* 11, ep. 19.—*Sil.* 8, v. 598.

VERCINGETŎRIX, a chief of the Gauls, in

in the time of Cæsar. He was conquered and led in triumph, &c. *Cæsar. bell. G.*

VERESIS, a small river of Latium falling into the Anio.

VERGASILLAUNUS, one of the generals and friends of Vercingetorix. *Cæsar. bell. G.*

VERGÆ, a town of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

VERGELLUS, a small river near Cannæ, falling into the Aufidus, over which Annibal made a bridge with the slaughtered bodies of the Romans. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

VERGILIA, the wife of Coriolanus, &c.

VERGILIA, a town of Spain supposed to be Murcia.

VERGILIÆ, seven stars called also *Pleiades*. When they set, the antients began to sow their corn. They received their name from the spring *quia vere oriantur*. *Propert.* 1, *el.* 8, v. 18.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 44.

VERGINIUS, one of the officers of the Roman troops in Germany, who refused the absolute power which his soldiers offered to him. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 8.——A rhetorician in the age of Nero, banished on account of his great fame. *Id. An.* 15, c. 71.

VERGIUM, a town of Spain.

VERGOBRETUS, one of the chiefs of the Ædui, in the age of Cæsar, &c. *Cæs. G.* 1, c. 16.

VERĬTAS, (*truth*,) was not only personified by the antients, but also made a deity, and called the daughter of Saturn and Virtue. She was represented like a young virgin, dressed in white apparel, with all the marks of youthful diffidence and modesty. Democritus used to say, that she hid herself at the bottom of a well, to intimate the difficulty with which she is found.

VERODOCTIUS, one of the Helvetii. *Cæs. G.* 1, c. 7.

VEROMANDUI, a people of Gaul, the modern Vermandois. The capital is now St. Quintin. *Cæs. G. B.* 2.

VĔRŌNA, a town of Venetia, on the Athesis, in Italy, founded, as some suppose, by Brennus, the leader of the Gauls. C. Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the elder, were born there. It was adorned with a circus and an amphitheatre by the Roman emperors, and still preserves its ancient name. *Plin.* 9, c. 22.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. am.* 3, *el.* 15, v. 7.

VERŌNES, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 578.

VERREGĪNUM, a town in the country of the Volsci. *Liv.* 4, c. 1, &c.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.

C. VERRES, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily as pretor. The oppression and rapine of which he was guilty while in office, so offended the Sicilians, that they brought an accusation against him before the Roman senate. Cicero undertook the cause of the Sicilians, and pronounced those celebrated orations which are still extant. Verres was defended by Hortensius, but as he despaired of the success of his defence, he left Rome without waiting for his sentence, and lived in great affluence in one of the provinces. He was at last killed by the soldiers of Antony the triumvir, about 26 years after his voluntary exile from the capital. *Cic. in Ver.*—*Plin.* 34, c. 2.

VERRITUS, a general of the Frisii in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. ann* 13, c. 54.

VERRIUS FLACCUS, a freedman and grammarian famous for his powers in instructing. He was appointed over the grand-children of Augustus, and also distinguished himself by his writings. *Gell.* 4, c. 5.—*Suet. de Gram.*

VERRIUS FLACCUS, a Latin critic, B. C. 4. whose works have been edited with Dacier's and Clerk's notes, 4to, Amst. 1699.

VERRŪGO, a town in the country of the Volsci. *Liv.* 4, c. 1.

VERTICO, one of the Nervii, who deserted to Cæsar's army, &c. *Cæs. B. G.* 5, c. 45.

VERTICORDIA, one of the surnames of Venus, the same as the *Apostrophia* of the Greeks, because her assistance was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman matrons, and teach them to follow virtue and modesty. *Val. Max.* 8.

VERTISCUS, one of the Rhemi, who commanded a troop of horse in Cæsar's army. *Cæs. B. G.* 8, c. 12.

VERTUMNUS, a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring and over orchards. He endeavoured to gain the affections of the goddess Pomona; and to effect this, he assumed the shape and dress of a fisherman, of a soldier, a peasant, a reaper, &c. but all to no purpose, till under the form of an old woman, he prevailed upon his mistress and married her. He is generally represented as a young man crowned with flowers, covered up to the waist, and holding in his right hand fruit, and a crown of plenty in his left. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 642, &c.—*Propert.* 4, *el.* 2, v. 2.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 7, v. 14.

VERULÆ, a town of the Hernici. *Liv.* 9, c. 42.

VERULĀNUS,

VERULĀNUS, a lieutenant under Corbulo, who drove away Tiridates from Media, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 26.

VERUS, (Lucius Ceionius Commodus,) a Roman emperor, ſon of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla. He was adopted in the 7th year of his age by M. Aurelius, at the requeſt of Adrian, and he married Lucilia the daughter of his adopted father, who alſo took him as his colleague on the throne. He was ſent by M. Aurelius to oppoſe the barbarians in the eaſt. His arms were attended with ſucceſs, and he obtained a victory over the Parthians. He was honored with a triumph at his return home, and ſoon after he marched with his imperial colleague againſt the Marcomanni in Germany. He died in this expedition of an apoplexy, in the 39th year of his age, after a reign of eight years, and ſome months. His body was brought back to Rome, and buried by M. Aurelius with great pomp and ſolemnity. Verus has been greatly cenſured for his debaucheries, which appeared more enormous and diſguſting, when compared to the temperance, meekneſs, and popularity of Aurelius. The example of his father did not influence him, and he often retired from the frugal and moderate repaſt of Aurelius, to the profuſe banquets of his own palace, where the night was ſpent in riot and debauchery, with the meaneſt of the populace, with ſtage dancers, buffoons, and laſcivious courtezans. At one entertainment alone, where there were no more than 12 gueſts, the emperor ſpent no leſs than ſix millions of ſeſterces, or about 32,200 l. ſterling. But it is to be obſerved, that whatever was moſt ſcarce and coſtly was there; the gueſts never drank twice out of the ſame cup; and whatever veſſels they had touched, they received as a preſent from the emperor when they left the palace. In his Parthian expedition, Verus did not check his vicious propenſities, for four years he left the care of the war to his officers, while he retired to the voluptuous retreats of Daphne, and the luxurious banquets of Antioch. His fondneſs for a horſe has been faithfully recorded. The animal had a ſtatue of gold, he was fed with almonds and raiſins by the hand of the emperor, he was clad in purple, and kept in the moſt ſplendid of the halls of the palace, and when dead, the emperor, to expreſs his ſorrow, raiſed him a magnificent monument on mount Vatican. Some have ſuſpected M. Aurelius of diſpatching Verus to rid the world of his debaucheries, and guilty actions, but this ſeems to be the report of malevolence.——L. Annæus, a ſon of the emperor Aurelius, who died in Paleſtine.——The father of the emperor Verus. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian, but like his ſon he diſgraced himſelf by his debaucheries and extravagance. He died before Adrian.

VESBIUS, or VESUBIUS. *Vid.* Veſuvius.

VESCIA, a town of Campania. *Liv.* 8, c. 11.

VESCIANUM, a country houſe of Cicero in Campania, between Capua and Nola. *Cic.* 15, *ad Attic.* 2.

FL. VESCULARIUS, a Roman knight intimate with Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

VESENTIO, a town of Gaul, now *Beſancon. Cæſ.* 1, *G.* 38.

VESENTIUM, a town of Tuſcany.

VESERIS, a place or river near mount Veſuvius. *Liv.* 8, c. 8.—*Cic off.* 3, c. 31.

VESĒVIUS & VESĒVUS. *Vid.* Veſuvius.

VESIDIA, a river of Tuſcany.

VESONNA, a town of Gaul, now *Perigueux.*

VESPACIÆ, a ſmall village of Umbria near Nurſia. *Suet. Veſp.* 1.

VESPASIĀNUS, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor deſcended from an obſcure family at Reate. He was honored with the conſulſhip, not ſo much by the influence of the imperial courtiers, as by his own private merit and his public ſervices. He accompanied Nero into Greece, but he offended the prince by falling aſleep while he repeated one of his poetical compoſitions. This momentary reſentment of the emperor did not prevent Veſpaſian from being ſent to carry on a war againſt the Jews. His operations were crowned with ſucceſs; many of the cities of Paleſtine ſurrendered, and Veſpaſian began the ſiege of Jeruſalem. This was, however, atchieved by the hands of his ſon Titus, and the death of Vitellius and the affection of his ſoldiers, haſtened his riſe, and he was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria. The choice of the army was approved by every province of the empire; but Veſpaſian did not betray any ſigns of pride at ſo ſudden and ſo unexpected an exaltation, and though once employed in the mean office of a horſe doctor, he behaved, when inveſted with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatneſs which became a ſucceſſor of Auguſtus. In the beginning of his reign Veſpaſian attempted to reform the manners of the Romans, and he took away an appointment which he had a few days before granted to a young nobleman who approached him to return him thanks, all ſmelling of perfumes and covered with ointment, adding, *I had rather you had*

ſmelt

ſmelt of garlick. He repaired the public buildings, embelliſhed the city, and made the great roads more ſpacious and convenient. After he had reigned with great popularity for 10 years, Veſpaſian died with a pain in his bowels, A. D. 79, in the 70th year of his age. He was the firſt Roman emperor that died a natural death, and he was alſo the firſt who was ſucceeded by his own ſon on the throne. Veſpaſian has been admired for his great virtues. He was clement, he gave no ear to flattery, and for a long time refuſed the title of father of his country, which was often beſtowed upon the moſt worthleſs and tyrannical of the emperors. He deſpiſed informers, and rather than puniſh conſpirators, he rewarded them with great liberality. When the king of Parthia addreſſed him with the ſuperſcription of *Arſaces king of kings to Flavius Veſpaſianus*, the emperor was no way diſſatisfied with the pride and inſolence of the monarch, and anſwered him again in his own words; *Flavius Veſpaſianus to Arſaces king of kings.* To men of learning and merit, Veſpaſian was very liberal: one hundred thouſand ſeſterces were annually paid from the public treaſury to the different profeſſors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and ſciences. Yet in ſpite of this apparent generoſity ſome authors have taxed Veſpaſian with avarice. According to their accounts he loaded the provinces with new taxes, he bought commodities, that he might ſell them to a greater advantage, and even laid an impoſt upon urine, which gave occaſion to Titus to ridicule the meanneſs of his father. Veſpaſian, regardleſs of his ſon's obſervation, was ſatisfied to ſhew him the money that was raiſed from ſo productive a tax, aſking him at the ſame time whether it ſmelt offenſive? His miniſters were the moſt avaricious of his ſubjects, and the emperor uſed very properly to remark that he treated them as ſponges, by wetting them when dry, and ſqueezing them when they were wet. He has been accuſed of ſelling criminals their lives, and of condemning the moſt opulent to make himſelf maſter of their poſſeſſions. If, however, he was guilty of theſe meaner practices, they were all under the name of one of his concubines, who wiſhed to enrich herſelf by the avarice and credulity of the emperor. *Sueton. in vitâ.—Tacit. hiſt.* 4.

VESSA, a town of Sicily.

VESTA, a goddeſs, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, ſiſter to Ceres and Juno. She is often confounded by the mythologiſts with Rhea, Ceres, Cybele, Proſerpine, Hecate, and Tellus. When conſidered as the mother of the gods, ſhe is the mother of Rhea and Saturn; and when conſidered as the patroneſs of the veſtal virgins and the goddeſs of fire, ſhe is called the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. Under this laſt name ſhe was worſhipped by the Romans. Æneas was the firſt who introduced her myſteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple where no males were permitted to go. The Palladium of Troy was ſuppoſed to be preſerved within her ſanctuary, and a fire was continually kept lighted by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themſelves to the ſervice of the goddeſs. (*Vid. Veſtales.*) If the fire of Veſta was ever extinguiſhed, it was ſuppoſed to threaten the republic with ſome ſudden calamity. The virgin by whoſe negligence it had been extinguiſhed was ſeverely puniſhed, and it was kindled again by the rays of the ſun. The temple of Veſta was of a round form, and the goddeſs was repreſented in a long flowing robe with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, or a two-eared veſſel, and in the other a javelin, or ſometimes a Palladium. On ſome medals ſhe appears holding a drum in one hand, and a ſmall figure of victory in the other. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 454.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 12. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 296.—*Diod.* 5.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, *Triſt.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 14.

VESTĀLES, prieſteſſes among the Romans, conſecrated to the ſervice of Veſta, as their name indicates. This office was very antient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the veſtals. Æneas is ſuppoſed to have firſt choſen the veſtals. Numa firſt appointed four, to which Tarquin added two. They were always choſen by the monarchs, but after the expulſion of the Tarquins, the high prieſt was entruſted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were choſen young, from the age of ſix to ten; and if there was not a ſufficient number that preſented themſelves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were ſelected, and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become prieſteſſes. Plebeians as well as patricians were permitted to propoſe themſelves, but it was required that they ſhould be born of a good family, and be without blemiſh or deformity in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greateſt continence; the ten firſt years were ſpent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in diſcharging them with fidelity and ſanctity, and the ten laſt in inſtructing ſuch as had entered the noviciate. When the thirty years

years were elapſed they were permitted to marry, or if they ſtill preferred celibacy; they waited upon the reſt of the veſtals. As ſoon as a veſtal was initiated, her head was ſhaved, to intimate the liberty of her perſon, as ſhe was then free from the ſhackles of parental authority, and ſhe was permitted to diſpoſe of her poſſeſſions as ſhe pleaſed. The employment of the veſtals was to take care that the ſacred fire of Veſta was not extinguiſhed, for if it ever happened, it was deemed the prognoſtic of great calamities to the ſtate; the offender was puniſhed for her negligence, and ſeverely ſcourged by the high prieſt. In ſuch a caſe all was conſternation at Rome, and the fire was again kindled by glaſſes with the rays of the ſun. Another equally particular charge of the veſtals was to keep a ſacred pledge, on which depended the very exiſtence of Rome, which according to ſome, was the Palladium of Troy, or ſome of the myſteries of the gods of Samothrace. The privileges of the veſtals were great, they had the moſt honorable ſeats at public games and feſtivals, a lictor with the faſces always preceded them when they walked in public, they were carried in chariots when they pleaſed, and they had the power of pardoning criminals when led to execution, if they declared that their meeting was accidental. Their declarations in trials were received without the formality of an oath, they were choſen as arbiters in cauſes of moment, and in the execution of wills, and ſo great was the deference paid them by the magiſtrates, as well as by the people, that the conſuls themſelves made way for them, and bowed their faſces when they paſſed before them. To inſult them was a capital crime, and whoever attempted to violate their chaſtity was beaten to death with ſcourges. If any of them died while in office, their body was buried within the walls of the city, an honor granted to few. Such of the veſtals as proved incontinent were puniſhed in the moſt rigorous manner. Numa ordered them to be ſtoned, but Tarquin the elder dug a large hole under the earth, where a bed was placed with a little bread, wine, water, and oil, and a lighted lamp, and the guilty veſtal was ſtripped of the habit of her order, and compelled to deſcend into the ſubterraneous cavity, which was immediately ſhut, and ſhe was left to die through hunger. Few of the veſtals were guilty of incontinence, and for the ſpace of one thouſand years, during which the order continued eſtabliſhed, from the reign of Numa, only 18 were puniſhed for the violation of their vow. The veſtals were aboliſhed by Theodoſius the Great, and the fire of Veſta extinguiſhed. The dreſs of the Veſtals was peculiar; they wore a white veſt with purple borders, a white linen ſurplice called *linteum ſupernum*, above which was a great purple mantle which flowed to the ground, and which was tucked up when they offered ſacrifices. They had a cloſe covering on their head, called *infula*, from which hung ribbands, or *vittæ*. Their manner of living was ſumptuous, as they were maintained at the public expence, and though originally ſatisfied with the ſimple diet of the Romans, their tables ſoon after diſplayed the luxuries and the ſuperfluities of the great and opulent. *Liv.* 2, &c.—*Plut. in Num. &c.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 30.—*Flor.* 1, &c.

VESTĀLIA, feſtivals in honor of Veſta, obſerved at Rome on the 9th of June. Banquets were then prepared before the houſes, and meat was ſent to the veſtals to be offered to the gods, millſtones were decked with garlands, and the aſſes that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands. The ladies walked in the proceſſion, bare-footed, to the temple of the goddeſs, and an altar was erected to Jupiter ſirnamed Piſtor. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 305.

VESTALIUM MATER, a title given by the ſenate to Livia the mother of Tiberius, with the permiſſion to ſit among the veſtal virgins at plays. *Tacit.* 4. *An.* c. 16.

VESTIA OPPIA, a common proſtitute of Capua.

VESTICIUS SPURINA, an officer ſent by Otho to the borders of the Po, &c. *Tacit.*

VESTILIUS SEXTUS, a pretorian, diſgraced by Tiberius, becauſe he was eſteemed by Druſus. He killed himſelf. *Tacit. An.* 4, c. 16.

VESTILLA, a matron of a patrician family, who declared publicly before the magiſtrates that ſhe was a common proſtitute. She was baniſhed to the iſland of Seriphos for her immodeſty.

VESTĪNI, a people of Italy near the Sabines, famous for the making of cheeſe. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Martial.* 13, *ep.* 31.

L. VESTĪNUS, a Roman knight appointed by Veſpaſian to repair the capitol, &c. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 53.—*Liv.* 8, c. 29. ——A conſul put to death by Nero in the time of Piſo's conſpiracy.

VESVIUS. *Vid.* Veſuvius.

VESŬLUS, now *Viſo*, a large mountain of Liguria near the Alps, where the Po takes its riſe. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 708. —*Plin.* 3, c. 19.

VESŬVIUS, a mountain of Campania, about ſix miles at the eaſt of Naples, celebrated

lebrated for its volcano, and now called *Mount Soma*. The antients, particularly the writers of the Auguſtan age, ſpoke of Veſuvius, as a place covered with orchards and vineyards, of which the middle was dry and barren. The firſt eruption of this volcano was in the 79th year of the Chriſtian era under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned ſeveral cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the burning aſhes which it threw up, were carried not only over the neighbouring country, but as far as the ſhores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturaliſt. From that time the eruptions have been frequent, and there now exiſts an account of twenty-nine of theſe. Veſuvius continually throws up a ſmoke, and ſometimes aſhes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet. *Dio. Caſſ.* 46 —*Varro. de R.* 1, c. 6.—*Liv.* 23, c. 39.—*Strab.* 5.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 2.—*Mela.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, *ep.* 16.—*Ital.* 12, v. 152, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 224.—*Mart.* 4, *ep.* 43 & 44.

VETERA CASTRA, a Roman incampment in Germany, which became a town, now *Santen*, near Cleves. *Tacit. H.* 4, c. 18. *An.* 1, c. 45.

VETTIUS SP. a Roman ſenator who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. He nominated Numa, and reſigned his office. *Plut. in Num.*——A man who accuſed Cæſar of being concerned in Catiline's conſpiracy.——Cato, one of the officers of the allies in the Marſian war. He defeated the Romans, and was at laſt betrayed and murdered.——A Roman knight who became enamoured of a young female at Capua, and raiſed a tumult amongſt the ſlaves who proclaimed him king. He was betrayed by one of his adherents, upon which he laid violent hands on himſelf.

VETTONA, a town of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.

VETTŌNES, Vetones, or Vectones, an antient nation of Spain. *Sil.* 3, v. 378. —*Plin.* 25, c. 8.

VETULŌNIA, one of the chief cities of Etruria, whoſe hot waters were famous. The Romans were ſaid to derive the badges of their magiſterial offices from thence. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Ital.* 8, v. 484.

VETŪRIA, one of the Roman tribes, divided into the two branches of the Junii and Senii. It received its name from the *Veturian* family, which was originally called *Vetuſian*. *Liv.* 36.——The mother of Coriolanus. She was ſolicited by all the Roman matrons to go to her ſon with her daughter-in-law, and entreat him not to make war againſt his country. She went and prevailed over Coriolanus, and for her ſervices to the ſtate, the Roman ſenate offered to reward her as ſhe pleaſed. She only aſked to raiſe a temple to the goddeſs of female fortune, which was done on the very ſpot where ſhe had pacified her ſon. *Liv.* 2, c. 40.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 7, &c.

VETURIUS, a Roman artiſt, who made ſhields for Numa. *Vid. Mamurius.*—— Caius, a Roman conſul, accuſed before the people, and fined becauſe he had acted with imprudence while in office.——A Roman who conſpired againſt Galba. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 25.——A conſul appointed one of the decemvirs.——Another conſul defeated by the Samnites, and obliged to paſs under the yoke with great ignominy.——A tribune of the people, &c.

L. VETUS, a Roman who propoſed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero.——A man accuſed of adultery, &c.

UFENS, a river of Italy near Tarracina. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 892.——Another river of Picenum. *Liv.* 5, c. 35.——A prince who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. The Trojan monarch made a vow to ſacrifice his four ſons to appeaſe the manes of his friend Pallas, in the ſame manner as Achilles is repreſented killing ſome Trojan youths on the tomb of Patroclus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 745. l. 10, v. 518. He was afterwards killed by Gyas, *Id.* 12, v. 460.

UFENTĪNA, a Roman tribe firſt created A. U. C. 435, with the tribe *Falerina*, in conſequence of the great increaſe of population at Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.—*Feſtus.*

VIA Æmylia, a celebrated road, made by the conſul M. Æmylius Lepidus, A. U. C. 567. It led with the Flaminian road to Aquileia. There was alſo another of the ſame name in Etruria, which led from Piſæ to Dertona.——Appia, was made by the cenſor Appius, and led from Rome to Capua, and from Capua to Brunduſium, at the diſtance of 350 miles, which the Romans call a five-days journey. It paſſed ſucceſſively thro' the towns and ſtages of Aricia, Forum Appii, Tarracina, Fundi, Minturnæ, Sinueſſa, Capua, Caudium, Beneventum, Equotuticum, Herdonia, Canuſium, Barium, Egnatia, to Brunduſium. It was called by way of eminence *regina viarum*, made ſo ſtrong, and the ſtones ſo well cemented together, that it remained entire for many hundred years. Some parts of it are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Naples. Appius carried it only 130 miles as far as Capua, A. U. C. 442, and it was finiſhed as far as Brunduſium

by Auguſtus.——There was alſo another road called Minucia, or Numicia, which led to Brunduſium, but by what places is now uncertain.——Flaminia was made by the cenſor Flaminius, A. U. C. 533. It led from the Campus Martius, to the modern town of Rimini, on the Adriatic, through the country of the Oſci and Etrurians, at the diſtance of about 360 miles. ——Lata, one of the antient ſtreets of Rome. ——Valeria led from Rome to the country of the Marſi, through the territories of the Sabines. There were beſides many ſtreets and roads of inferior note, ſuch as the Aurelia, Caſſia, Campania, Ardetina, Labicana, Domitiana, Oſtienſis, Prænestina, &c. all of which were made and conſtantly kept in repair at the public expence.

VIADRUS, the claſſical name of the Oder which falls into the Baltic. *Ptol.*

VIBIDIA, one of the Veſtal virgins in the favors of Meſſalina, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 32.

VIBIDIUS, a friend of Mæcenas. *Hor.* 2, *Sat.* 8, v. 22.

VIBIUS, a Roman who refuſed to pay any attention to Cicero when baniſhed, though he had received from him the moſt unbounded favors.——Siculus. *Vid. Sica.* ——A proconſul of Spain, baniſhed for ill conduct.——A Roman knight accuſed of extortion in Africa, and baniſhed.——A man who poiſoned himſelf at Capua.——Sequeſter, a Latin writer, whoſe treatiſe *de fluminibus*, &c. is beſt edited by Oberlin. 8vo. *Argent.* 1778.

VIBO, a town of Lucania, antiently called *Hipponium* and *Hippo*. *Cic. ad att.* 3, c. 3.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.——A town of Spain—of the Brutii.

VIBULĒNUS Agrippa, a Roman knight accuſed of treaſon. He attempted to poiſon himſelf, and was ſtrangled in priſon, though almoſt dead. *Tacit.* 6, *An.* c. 40. ——A mutinous ſoldier in the army of Germanicus, &c.

VIBULLIUS RUFUS, a friend of Pompey, taken by Cæſar, &c. *Plut.*—*Cic. in ep.*——A pretor in Nero's reign.

VICA POTA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over victory (a *vincere* and *potiri*). *Liv.* 2, c. 7.

VICENTIA, or VICETIA, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, at the north-weſt of the Adriatic. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3.

VICELLIUS, a friend of Galba, who brought him news of Nero's death.

VICUS Longus, a ſtreet at Rome, where an altar was raiſed to the goddeſs Pudicitia, or the modeſty of the plebeians. *Liv.* 10, c. 23.——Cyprius, a place on the Eſquiline hill, where the Sabines dwelt.

VICTOR SEXT. AURELIUS, a writer in the age of Conſtantius. He gave the world a conciſe hiſtory of the Roman emperors, from the age of Auguſtus to his own time, or A. D. 360. He alſo wrote an abridgement of the Roman hiſtory, before the age of Julius Cæſar, which is now extant, and aſcribed by different authors to C. Nepos, to Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny, &c. Victor was greatly eſteemed by the emperors, and honored with the conſulſhip. The beſt edition of Victor is that of Pitiſcus, 8vo. Utr. 1696; and that of Artnzenius, 4to. Amſt. 1733.

VICTŌRIA, one of the deities of the Romans, called by the Greeks *Nice*, ſuppoſed to be daughter of Titan and Styx. The goddeſs of victory was ſiſter to Strength and Valor, and was one of the attendants of Jupiter. She was greatly honored by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. Sylla raiſed her a temple at Rome, and inſtituted feſtivals in her honor. She was repreſented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand. A golden ſtatue of this goddeſs, weighing 320 pounds, was preſented to the Romans by Hiero king of Syracuſe, and depoſited in the temple of Jupiter, on the Capitoline hill. *Liv.* 22. —*Varro de L. L.*—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. præf. fab.*—*Suet.*

VICTORIÆ MONS, a place of Spain at the mouth of the Iberus. *Liv.* 24, c. 41.

VICTŌRIUS, a man of Aquitain, who, A. D. 463, invented the paſchal cycle of 532 years.

VICTORĪNA, a celebrated matron who placed herſelf at the head of the Roman armies, and made war againſt the emperor Gallienus. Her ſon Victorinus, and her grandſon of the ſame name, were declared emperors, but when they were aſſaſſinated, Victorina inveſted with the imperial purple one of her favorites called Tetricus. She was ſome time after poiſoned, A. D. 269, and according to ſome by Tetricus himſelf.

VICTORĪNUS, a Chriſtian writer, who compoſed a worthleſs epic poem on the death of the ſeven children mentioned in the Maccabees, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf more by the active part he took in his writings againſt the Arians.

VICTUMVIÆ, a ſmall town of Inſubria near Placentia. *Liv.* 21, c. 45.

VIDUCASSES, a people of Normandy. *Plin.* 4, c. 18.

VIENNA, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Strab.* 1.—*Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 9.

VILLIA LEX, *annalis* or *annaria*, by L. Villius, the tribune, A. U. C. 574, defined the

the proper age required for exerciſing the office of a magiſtrate, 25 years for the queſtorſhip, 27 or 28 for the edileſhip or tribuneſhip, for the office of pretor 30, and for that of conſul 43. *Liv.* 11, c. 44.

VILLIUS, a tribune of the people, author of the Villian law, and thence called *Annalis*, a ſirname borne by his family. *Liv.* 11, c. 44 ——Publius, a Roman ambaſſador ſent to Antiochus. He held a conference with Annibal, who was at the monarch's court.——A man who diſgraced himſelf by his criminal amours with the daughter of Sylla. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 64.

VIMINĀLIS, one of the ſeven hills on which Rome was built, ſo called from the number of oziers (*vimines*) which grew there. Servius Tullius firſt made it part of the city. Jupiter had a temple there, whence he was called Viminalis. *Liv.* 1, c. 44.—*Varro. L. L.* 4, c. 8.

VINCENTIUS, one of the Chriſtian fathers, A. D. 434, whoſe works are beſt edited by Baluzius, Paris 1669.

VINCIUS, a Roman knight, condemned under Nero. *Tacit. An.* 14, c. 40.——An officer in Germany.

VINDALIUS, a writer in the reign of Conſtantius, who wrote ten books on Agriculture.

VINDELĬCI, an antient people of Germany, between the heads of the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, which was called *Vindelicia*, forms now part of Swabia and Bavaria, and their chief town *Auguſta Vindelicorum*, is now Auſburgh. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, v. 18.

VINDEMIĀTOR, a conſtellation that roſe about the nones of March. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 407.—*Plin.* 18, c. 13.

VINDEX JULIUS, a governor of Gaul, who revolted againſt Nero, and determined to deliver the Roman empire from his tyranny. He was followed by a numerous army, but at laſt defeated by one of the emperor's generals. When he perceived that all was loſt, he laid violent hands upon himſelf, 68 A. D. *Sueton in Galb.*—*Tacit. H.* 1, c. 51.—*Plin.* 9, *ep.* 19.

VINDICIUS, a ſlave who diſcovered the conſpiracy which ſome of the moſt noble of the Roman citizens had formed to reſtore Tarquin to his throne. He was amply rewarded, and made a citizen of Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 5.—*Plut. in Popl.*

VINDILI, a nation of Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 14.

VINDONISSA, now *Wendiſh*, a town of the Helvetii on the Aar, in the territory of Berne. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 61 & 70.

VINICIUS, a Roman conſul poiſoned by Meſſalina, &c.——A man who conſpired againſt Nero, &c.

VINIDIUS, a miſer mentioned by Horace, 1 *Sat.* 1, v. 95. Some manuſcripts read Numidius and Umidius.

T. VINIUS, a commander in the pretorian guards, intimate with Galba, of whom he became the firſt miniſter. He was honored with the conſulſhip, and ſome time after murdered. *Tacit. H.* 1, c. 11, 42 & 48.—*Plut.*——A man who revolted from Nero.

VINNIUS, Aſella, a ſervant of Horace, to whom, *ep.* 13, is addreſſed as injunctions how to deliver to Auguſtus ſome poems from his maſter.

VIPSANIA, a daughter of M. Agrippa, mother of Druſus. She was the only one of Agrippa's daughters who died a natural death. She was married to Tiberius when a private man, and when ſhe had been repudiated, ſhe married Aſinius Gallus. *Tacit. A.* 1, c. 12. l. 3, c. 19.

VIRBIUS, (qui inter *viros bis* fuit) a name given to Hippolytus, after he had been brought back to life by Æſculapius, at the inſtance of Diana, who pitied his unfortunate end. Virgil makes him ſon of Hippolytus, *Æn.* 7, v. 762.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 544.

PUBL. VIRGĬLIUS MARO, called *the prince of the Latin poets*, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, about 70 years before Chriſt, on the 15th of October. His firſt years were ſpent at Cremona, where his taſte was formed, and his riſing talents firſt exerciſed. The diſtribution of the lands of Cremona to the ſoldiers of Auguſtus, after the battle of Philippi, nearly proved fatal to the poet, and when he attempted to diſpute the poſſeſſion of his fields with a ſoldier, Virgil was obliged to ſave his life from the reſentment of the lawleſs veteran, by ſwimming acroſs a river. This was perhaps the beginning of his greatneſs, he repaired to Rome, where he ſoon formed an acquaintance with Mecænas, and recommended himſelf to the favors of Auguſtus. The emperor reſtored his lands to the poet, whoſe modeſt muſe knew ſo well how to pay the tribute of gratitude, and his firſt *bucolic* was written to thank the patron, as well as to tell the world that his favors were not unworthily beſtowed. The ten bucolics were written in about three years. The poet ſhewed his countrymen that he could write with graceful ſimplicity, with elegance, delicacy of ſentiments, and with purity of language. Some time after, Virgil undertook the *Georgics*, a poem the moſt perfect and finiſhed of all Latin com-

positions. The *Æneid* was begun, as some suppose, at the particular request of Augustus, and the poet, while he attempted to prove that the Julian family was lineally descended from the founder of Lavinium, visibly described in the pious and benevolent character of his hero, the amiable qualities of his imperial patron. The great merit of this poet is well known, and it will ever remain undecided, which of the two poets, either Homer or Virgil, is more entitled to our praise, our applause, and our admiration. The writer of the Iliad stood as a pattern to the favorite of Augustus. The voyage of Æneas is copied from the Odyssey, and for his battles, Virgil found a model in the wars of Troy, and the animated descriptions of the Iliad. The poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had already engaged his time for 11 successive years. He had attempted to attend his patron in the east, but he was detained at Naples on account of his ill health. He however went to Athens, where he met Augustus in his return, but he soon after fell sick at Megara, and though indisposed, he ordered himself to be removed to Italy. He landed at Brundusium, where a few days after he expired, the 22d of September, in the 51st year of his age, B. C. 19. He left the greatest part of his immense possessions to his friends, particularly to Mecænas, Tucca, and Augustus, and he ordered as his last will his unfinished poem to be burnt. These last injunctions were disobeyed, and according to the words of an ancient poet, Augustus saved his favorite Troy from a second and more dismal conflagration. The poem was delivered by the emperor to three of his literary friends. They were ordered to revise and to expunge whatever they deemed improper; but they were strictly enjoined not to make any additions, and hence, as some suppose, the causes that so many lines of the Æneid are unfinished, particularly in the last books. The body of the poet, according to his own directions, was conveyed to Naples, and interred with much solemnity in a monument erected on the road that leads from Naples to Puteoli. The following modest distich was engraved on the tomb, written by the poet some few moments before he expired:

Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.

The Romans were not insensible of the merit of their poet. Virgil received much applause in the capital, and when he entered the theatre, he was astonished and delighted to see the crouded audience rise up to him as an emperor, and welcome his approach, by reiterated plaudits. He was naturally modest, and of a timorous disposition. When people crouded to gaze upon him, or pointed at him with the finger with raptures, the poet blushed and stole away from them, and often hid himself in shops to be removed from the curiosity and the admiration of the public. The most liberal and gratifying marks of approbation he received were from the emperor and from Octavia. He attempted in his Æneid to paint the virtues, and to lament the premature death of the son of Octavia, and he was desired by the emperor to repeat the lines in the presence of the afflicted mother. He had no sooner begun *O nate*, &c. than Octavia burst into tears; he continued, but he had artfully suppressed the name of her son, and when he repeated in the 16th line, the well known words *Tu Marcellus eris*, the princess swooned away, and the poet withdrew, but not without being liberally rewarded. Octavia presented him ten sesterces for every one of his verses in praise of her son, the whole of which was equivalent to 2000l. English money. As an instance of his modesty, the following circumstance has been recorded. Virgil wrote this distich, in which he compared his patron to Jupiter,

Nocte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula mane,
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet,

and placed it in the night on the gates of the palace of Augustus. Enquiries were made for the author by order of Augustus, and when Virgil had the diffidence not to declare himself, Bathyllus, a contemptible poet of the age, claimed the verses as his own, and was liberally rewarded. This displeased Virgil; he again wrote the verses near the palace, and under them

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;

with the beginning of another line in these words

Sic vos non vobis,

four times repeated. Augustus wished the lines to be finished, Bathyllus seemed unable, and Virgil at last, by completing the stanza in the following order—

Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

proved himself to be the author of the distich, and the poetical usurper became the sport and ridicule of Rome. In the works of Virgil we can find a more perfect and satisfactory account of the religious ceremonies

monies and cuſtoms of the Romans, than in all the other Latin poets, Ovid excepted. Every thing he mentions is founded upon hiſtorical truth, and though he borrowed much from his predeceſſors, and even whole lines from Ennius, yet he has had the happineſs to make it all his own. He was uncommonly ſevere in reviſing his own poetry, and he uſed often to compare himſelf to a bear that licks her cubs into ſhape. In his connections, Virgil was remarkable, his friends enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and his library and poſſeſſions ſeemed to be the property of the public. Like other great men he was not without his enemies and detractors in his life time, but from their aſperſions he received additional luſtre. Among the very numerous and excellent editions of Virgil, theſe few may be collected as the beſt; that of Maſvicius, 2 vols. 4to. Leovardiæ, 1717; of Baſkerville, 4to. Birmingham, 1757; of the Variorum, in 8vo. L. Bat. 1661; of Heyne, 4 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1767; of Edinburgh, 2 vols, 12mo. 1755, and of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1758. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.—*Propert.* 2. *el.* 34, v. 61.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 51.—*Mart.* 8, *ep.* 56.—*Juv.* 11, v. 178.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, *ep.* 21.——Caius a pretor of Sicily, who, when Cicero was baniſhed, refuſed to receive the exiled orator, tho' his friend, for fear of the reſentment of Clodius. *Cic. ad Q. Fratr.*

VIRGĬNIA, a daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where ſhe reſided. She was claimed by one of his favorites as the daughter of a ſlave, and Appius, in the capacity, and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the ſentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to ſee his daughter, and when this requeſt was granted, he ſnatched a knife and plunged it in Virginia's breaſt, exclaiming, *This is all, my deareſt daughter, I can give thee, to preſerve thy chaſtity from the luſt and violence of a tyrant.* No ſooner was the blow given, than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The ſoldiers were aſtoniſhed and incenſed, not againſt the murderer, but the tyrant that was the cauſe of Virginia's death, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was ſeized, but he deſtroyed himſelf in priſon, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs who had not oppoſed the tyrant's views, killed himſelf alſo, and Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power aboliſhed, about 449 years before Chriſt. *Liv.* 3, c. 44, &c.

VIRGINIUS, the father of Virginia, made tribune of the people. *Vid. Virginia.* ——A tribune of the people who accuſed Q. Cæſo the ſon of Cincinnatus. He increaſed the number of the tribunes to ten, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſeditions againſt the patricians.——Another tribune in the age of Camillus, fined for his oppoſition to a law which propoſed going to Veii.—— An augur who died of the plague.—— Caius, a pretor of Sicily, who oppoſed the entrance of Cicero into his province, though under many obligations to the orator. Some read Virgilius.——A tribune who encouraged Cinna to criminate Sylla.——One of the generals of Nero in Germany. He made war againſt Vindex and conquered him. He was treated with great coldneſs by Galba, whoſe intereſt he had ſupported with ſo much ſucceſs. He refuſed all dangerous ſtations, and though twice offered the imperial purple, he rejected it with diſdain. *Plut.*——A Roman orator and rhetorician.

VIRIĀTHUS, a mean ſhepherd of Luſitania, who gradually roſe to power, and by firſt heading a gang of robbers, ſaw himſelf at laſt followed by a numerous army. He made war againſt the Romans with uncommon ſucceſs, and for 14 years enjoyed the envied title of protector of public liberty in the provinces of Spain. Many generals were defeated, and Pompey himſelf was aſhamed to find himſelf beaten. Cæpio was at laſt ſent againſt him, but his deſpair of conquering him by force of arms, obliged him to have recourſe to artifice, and he had the meanneſs to bribe the ſervants of Viriathus to murder their maſter, B. C. 40. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

VIRIDOMARUS, a young man of great power among the Ædui. Cæſar greatly honored him, but he fought at laſt againſt the Romans. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 39, &c.

VIRIPLACA, a goddeſs among the Romans who preſided over the peace of families, whence her name, (*virum placare*). If any quarrel happened between a man and his wife, they generally repaired to the temple of the goddeſs, and came back reconciled. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.

VIRRO, a fictitious name introduced in Juvenal's 5 *Sat.*

VIRTUS, all virtues were made deities among the Romans. Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue and the other to Honor. They were built in ſuch a man-

ner, that to ſee the temple of Honor it was neceſſary to paſs through that of Virtue; a happy allegory among a nation free and independent. The principal virtues were diſtinguiſhed, each by their attire. Prudence was known by her rule, and her pointing to a globe at her feet; Temperance had a bridle; Juſtice held an equal balance; and Fortitude leant againſt her ſword; Honeſty was clad in a tranſparent veſt; Modeſty appeared veiled; Clemency wore an olive branch, and Devotion threw incenſe upon an altar; Tranquillity was ſeen to lean on a column; Health was known by her ſerpent, Liberty by her cap, and Gaiety by her myrtle.

VISARGIS, a river of Germany, now called the *Weſer*, and falling into the German ocean. Varus and his legions were cut to pieces there by the Germans. *Vell.* 2, c. 105.—*Tacit. An.* 1, c. 70. l. 2, c. 9.

VISCELLÆ, now *Weltz*, a town of Noricum, between the Ens and Mure. *Cic. Am.* 11.

VISCELLIA LEX, was made by Viſcellius Varro, the conſul, A. U. C. 776, to reſtrain the introduction of improper perſons into the offices of the ſtate.

L. VISELLIUS Varro, a lieutenant in Germany under Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 41. l. 4, c. 17.

VISELLUS, a man whoſe father-in-law the commentators of Horace believe to have been afflicted with a hernia, on their obſervations on this verſe. 1 *Sat.* 1, v. 105. *Eſt inter Tanaim quiddam, ſocerumque Viſelli.*

VISTULA, a river falling into the Baltic, the eaſtern boundary of antient Germany.

VITELLIA, a Roman colony on the borders of the Æqui. *Liv.* 5, c. 29.

VITELLIUS Aulus, a Roman raiſed by his vices to the throne. He was deſcended from one of the moſt illuſtrious families of Rome, and as ſuch he gained an eaſy admiſſion to the palace of the emperors. The greateſt part of his youth was ſpent at Capreæ, where his willingneſs and compliance to gratify the moſt vicious propenſities of Tiberius, raiſed his father to the dignity of conſul and governor of Syria. The applauſe he gained in this ſchool of debauchery, was too great and flattering to induce Vitellius to alter his conduct, and no longer to be one of the votaries of vice. Caligula was pleaſed with his ſkill in driving a chariot. Claudius loved him becauſe he was a great gameſter, and he recommended himſelf to the favors of Nero by wiſhing him to ſing publicly in the crouded theatre. With ſuch an inſinuating diſpoſition, it is not to be wondered that Vitellius became ſo great. He did not fall with his patrons, like the other favorites, but the death of an emperor ſeemed to raiſe him to greater honors, and to procure him freſh applauſe. He paſſed through all the offices of the ſtate, and gained the ſoldiery by donations and liberal promiſes. He was at the head of the Roman legions in Germany when Otho was proclaimed emperor, and the exaltation of his rival was no ſooner heard in the camp, than he was likewiſe inveſted with the purple by his ſoldiers. He accepted with pleaſure the dangerous office, and inſtantly marched againſt Otho. Three battles were fought, and in all Vitellius was conquered. A fourth however, in the plains between Mantua and Cremona left him maſter of the field and of the Roman empire. He feaſted his eyes in viewing the bodies of the ſlain and the ground covered with blood, and regardleſs of the inſalubrity of the air, proceeding from ſo many carcaſes, he told his attendants that the ſmell of a dead enemy was always ſweet. His firſt care was not like that of a true conqueror, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the conquered, or patronize the friends of the dead, but it was to inſult their misfortunes, and to intoxicate himſelf with the companions of his debauchery in the field of battle. Each ſucceſſive day exhibited a ſcene of greater extravagance. Vitellius feaſted four or five times a day, and ſuch was his exceſs, that he often made himſelf vomit to begin his repaſt afreſh, and to gratify his palate with more luxury. His food was of the moſt rare and exquiſite nature, the deſerts of Libya, the ſhores of Spain, and the waters of the Carpathian ſea, were diligently ſearched to ſupply the table of the emperor. The moſt celebrated of his feaſts was that with which he was treated by his brother Lucius. The table, among other meats, was covered with two thouſand different diſhes of fiſh, and ſeven thouſand of fowls, and ſo expenſive was he in every thing, that above ſeven millions ſterling were ſpent in maintaining his table in the ſpace of four months, and Joſephus has properly obſerved, that if Vitellius had reigned long, the great opulence of all the Roman empire would have been found inſufficient to defray the expences of his banquets. This extravagance which delighted the favorites, ſoon raiſed the indignation of the people. Veſpaſian was proclaimed emperor by the army, and his miniſter Primus was ſent to deſtroy the imperial glutton. Vitellius concealed himſelf under the bed of the porter of his palace, but this obſcure retreat betrayed him, he

was dragged naked through the ſtreets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn ſword was placed under his chin to make him liſt his head. After ſuffering the greateſt inſults from the populace, he was at laſt carried to the place of execution, and put to death, with repeated blows. His head was cut off and fixed to a pole, and his mutilated body dragged with a hook, and thrown into the Tiber, A. D 69, after a reign of one year, except 12 days. *Suet.*—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 2.—*Eutrop.*—*Dio.*—*Plut.*—Lucius, the father of the emperor obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. He was made governor of Syria, and in this diſtant province he obliged the Parthians to ſue for peace. His adulation to Meſſalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honorable office of pulling off the ſhoes of the empreſs, &c. *Suet*, &c.——A brother of the emperor, who enjoyed his favors by encouraging his gluttony, &c.——Publius, an uncle of the emperor of that name. He was accuſed under Nero of attempts to bribe the people with money from the treaſury againſt the emperor. He killed himſelf before his trial.——One of the flatterers of Tiberius.——An officer of the pretorians under Otho.——A ſon of the emperor Vitellius, put to death by one of his father's friends.——Some of the family of the Vitellii conſpired with the Aquilii and other illuſtrious Romans to reſtore Tarquin to his throne. Their conſpiracy was diſcovered by the conſuls, and they were ſeverely puniſhed. *Plut.* &c.

VITERBUM, a town of Tuſcany, where Fanum Voltumnæ ſtood. It is not mentioned by claſſical writers. *Liv.* 4, c. 23 & 61. l. 5, c. 17.

VITIA, a mother put to death by Tiberius, for weeping at the death of her ſon, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 7, c. 10.

VĪTRĬCUS, a ſirname of Mars. *Ovid.*

M. VITRUVIUS Pollio, a celebrated architect in the age of Auguſtus, born at Formiæ. He is known only by his writings, and nothing is recorded in hiſtory of his life or private character. He wrote a treatiſe on his profeſſion, which he dedicated to Auguſtus, and it is the only book on architecture now extant, written by the antients. In this work he plainly ſhews that he was maſter of his profeſſion, and that he poſſeſſed both genius and abilities. The beſt edition of Vitruvius is that of De Laet, Amſt. 1649.

VITŬLA, a deity among the Romans who preſided over feſtivals and rejoicings. *Macrob.* 3, c. 2.

VITULARIA VIA, a road in the country of Arpinum. *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, *ep.* 1.

ULPIA TRAJĀNA, a Roman colony planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIĀNUS Domitius, a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the ſecretary and principal miniſter. He raiſed a perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, and was at laſt murdered by the prætorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 226. There are ſome fragments of his compoſitions on civil law ſtill extant. The Greek commentaries of Ulpian on Demoſthenes, were printed in fol. 1527, *apud Aldum.*——Marcellus, an officer in the age of Commodus.——Julianus, a man ſent to oppoſe Heliogabalus, &c.

ULŬBRÆ, a ſmall town of Latium, where Auguſtus was educated. *Juv.* 10, v. 102.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 11.

ULYSSES, a king of the iſlands of Ithaca, and Dulichium, ſon of Anticlea and Laertes, or according to ſome, of Siſyphus. [*Vid. Siſyphus & Anticlea.*] He became, like the other princes of Greece, one of the ſuitors of Helen, but as he deſpaired of ſucceſs in his applications, on account of the great number of his competitors, he ſolicited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarius. Tyndarus, the father of Helen, favored the addreſſes of Ulyſſes, as by him he was directed to chuſe one of his daughter's ſuitors without offending the others, and to bind them all by a ſolemn oath, that they would unite together in protecting Helen if any violence was ever offered to her perſon. Ulyſſes had no ſooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he returned to Ithaca, where his father reſigned him the crown, and retired to peace and rural ſolitude. The rape of Helen, however, by Paris, did not long permit him to remain in his kingdom, and as he was bound to defend her againſt every intruder, he was ſummoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. Pretending to be inſane, not to leave his beloved Penelope, he yoked a horſe and a bull together, and ploughed the ſea ſhore, where he ſowed ſalt inſtead of corn. This diſſimulation was ſoon diſcovered, and Palamedes, by placing before the plough of Ulyſſes, his infant ſon Telemachus, convinced the world, that the father was not mad, who had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulyſſes was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had diſcovered his pretended inſanity. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] During the Trojan war, the king of Ithaca was courted for his prudence and ſagacity. By his means Achilles was diſcovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, [*Vid. Achilles.*] and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight the Tro-

jans with the arrows of Hercules. [*Vid. Philoctetes.*] He was not leſs diſtinguiſhed for his activity and valor. With the aſſiſtance of Diomedes he murdered Rheſus, and ſlaughtered the ſleeping Thracians in the midſt of their camp, [*Vid. Rheſus & Dolon,*] and he introduced himſelf into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. [*Vid. Palladium.*] For theſe eminent ſervices he was univerſally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax had diſputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulyſſes embarked on board his ſhips to return to Greece, but he was expoſed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coaſts of Africa, and viſited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclops in Sicily. Polyphemus, who was the king of the Cyclops, ſeized Ulyſſes with his companions, five of whom he devoured, [*Vid. Polyphemus,*] but the prince of Ithaca intoxicated him and put out his eye, and at laſt eſcaped from the dangerous cave where he was confined by tying himſelf under the belly of the ſheep of the Cyclops when led to paſture. In Æolia he met with a friendly reception, and Æolus gave him, confined in bags, all the winds which could obſtruct his return to Ithaca, but the curioſity of his companions to know what the bags contained, proved nearly fatal. The winds ruſhed with impetuoſity, and all the fleet was deſtroyed, except the ſhip which carried Ulyſſes. From thence he was thrown upon the coaſts of the Læſtrygones, and of the iſland Æea, where the magician Circe changed all his companions into pigs for their voluptuouſneſs. He eſcaped their fate by means of an herb which he had received from Mercury, and after he had obliged the magician by force of arms to reſtore his companions to their original ſhape, he yielded to her charms, and made her mother of Telegonus. He viſited the infernal regions, and conſulted Tireſias how to regain his country in ſafety; and after he had received every neceſſary information, he returned on earth. He paſſed along the coaſts of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe, [*Vid. Sirenes.*] and eſcaped the whirlpools and ſhoals of Scylla, and Carybdis. On the coaſts of Sicily his companions ſtole and killed ſome oxen that were ſacred to Apollo, for which the God deſtroyed the ſhips, and all were drowned, except Ulyſſes, who ſaved himſelf on a plank, and ſwam to the iſland of Calypſo, in Ogygia. There, for ſeven years, he forgot Ithaca, in the arms of the goddeſs by whom he had two children. The gods at laſt interfered, and Calypſo, by order of Mercury, ſuffered him to depart after ſhe had furniſhed him a ſhip, and every thing requiſite for the voyage. He had almoſt reached the iſland of Corcyra, when Neptune, ſtill mindful that his ſon Polyphemus had been robbed of his ſight by the perfidy of Ulyſſes, raiſed a ſtorm and ſunk his ſhip. Ulyſſes ſwam with difficulty to the iſland of the Phæacians, where the kindneſs of Nauſicaa, and the humanity of her father, king Alcinous, entertained him for a while. He related the ſeries of his misfortunes to the monarch, and at laſt, by his benevolence, he was conducted in a ſhip to Ithaca. The Pheacians laid him on the ſea ſhore as he was aſleep, and Ulyſſes found himſelf ſafely reſtored to his country, after a long abſence of 20 years. He was well informed that his palace was beſieged by a number of ſuitors, who continually diſturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he aſſumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and made himſelf known to his ſon, and his faithful ſhepherd Eumæus. With them he took meaſures to re-eſtabliſh himſelf on his throne, he went to the palace, and was perſonally convinced of the virtues and of the fidelity of Penelope. Before his arrival was publicly known, all the importuning ſuitors were put to death, and Ulyſſes reſtored to the peace and boſom of his family. [*Vid. Laertes, Penelope, Telemachus, Eumæus.*] He lived about 16 years after his return, and was at laſt killed by his ſon Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himſelf known to his father. This unfortunate event had been foretold to him by Tireſias, who aſſured him that he ſhould die by the violence of ſomething that was to iſſue from the boſom of the ſea. [*Vid. Telegonus.*] According to ſome authors, Ulyſſes went to conſult the oracle of Apollo after his return to Ithaca, and he had the meanneſs to ſeduce Erippe, the daughter of a king of Epirus, who had treated him with great kindneſs. Erippe had a ſon by him whom ſhe called Euryalus. When come to years of puberty, Euryalus was ſent to Ithaca by his mother, but Penelope no ſooner knew who he was, than ſhe reſolved to deſtroy him. Therefore when Ulyſſes returned, he put to immediate death his unknown ſon, on the crimination of Penelope his wife, who accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue. The adventures of Ulyſſes in his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war are the ſubject of Homer's Odyſſey. *Homer. Il. & Od.—Virg. Æn.* 2, 3, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.*

Cret. 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13 *Heroid.* 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 201, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paaſ.* 1, c. 17 & 22. l. 3, c. 12. l. 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 12.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 29, v. 8.—*Parthen. Erot.* 3.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 35.—*Tzetz. ad Lyc.*

ULYSSEUM, a promontory of Sicily, weſt of Pachinus.

UMBER, a lake of Umbria near the Tiber. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 124.

UMBRA POMPEIA, a portico of Pompey at Rome. *Mart.* 5, *ep.* 10.

UMBRIA, a country of Italy, ſeparated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the North by the Adriatic ſea, eaſt by Picenum, and the country of the Sabines, and ſouth by the river Nar. Some derive the word Umbria *ab imbribus*, the frequent ſhowers that were ſuppoſed to fall there, or from the ſhadow *(umbra)* of the Apennines which hung over it. Umbria had many cities of note. The Umbrians oppoſed the Romans in the infancy of their empire, but afterwards they became their allies, about the year U. C. 434. *Catull.* 40, v. 11.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

UMBRIGIUS, a ſoothſayer, who foretold approaching calamities to Galba. *Juv.* 3, v. 21.—*Tacit. H.* 1, c. 27.

UMBRO, a navigable river of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.——A general who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas, and was killed during the war. He could aſſuage the fury of ſerpents by his ſongs, and counteract the poiſonous effects of their bites. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 752. l. 10, v. 544.

UNCA, a ſirname of Minerva.

UNCHÆ, a town of Meſopotamia.

UNDECEMVĬRI, magiſtrates at Athens, to whom ſuch as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed. *C. Nep. in Phoc.*

UNELLI, a people of Cotantin in Gaul, conquered by Cæſar. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 2, c. 34.

UNXIA, a ſirname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint, becauſe it was uſual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threſhold of her huſband, and from this neceſſary ceremony wives were called *Unxores*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from Unxia, who preſided over them.

VOCETIUS, part of mount Jura. *Tacit. H.* 1, c. 68.

VŎCŌNIA LEX, *de teſtamentis*, by Q. Voconius Saxa, the tribune, A. U. C. 584, enacted, that no woman ſhould be left heireſs to an eſtate, and that no rich perſon ſhould leave by his will more than the fourth part of his fortune to a woman. This ſtep was taken to prevent the decay of the nobleſt and moſt illuſtrious of the families of Rome. This law was abrogated by Auguſtus.

VOCONII FORUM, a town of Gaul, between Antibes and Marſeilles. *Cic.* 10, *fam.* 17.

VŎCŌNIUS, Victŏr, a Latin poet, &c. *Martial.* 7, ep. 28.——Saxa, a tribune who made a law.——An officer of Lucullus in Aſia.

VOCONTIA, now *Vaſio*. *Sil.* 3, v. 167.

VŎGĔSUS, now *Vauge*, a mountain of Belgic Gaul, which ſeparates the Sequani from the Lingones. *Lucan.* 1, v. 397.—*Cæſ. G.* 4, c. 10.

VOLÆ, a city of the Æqui. *Liv.* 4, c. 49.

VOLAGINIUS, a ſoldier who aſſaſſinated one of his officers, &c. *Tacit. H.* 2, c. 75.

VOLANA, a town of the Samnites.

VOLANDUM, a fortified place of Armenia.

VOLATERRA, an antient town of Etruria, famous for hot baths. Perſius the ſatyriſt was born there. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.—*Strab.* 5.—*Cic.* 13, *fam.* 4.

VOLCÆ, or VOLGÆ, a people of Gaul between the Garonne and the Rhone. *Liv.* 21, c. 26.—*Mela* 2, c. 5.

VOLCI, an inland town of Lucania, now *Lauria*. *Liv.* 27, c. 15.——A town of Etruria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

VOLOGĔSES, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war againſt the Roman emperors.

VOLSCENS, a Latin chief who diſcovered Niſus and Euryalus as they returned from the Rutulian camp loaded with ſpoils. He killed Euryalus, and was himſelf immediately ſtabbed by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 370 & 442.

VOLSCI, or VOLCI, a people of Latium, whoſe territories are bounded on the ſouth by the Tyrrhene ſea, north by the country of the Hernici and Marſi, weſt by the Latins and Rutulians, and eaſt by Campania. Their chief cities were Antium, Circeii, Anxur, Corioli, Fregellæ, Arpinum, &c. Ancus king of Rome made war againſt them, and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at laſt conquered with the reſt of the Latins. *Liv.* 3 & 4.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 168. *Æn.* 9, v. 505. l. 11, v. 546, &c.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4 & 5.

VOLSINIUM, a town of Etruria in Italy, deſtroyed, according to Pliny 2, c. 53, by fire from heaven. The inhabitants numbered the years, by fixing nails in the temple of Nortia, a Tuſcan goddeſs. *Liv.* 5, c. 31. l. 7, c. 3.—*Juv.* 3, v. 191.—*Tacit. Ann.* 4.—*Onit.*

VOLTINIA, one of the Roman tribes.

VOLUBILIS, a town of Africa, ſuppoſed Fez, the capital of Morocco. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.

VOLUMNÆ FANUM, a temple in Etruria, ſacred to the goddeſs Volumna, who preſided over the will and over complaiſance, where the ſtates of the country uſed to aſſemble. Viterbo now ſtands on the ſpot. *Liv.* 4, c. 23. l. 5, c. 17. l. 6, c 2.

VOLUMNIA, the wife of Coriolanus. *Liv.* 2, c. 40.——The freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus. *Cic. Phil.* 2, c. 24.

VOLUMNUS & VOLUMNA, two deities who preſided over the will. They were chiefly invoked at marriages, to preſerve concord between the huſband and wife. They were particularly worſhipped by the Etrurians. *Liv.* 4, c. 61.

T. VOLUMNIUS, a Roman famous for his friendſhip towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death. His great lamentations were the cauſe that he was dragged to the triumvir, of whom he demanded to be conducted to the body of his friend, and there to be put to death. His requeſt was eaſily granted. *Liv.* 124, c. 20.——A mimic whom Brutus put to death.——An Etrurian who wrote tragedies in his own native language.——A conſul who defeated the Samnites and the Etrurians, &c. *Liv.* 9.——A friend of M. Brutus. He was preſerved when that great republican killed himſelf, and he wrote an account of his death and of his actions, from which Plutarch ſelected ſome remarks. ——A preſect of Syria, B. C. 11.——A Roman knight, put to death by Catiline.

VOLUPTAS & VOLUPIA, the goddeſs of ſenſual pleaſures, worſhipped at Rome, where ſhe had a temple. She was repreſented as a young and beautiful woman, well dreſſed, and elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

C. VOLUSĒNUS, a military tribune in Cæſar's army, &c. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 3.

VOLUSIĀNUS, a Roman taken as colleague on the imperial throne, by his father Gallus. He was killed by his ſoldiers.

VŎLŬSIUS, a poet of Patavia who wrote, like Ennius, the annals of Rome in verſe. *Seneca*, ep. 93.—*Catull.* 96, v. 7.——Saturninus, a governor of Rome, who died in the 93d year of his age, beloved and reſpected, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——Caius, a ſoldier at the ſiege of Cremona, &c.——One of Nero's officers. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 51.

VOLUSUS, a friend of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 463.

VOLUX, a ſon of Bocchus, whom the Romans defeated. Sylla ſuſpected his fidelity. &c.

VOMANUS, a river of Picenum in Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Sil. It.* 8, v. 438.

VONŌNES, a king of Parthia expelled by his ſubjects, and afterwards placed on the throne of Armenia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 14. ——Another, king of Armenia.——A man made king of Parthia by Auguſtus.

VOPISCUS, a native of Syracuſe, 303, A. D. who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. He is one of the ſix authors who are called *Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ ſcriptores*, but he excells all others in the elegance of his ſtile, and the manner in which he relates the various actions of the emperors. He is not however without his faults, and we look in vain for the purity or perſpicuity of the writers of the Auguſtan age.

VŎRĀNUS, a freed man of Q. Luctatius Catulus, famous for his robberies as well as his cunning, &c. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 8, v. 39.

VOTIĒNUS MONTANUS, a man of learning baniſhed to one of the Baleares for his malevolent reflections upon Tiberius. Ovid has celebrated him as an excellent poet. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 42.

UPIS, the father of one of the Dianas mentioned by the antients, from which circumſtance Diana herſelf is called *Upis*. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23. — *Callim. in Dian.*

URĀNIA, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, who preſided over aſtronomy. She is generally called mother of Linus, and of the god Hymenæus. She was repreſented as a young virgin dreſſed in an azure colored robe, crowned with ſtars, and holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical inſtruments placed round. *Heſiod. Theog.* 77.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 161.——A ſirname of Venus, the ſame as *Celeſtial*. She was ſuppoſed, in that character, to preſide over beauty and generation, and was called daughter of Uranus or Cœlus by the Light. *Plato in Symp.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14, *&c.* l. 7, c. 26, *&c.*——A town of Cyprus.

URANII, or URII, a people of Gaul.

URANOPŎLIS, a town at the top of Athos.

URĂNUS, or OURANUS, a deity, the ſame as Cœlus, the moſt antient of all the gods. He married Tithea, or the Earth, by whom he had Ceus, Creus, Hyperion, Mnemoſyne, Cottus, Phœbe, Briareus, Thetis, Saturn, Giges, called from their mother Titans. His children conſpired againſt him, becauſe he confined them in the boſom of the earth, and his ſon Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

URBA, now *Orbe*, a town of the Helvetii, on a river of the ſame name.

URBICUA, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

URBICUS, an actor at Rome, in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6.

URBINUM, now *Urbino*, a town of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14.

URGO, now *Gorgona*, an iſland in the bay of Piſa, 25 miles weſt of Leghorn, famous for anchovies. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

URIA, a town of Calabria, built by a Cretan colony. *Strab.* 6.——Of Apulia.

URITES, a people of Italy. *Liv.* 42, c. 48.

URSENTUM, a town of the Brutii, now *Orſo*. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

URSIDIUS, an adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 38.

USCANA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 43, c. 18.

USCETA, a town of Africa Propria. *Hiſt. Aſ.* 89.

USCUDAMA, a town of Thrace. *Eutrop.* 6, c. 8.

USIPĔTES, or USIPII, a people of Germany. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 4, c. 1, &c.

USTĪCA, a town in an iſland on the coaſt of Sicily, near Panormum. *Horat.* 1, od. 17, v. 11.

UTENS, a river of Gaul, now *Montone*, falling into the Adriatic by Ravenna. *Liv.* 5, c. 35.

UTĬCA, now *Satcer*, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, on the ſame bay as Carthage, founded by a Syrian colony above 287 years before Carthage. It had a large and commodious harbour, and it became the metropolis of Africa, after the deſtruction of Carthage in the 3d Punic war, and the Romans granted it all the lands ſituate between Hippo and Carthage. It is celebrated for the death of Cato, who from thence is called *Uticenſis*, or of Utica. *Strab.* 17.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 306.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 4.—*Plin.* 16, c. 40.—*Liv.* 25, c. 31.—*Sil.* 3, v. 242.

VULCANĀLIA, feſtivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Præneſte, and obſerved in the month of Auguſt. The ſtreets were illuminated, fires kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames, as a ſacrifice to the deity. *Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Columell.* 11.—*Plin.* 18, c. 13.

VULCĀNI INSULA, or Vulcania, a name given to the iſlands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 422. They received it becauſe there were there ſubterraneous fires, ſuppoſed to be excited by Vulcan, the god of fire.

VULCANIUS, Terentianus, a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote an account of the life of the three Gordians, &c.

VULCĀNUS, a god of the antients who preſided over fire, and was the patron of all artiſts who worked iron and metals. He was ſon of Juno alone, who in this wiſhed to imitate Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brains. According to Homer, he was ſon of Jupiter and Juno, and the mother was ſo diſguſted with the deformities of her ſon, that ſhe threw him into the ſea as ſoon as born, where he remained for nine years. According to the more received opinion, Vulcan was educated in heaven with the reſt of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been faſtened by a golden chain for her inſolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the iſland of Lemnos, where, according to Lucian, the inhabitants ſeeing him in the air, caught him in their arms. He however broke his leg by the fall, and ever after remained lame of one foot. He fixed his reſidence in Lemnos, where he built himſelf a palace, and raiſed forges to work metals. The inhabitants of the iſland became ſenſible of his induſtry, and were taught all the uſeful arts which could civilize their rude manners, and render them ſerviceable to the good of ſociety. The firſt work of Vulcan was, according to ſome, a throne of gold with ſecret ſprings, which he preſented to his mother to avenge himſelf for her want of affection towards him. Juno no ſooner was ſeated on the throne, than ſhe found herſelf unable to move. The gods attempted to deliver her, by breaking the chains which held her, but to no purpoſe, and Vulcan alone had the power to ſet her at liberty. Bacchus intoxicated him and prevailed upon him to come to Olympus, where he was reconciled to his parents. Vulcan has been celebrated by the antient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made, and many ſpeak of two golden ſtatues, which not only ſeemed animated, but which walked by his ſide, and even aſſiſted him in the working of metals. It is ſaid, that at the requeſt of Jupiter he made the firſt woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora. [*Vid. Pandora.*] The Cyclops of Sicily, were his miniſters and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but alſo arms for the gods and the moſt celebrated heroes. His forges were ſuppoſed to be under mount Ætna, in the iſland of Sicily, as well as in every part of the earth where there were vulcanos. The moſt known of the works of Vulcan which were preſented to mortals are, a collar given to Hermione the wife of Cadmus, and a ſceptre, which was in the poſſeſſion of Agamemnon king of Argos and Mycenæ. The collar

collar proved fatal to all thoſe that wore it, but the ſceptre, after the death of Agamemnon, was carefully preſerved at Cheronæa, and regarded as a divinity. The amours of Vulcan are not numerous. He demanded Minerva from Jupiter, who had promiſed him in marriage whatever goddeſs he ſhould chuſe, and when ſhe refuſed his addreſſes, he attempted to offer her violence. Minerva reſiſted with ſucceſs, though there remained on her body ſome marks of Vulcan's paſſion, which ſhe threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool. [*Vid. Eriſichthonius.*] This diſappointment in his love was repaired by Jupiter, who gave him one of the Graces. Venus is univerſally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan; her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars, which were diſcovered by Phœbus, and expoſed to the gods by her own huſband. [*Vid. Alectryon.*] The worſhip of Vulcan was well eſtabliſhed, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. It was uſual in the ſacrifices that were offered to him to burn the whole victim and not reſerve part of it as in the immolations to the reſt of the gods. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered. Vulcan was repreſented as covered with ſweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges. His breaſt was hairy, and his forehead was blackened with ſmoke. Some repreſent him lame and deformed, holding a hammer raiſed in the air, ready to ſtrike; while with the other hand he turns, with pincers, a thunderbolt on his anvil. He appears on ſome monuments with a long beard, diſhevelled hair, half naked, and a ſmall round cap on his head, while he holds a hammer and pincers in his hand. The Egyptians repreſented him under the figure of a monkey. Vulcan has received the names of *Mulciber*, *Pamphanes*, *Clytotechnes*, *Pandamator*, *Cyllopodes*, *Chalaipoda*, &c. all expreſſive of his lameneſs and his profeſſion. He was father of Cupid, by Venus; of Cæculus, Cecrops, Cacus, Periphetes, Cercyon, Ocriſia, &c. Cicero ſpeaks of more than one deity of the name of Vulcan. One he calls ſon of Cœlus, and father of Apollo, by Minerva; the ſecond he mentions is ſon of the Nile, and called Phtas by the Egyptians; the third was ſon of Jupiter and Juno, and fixed his reſidence in Lemnos; and the fourth who built his forges in the Lipari iſlands was ſon of Menalius. Vulcan ſeems to have been admitted into heaven more for ridicule than any other purpoſe. He ſeems to be the great cuckold of Olympus, and even his wife is repreſented as laughing at his deformities, and mimicking his lameneſs to gain the ſmiles of her lovers. *Heſiod. Theog. & in Scut. Herc.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 57. & l. 15, v. 18. l. 11, v. 397, &c. —*Diod.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20. l. 3, 17.—*Cic. de Nat. De.* 3, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Varro de L. L.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

VULCĀTIUS, a Roman knight, who conſpired with Piſo againſt Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——A ſenator in the reign of Dioclefian, who attempted to write an hiſtory of all ſuch as had reigned at Rome, either as lawful ſovereigns or by uſurpation. Of his works nothing is extant but an account of Avidius Caſſius, who revolted in the eaſt during the reign of M. Aurelius, which ſome aſcribe to Spartianus.

VULSO, a Roman conſul who invaded Africa with Regulus.——Another conſul. He had the provinces of Aſia while in office, and triumphed over the Galatians.

VULTŪRA, or Vulturaria, a mountain on the borders of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 9. —*Lucan.* 9, v. 183.

VULTUREIUS, a man who conſpired againſt his country with Catiline.

VULTURIUS, a ſirname of Apollo. *Vid.* Vulturnus.

VULTURNUM, a town of Campania, near the mouth of the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 25, c. 20.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.——Alſo an antient name of Capua. *Liv.* 4, c. 37.

VULTURNUS, a river of Campania riſing in the Apennines, and falling into the Tyrrhene ſea, after paſſing by the town of Capua. *Lucret.* 5, 664.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729.——The god of the Tiber was alſo known by that name. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 5.——The wind which received the name of Vulturnus, when it blew from the ſide of the Vulturnus, highly incommoded the Romans at the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.* 22, c. 43 & 46.——A ſirname of Apollo on mount Liſſus in Ionia, near Epheſus. The god received this name from a ſhepherd who raiſed him a temple, after he had been drawn out of a ſubterraneous cavern by vultures.

VULSINUM, a town of Etruria, where Sejanus was born.

UXAMA, a town of Spain on the Iberus. *Sil.* 3, v. 384.

UXANTIS, now *Uſhant*, an iſland on the coaſt of Britany.

UXELLODUNUM, a town of Gaul defended by ſteep rocks, now *Puech d'Iſſolu. Cæſ. B. G.* 8, c. 33.

UXENTUM, a town of Calabria, now *Ugento.*

UXII, mountains of Armenia, with a nation of the ſame name, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris riſes in their country. *Strab.*—*Diod.*

UXISAMA, an iſland in the weſtern ocean.

UZITA, an inland town of Africa, deſtroyed by Cæſar. *Hirt. de Afric.* 41, &c.

XANTHE, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 356.

XANTHI, a people of Thrace.——The inhabitants of Xanthus in Aſia. *Vid.* Xanthus.

XANTHIA Phoceus, a Roman whom Horace addreſſes in his 2. od. 4, and of whom he ſpeaks as enamoured of a ſervant maid.

XANTHĬCA, a feſtival obſerved by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus, the ſame as April. It was then uſual to make a luſtration of the army with great ſolemnity. A bitch was cut into two parts, and one half of the body placed on one ſide and the other part on the other ſide, after which the ſoldiers marched between, and they imitated a real battle by a ſham engagement.

XANTHIPPE, a daughter of Dorus. *Vid.* Xantippe.

XANTHIPPUS, a ſon of Melas, kiled by Tydeus. *Vid.* Xantippus.

XANTHO, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 336.

XANTHUS, or XANTHOS, a river of Troas in Aſia minor. It is the ſame as the *Scamander*, but according to Homer, it was called Xanthus by the gods and Scamander by men. [*Vid. Scamander.*]——A river of Lycia, antiently called *Sirbes*. It was ſacred to Apollo, and fell into the ſea near Patara. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 172.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 143.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15.——One of the horſes of Achilles, who ſpoke to his maſter when chid with ſeverity, and told him that he muſt ſoon be killed. *Homer. Il.* 19.——One of the horſes given to Juno by Neptune, and afterwards to the ſons of Leda.——An hiſtorian of Sardes in the reign of Darius.——A Greek hiſtorian of Lydia. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A king of Leſbos.——A king of Bœotia, who made war againſt the Athenians. He was killed by the artifice of Melanthus. [*Vid. Apaturia.*]——A Greek poet.——A philoſopher of Samus, in whoſe houſe Æſop lived ſome time as ſervant.——A town of Lycia on the river of the ſame name, at the diſtance of about 15 miles from the ſea ſhore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. Brutus laid ſiege to their city, and when at laſt they were unable longer to ſupport themſelves againſt the enemy, they ſet fire to their houſes and deſtroyed themſelves. The conqueror wiſhed to ſpare them, but though he offered rewards to his ſoldiers, if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his preſence, only 150 were ſaved much againſt their will. *Appian.* 4.—*Plut. in Brut.*

XANTĬCLES, one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa.

XANTIPPE, a daughter of Dorus who married Pleuron, by whom ſhe had Agenor, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humour and peeviſh diſpoſition, which are become proverbial. Some ſuppoſe that the philoſopher was acquainted with her moroſeneſs and inſolence before he married her, and that he took her for his wife to try his patience, and inure himſelf to the malevolent reflections of mankind. She continually tormented him with her impertinence; and one day, not ſatisfied with uſing the moſt bitter invectives, ſhe emptied a veſſel of dirty water on his head, upon which the philoſopher coolly obſerved, *after thunder there generally falls rain. Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 7. l. 11, c. 12.—*Diog. in Socrat.*

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who aſſiſted the Carthaginians in the firſt Punic war. He defeated the Romans, 256 B. C. and took the celebrated Regulus priſoner. Such ſignal ſervices deſerved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealouſy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had ſaved them from deſtruction. Some authors ſupport, that the Carthaginians ordered him to be aſſaſſinated, and his body to be throwa into the ſea as he was returning home; while others ſay that they had prepared a leaky ſhip to convey him to Corinth, which he artfully avoided. *Liv.* 18 & 28, c. 43.—*Appian. de Pun.*——An Athenian general who defeated the Perſian fleet at Mycale with Leotychides. A ſtatue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens. He made ſome conqueſts in Thrace, and encreaſed the power of Athens. He was father to the celebrated Pericles by Agariſte the niece of Cliſthenes, who expelled the Piſiſtratidæ from Athens. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7. l. 8, c. 52.——A ſon of Pericles who diſgraced his father by his diſobedience, his ingratitude, and his extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponneſian war. *Plut.*

XENAGŎRAS, an hiſtorian. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A philoſopher who meaſured the height of mount Olympus.

XENARCHUS, a comic poet.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Seleuſia, who taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Auguſtus. *Strab.* 14.——A prætor of the Achæan league who wiſhed to favor the intereſt of Perſeus, king of Macedonia, againſt the Romans.

XENARES, an intimate friend of Cleomenes king of Sparta.

XENETUS,

Xenetus, a rich Locrian, whoſe daughter Doris married Dionyſius of Sicily, &c. *Ariſt. Pol.* 5, c. 7.

Xeneus, a Chian writer who compoſed an hiſtory of his country.

Xeniădes, a Corinthian who went to buy Diogenes the Cynic, when ſold as a ſlave. He aſked him what he could do? upon which the Cynic anſwered, *command freemen.* This noble anſwer ſo pleaſed Xeniades, that he gave the Cynic his liberty, and entruſted him with the care and the education of his children. *Diog.*—*Gell.* 2, c. 18.

Xenius, a ſirname given to Jupiter as the god of *hoſpitality.*

Xenoclēa, a prieſteſs of Apollo's temple at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.

Xenŏcles, a tragic writer, who obtained four times a poetical prize in a contention in which Euripides was competitor. The names of his tragedies which obtained the victory were Œdipus, Lycaon, Bacchæ, Athamas Satyricus, againſt the Alexander, Palamedes, Trojani, and Siſyphus Satyricus, of Euripides. His grandſon bore alſo the name of Xenocles, and excelled in tragical compoſitions. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 8.——A Spartan officer in the expedition which Ageſilaus undertook againſt the Perſians.——An architect of Eleuſis.——A friend of Aratus.——One of the friends of Cicero.——A celebrated rhetorician of Adramyttium. *Strab.* 13.

Xenocrătes, an antient philoſopher born at Calchedonia, and educated in the ſchool of Plato, whoſe friendſhip he gained, and whoſe approbation he merited. Though of a dull and ſluggiſh diſpoſition, he ſupplied the defects of nature by unwearied attention and induſtry, and was at laſt found capable of ſucceeding in the ſchool of Plato after Speuſippus, about 339 years before Chriſt. He was remarkable as a diſciplinarian, and he required that his pupils ſhould be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care, and he even rejected ſome who had not the neceſſary qualification, ſaying that they had not yet found the key of philoſophy. He did not only recommend himſelf to his pupils by precepts, but more powerfully by example, and ſince the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, [*Vid. Polemon.*] his company was as much ſhunned by the diſſolute and extravagant, as it was courted by the virtuous and the benevolent. Philip of Macedon attempted to gain his confidence with money, but with no ſucceſs. Alexander in this imitated his father and ſent ſome of his friends with 50 talents for the philoſopher. They were introduced, and ſupped with Xenocrates. The repaſt was ſmall, frugal, and elegant, without oſtentation. On the morrow, the officers of Alexander wiſhed to pay down the 50 talents, but the philoſopher aſked them whether they had not perceived from the entertainment of the preceding day, that he was not in want of money: *Tell your maſter*, ſaid he, *to keep his money, he has more people to maintain than I have.* Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a ſmall ſum, about the 200th part of one talent. His character was not leſs conſpicuous in every other particular, and he has been cited as an inſtance of virtue from the following circumſtance: The courtezan Lais had pledged herſelf to forfeit an immenſe ſum of money, if ſhe did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, aſſumed the moſt captivating looks, and uſed the moſt tempting attitudes to gain the philoſopher, but in vain; and ſhe declared at laſt, that ſhe had not loſt her money, as ſhe had pledged herſelf to conquer an human being, not a lifeleſs ſtone. Though ſo reſpected and admired, yet Xenocrates was poor, and he was dragged to priſon, becauſe he was unable to pay a ſmall tribute to the ſtate. He was delivered from confinement by one of his friends. His integrity was ſo well known, that when he appeared in the court as a witneſs, the judges diſpenſed with his oath. He died B. C. 314, in his 82d year, after he had preſided in the academy for above 25 years. It is ſaid, that he fell in the night with his head into a baſon of water, and that he was ſuffocated. He had written above 60 treatiſes on different ſubjects, all now loſt. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the ſeven planets. *Diog.*—*Cic. ad Attic.* 10. *ep.* 1, &c. *Tuſc.* 5, c. 32.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Lucian.*——A phyſician in the age of Nero, not in great eſteem. His Greek treatiſe, *de alimento ex aquatilibus*, is beſt edited by Franzius Lipſ. 8vo. 1774.——An excellent painter. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Xenodamus, an illegitimate ſon of Menelaus, by Gnoſſia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.——An athlete of Anticyra. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 36.

Xēnodĭce, a daughter of Syleus, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A daughter of Minos and Paſiphae. *Ib.* 3, c. 1.

Xenodŏchus, a Meſſenian crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.——A native of Cardia, &c.

Xenophănes, a Greek philoſopher of Colophon,

Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, B. C. 535. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect which was called the Eleatic, in Sicily. Wild in his opinions about astronomy, he supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning, and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by the temporary extinction of the sun; that the moon was inhabited, and 18 times bigger than the earth; and that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth. He further imagined that God and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe, but his incoherent opinion about the divinity, raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished. He died very poor when about 100 years old. *Cic. quæst.* 4. c. 37. *de div.* 1. c. 3. *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 11.—*Lactant. Div. Inst.* 3, c. 23.——A governor of Olbus, in the age of M. Antony. *Strab.* 14.——One of the ministers of Philip, who went to Annibal's camp, and made a treaty of alliance between Macedonia and Carthage.

Xenophĭlus, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived to his 170th year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.——One of Alexander's generals. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A robber of whom Aratus hired some troops.

Xenŏphon, an Athenian, son of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him at the head of an army, in literary solitude, and as the prudent father of a family. He was invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends, to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but he refused to comply without previously consulting his venerable master, and enquiring into the propriety of such a measure. Socrates strongly opposed it, and observed, that it might raise the resentment of his countrymen, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Persian monarch; but, however, before he proceeded further, he advised him to consult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince, and treated with great attention. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon shewed that he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of above 600 leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers, to superintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often opposed by malevolence and envy, yet his persuasive eloquence and his activity convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty, better than the disciple of Socrates. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for a while, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected, the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of 15 months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher who planned it, had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. He was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought new honors in following the fortune of Agesilaus in Asia. He enjoyed his confidence, he fought under his standard, and conquered with him in the Asiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy, he was publicly banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother, and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia. In this solitary retreat he dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and as he had acquired riches in his Asiatic expeditions, he began to adorn and variegate by the hand of art, for his pleasure and enjoyment, the country which surrounded Scillus. He built a magnificent temple to Diana, in imitation of that of Ephesus, and spent part of his time in rural employments, or in hunting in the woods and mountains. His peaceful occupations, however, were soon disturbed, a war arose between the Lacedæmonians and Elis. The sanctity of Diana's temple, and the venerable age of the philosopher, who lived in the delightful retreats of Scillus, were disregarded, and Xenophon, driven by the Elians from his

his favorite ſpot, where he had compoſed and written for the information of poſterity, and honor of his country, retired to the city of Corinth. In this place he died in the 90th year of his age, 359 years before the Chriſtian era. The works of Xenophon are numerous: He wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus, called *the Anabaſis*, and as he had no inconſiderable ſhare in the enterprize, his deſcriptions muſt be authentic, as he was himſelf an eye witneſs. Many however have accuſed him of partiality. He appeared often too fond of extolling the virtues of his favorite Cyrus, and while he deſcribes with contempt the imprudent operations of the Perſians, he does not neglect to ſhow that he was a native of Greece. His *Cyropædia*, divided into eight books, has given riſe to much criticiſm, and while ſome warmly maintain that it is a faithful account of the life and the actions of Cyrus the Great, and declare that it is ſupported by the authority of ſcripture; others as vehemently deny its authenticity. According to the opinions of Plato and of Cicero, the Cyropædia of Xenophon was a moral romance, and theſe venerable philoſophers ſupport, that the hiſtorian did not ſo much write what Cyrus had been, as what every true good and virtuous monarch ought to be. His *Hellenica* were written as a continuation of the hiſtory of Thucydides; and in his *Memorabilia* of Socrates, and in his *apology*, he has ſhewn himſelf, as Valerius Maximus obſerves, a perfect maſter of the philoſophy of that great man, and he has explained his doctrines and moral precepts with all the ſucceſs of perſuaſive eloquence and conſcious integrity. Theſe are the moſt famous of his compoſitions, beſides which there are other ſmall tracts, his eulogium given on Ageſilaus, his œconomics, on the duties of domeſtic life, the dialogue intitled Hiero, in which he happily deſcribes and compares the miſery which attended the tyrant, with the felicity of a virtuous prince; a treatiſe on hunting, the ſympoſium of the philoſophers, on the government of Athens and Sparta, a treatiſe on the revenues of Attica, &c. The ſimplicity and the elegance of Xenophon's diction have procured him the name of Athenian muſe, and the bee of Greece, and they have induced Quintilian to ſay, that the graces dictated his language, and that the goddeſs of perſuaſion dwelt upon his lips. His ſentiments, as to the divinity and religion, were the ſame as thoſe of the venerable Socrates; he ſupported the immortality of the ſoul, and exhorted his friends to cultivate thoſe virtues which enſure the happineſs of mankind, with all the zeal and fervor of a chriſtian. He has been quoted as an inſtance of tenderneſs and of reſignation on providence. As he was offering a ſacrifice, he was informed that Gryllus, his eldeſt ſon, had been killed at the battle of Mantinea. Upon this he tore the garland from his head, but when he was told that his ſon had died like a Greek, and given a mortal wound to the enemy's general, he replaced the flowers on his head, and continued the ſacrifice, exclaiming that the pleaſure he derived from the valor of his ſon, was greater than the grief which his unfortunate death occaſioned. The beſt editions of Xenophon are thoſe of Leunclavius fol. Francof. 1596, of Erneſti 4 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1763, and the Glaſgow edition 12mo. of the Cyropædia 1767, the expedition of Cyrus 1764, the Memorabilia 1761, and the hiſtory of Greece, 1762, and likewiſe the edition of Zeunius, publiſhed at Leipſic, in 8vo. in 6 vols. between the years 1778 & 1791. *Cic. in Orat.* 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 13. l. 4, c. 5.—*Diog. in Xenoph.*—*Seneca.*——A writer in the beginning of the fourth century, known by his Greek romance in five books, *De Amoribus Anthiæ Abrocomæ*, publiſhed in 8vo. and 4to. by Cocceius Lond. 1726.——A phyſician of the emperor Claudius, born in the iſland of Cos, and ſaid to be deſcended from the Aſclepiades. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the meanneſs to poiſon his benefactor at the inſtigation of Agrippina. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 61 & 67.——An officer under Adrian, &c.

Xera, a town of Spain, now *Xerez*, where the Moors gained a battle over Roderic king of the Goths, and became maſters of the country.

Xerolibya, a part of Africa between Egypt and Cyrene.

Xerxena, a part of Armenia. *Strab.* 11.

Xerxes 1ſt, ſucceeded his father Darius on the throne of Perſia, and though but the ſecond ſon of the monarch, he was preferred to his elder brother Artabazanes. The cauſes alledged for this preference were, that Artabazanes was ſon of Darius when a private man, and that Xerxes was born, after his father had been raiſed on the Perſian throne, of Atoſſa, the daughter of Cyrus. Xerxes continued the warlike preparations of his father, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extenſive poſſeſſions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, which together with the numerous retinue of ſervants, eunuchs, and women, that attended it,

it, amounted to no leſs than 5,283,220 ſouls. This multitude, which the fidelity of hiſtorians have not exaggerated, was ſtopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans, under king Leonidas. Xerxes, aſtoniſhed that ſuch a handful of men ſhould dare to oppoſe his progreſs, ordered ſome of his ſoldiers to bring them alive into his preſence, but for three ſucceſſive days the moſt valiant of the Perſian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to execute the monarch's injunctions, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and ſuddenly fallen upon the devoted Leonidas. The king himſelf nearly periſhed on this occaſion, and it has been reported, that in the night, the deſperate Spartans fought, for a while, the royal tent, which they found deſerted, and wandered through the Perſian army, ſlaughtering thouſands before them. The battle of Thermopylæ was the beginning of the diſgrace of Xerxes; the more he advanced, it was to experience new diſappointments, his fleet was defeated at Artemiſium and Salamis, and though he burnt the deſerted city of Athens, and truſted to the artful inſinuations of Themiſtocles, yet he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was ſuperior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill ſucceſs of his expedition, and apprehenſive of imminent danger in an enemy's country, Xerxes haſtened to Perſia, and in 30 days he marched over all that territory which before he had paſſed with much pomp and parade in the ſpace of ſix months. Mardonius, the beſt of his generals, was left behind, with an army of 300,000 men, and the reſt that had ſurvived the ravages of war, of famine, and peſtilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace, where his ſteps were marked by the numerous birds of prey that hovered round him, and fed upon the dead carcaſes of the Perſians. When he reached the Helleſpont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there, totally deſtroyed by the ſtorms, and he croſſed the ſtreights in a ſmall fiſhing veſſel. Reſtored to his kingdom and ſafety, he forgot his dangers, his loſſes, and his defeats, and gave himſelf up to riot and debauchery. His indolence, and luxurious voluptuouſneſs offended his ſubjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conſpired againſt him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 21ſt year of his reign, about 464 years before the Chriſtian era. The perſonal accompliſhments of Xerxes have been commended by antient authors, and Herodotus obſerves that there was not one man among the millions of his army, that was equal to the monarch in comelineſs or ſtature, or that was as worthy to preſide over a great and extenſive empire. The picture is finiſhed, and the character of Xerxes completely known when we hear Juſtin exclaim, that the vaſt armament which invaded Greece, was without a head. Xerxes has been cited as an inſtance of humanity. When he reviewed his millions from a ſtately throne in the plains of Aſia, he ſuddenly ſhed a torrent of tears on the recollection that the multitude of men he ſaw before his eyes, in one hundred years, ſhould be no more. His pride and inſolence have been deſervedly cenſured, he ordered chains to be thrown into the ſea, and the waves to be whipped becauſe the firſt bridge he had laid acroſs the Helleſpont had been deſtroyed by a ſtorm. He cut a channel through mount Athos, and ſaw his fleet ſail in a place which before was dry ground. The very rivers were dried up by his army as he advanced towards Greece, and the cities which he entered reduced to want and poverty. *Herodot.* 1, c. 183. l. 7, c. 2, &c.—*Diod.* 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ælian.* 3, *V. H.* 25.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 4. l. 8, c. 46.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Plut. in Them.* &c.—*Val. Max.*——The 2d, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes Longimanus on the throne of Perſia, 425 B. C. and was aſſaſſinated in the firſt year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.——A painter of Heraclea, who made a beautiful repreſentation of Venus.

XEUXES, an officer of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

XILINE, a town of Colchis.

XIPHONIA, a promontory of Sicily, at the north of Syracuſe, now *Cruce*. *Strab.* 6.——Alſo a town near it, now *Auguſta*.

XOIS, an iſland formed by the mouths of the Nile. *Strab.* 17.

XUTHIA, the antient name of the plains of Leontium in Sicily. *Diod.* 5.

XUTHUS, a ſon of Hellen, grandſon of Deucalion. He was baniſhed from Theſſaly by his brothers, and came to Athens, where he married Creuſa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. He retired after the death of his father-in-law into Achaia, where he died. According to ſome, he had no children, but adopted Ion, the ſon whom Creuſa, before her marriage, had borne to Apollo. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.

XYCHUS, a Macedonian who told Philip of his cruelty when he had put his ſon Demetrius to death, at the inſtigation of Perſeus.

XYLENOPŎLIS, a town at the mouth of the Indus, built by Alexander, ſuppoſed to be *Laheri*. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.

XYLINE, a town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

XYLOPOLIS, a town of Macedonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

XYNIAS, a lake of Theſſaly, or, according to ſome, of Bœotia. *Liv.* 32, c. 13. l. 33, c. 3.

XYNOICHIA, an anniverſary day obſerved at Athens, in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country ſeats, and by advice of Theſeus, all united in one body.

ZABATUS, a river of Media, falling into the Tigris, near which the ten thouſand Greeks ſtopped in their return. *Xenophon.*

ZABDICĒNE, a province of Perſia.

ZABIRNA, a town of Libya, where Bacchus deſtroyed a large beaſt that infeſted the country. *Diod.* 3.

ZABUS, a river of Aſſyria, falling into the Tigris.

ZACYNTHUS, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to deſtroy Geryon. At the end of the expedition, he was entruſted with the care of Geryon's flocks, by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey, he was bit by a ſerpent, and ſome time after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an iſland of the Ionian ſea, which from that time was called *Zacynthus*. The iſland of Zacynthus, now called *Zante*, is ſituate at the ſouth of Cephalenia, and at the weſt of the Peloponneſus. It is about 60 miles in circumference. *Liv.* 26, c. 24.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 2 & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 246. l. 9, v. 24.—*Ovid. de art. am.*—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 270.——A ſon of Dardanus. *Pauſ.* 8.

ZADRIS, a town of Colchis.

ZAGRÆUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Proſerpine, the ſame as the firſt Bacchus, of whom Cicero ſpeaks. Some ſay that Jupiter obtained Proſerpine's favors in the form of a ſerpent in one of the caves of Sicily, where her mother had concealed her from his purſuits, and that from this union Zagræus was born.

ZAGRUS, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia. *Strab.* 11.

ZALATES, an effeminate youth brought to Rome from Armenia as an hoſtage, &c. *Juv.* 20, v. 164.

ZALEUCUS, a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the diſciples of Pythagoras, 550 B. C. He was very humane, and at the ſame time very auſtere, and he attempted to enforce his laws more by inſpiring ſhame than dread. He had wiſely decreed, that a perſon guilty of adultery ſhould loſe both his eyes. His philoſophy was called to a trial, when he was informed that his ſon was an adulterer. He ordered the law to be executed; the people interfered, but Zaleucus reſiſted, and rather than violate his own inſtitutions, he commanded one of his own eyes, and one of thoſe of his ſon, to be put out. This made ſuch an impreſſion upon the people, that while Zaleucus preſided over the Locrians, no perſon was again found guilty of adultery. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 2. l. 6. c. 5.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 6. *ad Attic.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 37. l. 3, c. 17. l. 13, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.

ZAMA, or ZAGMA, a town of Numidia, 300 miles from Carthage, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over the great Annibal, B. C. 202. Metellus beſieged it, and was obliged to retire with great loſs. After Juba's death it was deſtroyed by the Romans. *Hirt. Af.* 91. *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 29.—*Salluſt. de Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Ital.* 3, v. 261.—*Strab.* 17.——A town of Cappadocia—of Meſopotamia.

ZAMEIS, a debauched king of Aſſyria, ſon of Semiramis and Ninus, as ſome report. He reigned 38 years.

ZAMOLXIS, or ZALMOXIS, a ſlave and diſciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his maſter in Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Getæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and the more eaſily to gain reputation, he concealed himſelf for three years in a ſubterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe, that he was juſt raiſed from the dead. Some place him before the age of Pythagoras. After death he received divine honors. *Diog.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 19, &c.

ZANCLE, a town of Sicily, on the ſtraits which ſeparate that iſland from Italy. It received its name from its appearing like a ſcythe, which was called ζαγκλον, in the language of the country. It fell into the hands of the Samians, 497 years before the Chriſtian era, and three years after it was recovered by Anaxilaus, the Meſſenian tyrant of Rhegium, who gave it the name of

of his native country, and called it *Meſſana*. It was founded about 1058 years before the Chriſtian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians, and Chalcidians. *Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1, v. 662.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 499. *Met.* 14, v. 6. l. 15, v. 290.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.

Zarax, a town of Peloponneſus.

Zarbiēnus, a petty monarch of Aſia, who was gained to the intereſt of the Romans by one of the officers of Lucullus. Tigranes put him to death for his deſertion, and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence by the Roman general. *Plut. in Luc.*

Zariaspes, a Perſian who attempted to revolt from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.——A river, now *Dehaſh*, on which Bactra, the capital of Bactriana, was built. It is called Bactrus by Curtius 7, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, c. 15 & 16.

Zathes, a river of Armenia.

Zaueces, a people of Libya. *Herodot.* 4, c. 193.

Zebīna, Alexander, an impoſtor who uſurped the throne of Syria at the inſtigation of Ptolemy Phyſcon.

Zela, or Zelia, a town of Pontus near the river Lycus, where Cæſar defeated Pharnaces, ſon of Mithridates. In expreſſing this victory, the general uſed the words *veni, vidi, vici*. *Suet. Cæſ.* 37.—*Hirt. Alex.* 72.——A town of Troas at the foot of Ida.——Another in Lycia.

Zelasium, a promontory of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 31, c. 46.

Zeles, a town of Spain.

Zelus, a daughter of Pallas.

Zeno, a philoſopher of Elia or Velia in Italy, the diſciple, or, according to ſome, the adopted ſon of Parmenides, and the ſuppoſed inventor of dialectic. His opinions about the univerſe, the unity, incomprehenſibility, and immutability of all things, were the ſame as thoſe of Xenophanes and the reſt of the Elatic philoſophers. It is ſaid, that he attempted to deliver his country from the tyranny of Nearchus. His plot was diſcovered, and he was expoſed to the moſt excruciating torments to reveal the name of his accomplices, but this he bore with unparalleled fortitude, and not to be at laſt conquered by tortures, he cut off his tongue with his teeth and ſpit it into the face of the tyrant. Some ſay that he was pounded alive in a mortar, and that in the midſt of his torments he called to Nearchus, as if to reveal ſomething of importance; the tyrant approached him, and Zeno, as if willing to whiſper to him, caught his ear with his teeth and bit it off. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, c. 22. *de Nat. D.* 3, c. 33.—*Diod. in Frag.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 3.—*Diog.* 9,——The founder of the ſect of the ſtoics, born at Citium in the iſland of Cyprus. The firſt part of his life was ſpent in commercial purſuits, but he was ſoon called to more elevated employments. As he was returning from Phœnicia a ſtorm drove his ſhip on the coaſt of Attica, and he was ſhipwrecked near the Piræus. This moment of calamity he regarded as the beginning of his fame. He entered the houſe of a bookſeller, and to diſſipate his melancholy reflections he began to read. The book was written by Xenophon, and the merchant was ſo pleaſed and captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philoſopher, that from that time he renounced the purſuits of a buſy life, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy. Ten years were ſpent in frequenting the ſchool of Crates, and the ſame number under Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, and improved from experience as well as obſervation, Zeno opened a ſchool at Athens, and ſoon ſaw himſelf attended by the great, the learned, and the powerful. His followers were called *Stoics*, becauſe they received the inſtructions of the philoſopher in the portico called στοα. He was ſo reſpected during his life time, that the Athenians publicly decreed him a brazen ſtatue and a crown of gold. His life was an example of ſoberneſs and moderation, his manners were auſtere, and to his temperance and regularity he was indebted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, he died in the 98th year of his age, B. C. 264, a ſtranger to diſeaſes, and never incommoded by a real indiſpoſition. He was buried in that part of the city called Ceramicus, where the Athenians raiſed him a monument. The founder of the ſtoic philoſophy ſhone before his followers as a pure example of imitation. Virtue he perceived to be the ultimate of his reſearches. He wiſhed to live in the world as if nothing was properly his own; he loved others, and his affections were extended even to his enemies. He felt a pleaſure in being kind, benevolent, and attentive, and he found that theſe ſentiments of pleaſure were reciprocal. He ſaw a connection and dependence in the ſyſtem of the univerſe, and perceived that from thence aroſe the harmony of civil ſociety, the tenderneſs of parents, and filial gratitude. In the attainment of virtue the goods of the mind were to be preferred to thoſe of the body, and when that point was once gained, nothing could equal our happineſs and perfection, and the ſtoic could view with indifference health or ſickneſs, riches or poverty, pain and pleaſure, which could neither move nor influence the ſerenity of

his mind. Zeno recommended reſignation, he knew that the laws of the univerſe cannot be changed by man, and therefore he wiſhed that his diſciples ſhould not, in prayer, deprecate impending calamities, but rather beſeech Providence to grant them fortitude to bear the ſevereſt trials with pleaſure and due reſignation to the will of Heaven. An arbitrary command over the paſſions was one of the rules of ſtoiciſm, to aſſiſt our friends in the hour of calamity was our duty, but to give way to childiſh ſenſations was unbecoming our nature. Pity, therefore, and anger were to be baniſhed from the heart, propriety and decorum were to be the guides in every thing, and the external actions of men were the beſt indications of their inward feelings, their ſecret inclinations, and their character. It was the duty of the ſtoic to ſtudy himſelf; in the evening he was enjoined to review with critical accuracy the events of the day, and to regulate his future conduct with more care, and always to find an impartial witneſs within his own breaſt. Such were the leading characters of the ſtoic philoſophy, whoſe followers were ſo illuſtrious, ſo perfect, and ſo numerous, and whoſe effects were productive of ſuch exemplary virtues in the annals of the human mind. Zeno in his maxims uſed to ſay, that with virtue men could live happy under the moſt preſſing calamities. He ſaid, that nature had given us two ears, and only one mouth to tell us that we ought to liſten more than ſpeak. He compared thoſe whoſe actions were diſſonant with their profeſſions to the coin of Alexandria, which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the baſeſt metals. He acknowledged only one God, the ſoul of the univerſe, which he conceived to be the body, and therefore he believed that thoſe two together united, the ſoul and the body, formed one perfect animal, which was the god of the ſtoics. Amongſt the moſt illuſtrious followers of his doctrine, and as the moſt reſpectable writers, may be mentioned *Epictetus*, *Seneca*, the emperor *Antoninus*, &c. *Cic. Acad.* 1, c. 12. *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 14. l. 2, c. 8 & 24. l. 3, c. 24. *pro Mur. de Orat.* 32, &c. *Finib.*—*Seneca.*—*Epictetus.*—*Arrian.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 20.—*Diog.*——An Epicurean philoſopher of Sidon, who numbered among his pupils Cicero, Pomponius Atticus, Cotta, Pompey, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 21 & 34. ——A rhetorician, father to Polemon, who was made king of Pontus. The ſon of Polemon who was king of Armenia, was alſo called Zeno. *Strab.* 12.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 56.——A native of Lepreos, crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 15. ——A general of Antiochus.——A philoſopher of Tarſus, B. C. 207.——The name of Zeno was common to ſome of the Roman emperors, on the throne of Conſtantinople, in the 5th and 6th centuries.

Zenobia, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhadamiſtus. She accompanied her huſband when he was baniſhed from his kingdom by the Armenians, but as ſhe was unable to follow him on account of her pregnancy, ſhe entreated him to murder her. Rhadamiſtus long heſitated, but fearful of her falling into the hands of his enemy, he obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes. Her cloaths kept her up on the ſurface of the water, where ſhe was found by ſome ſhepherds, and as the wound was not mortal, her life was preſerved, and ſhe was carried to Tiridates, who acknowledged her as queen. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 51.——Septimia, a celebrated princeſs of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her huſband, which, according to ſome authors, ſhe is ſaid to have haſtened, Zenobia reigned in the eaſt as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæſars. She aſſumed the name of Auguſta, and ſhe appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herſelf to be ſtiled the queen of the eaſt. The troubles which at that time agitated the weſtern parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the inſolence and ambition of this princeſs, who boaſted to be ſprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no ſooner inveſted with the imperial purple than he marched into the eaſt, determined to puniſh the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars againſt the Perſians, ſhe had diſtinguiſhed herſelf no leſs than Odenatus. She was the miſtreſs of the eaſt; Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Aſia Minor were ſubject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labors of the field like the meaneſt of her ſoldiers, and walked on foot fearleſs of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the ſuperiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cauſe; and while they purſued with ſpirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry ſuddenly fell upon the main body of Zenobia's army, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to ſupport a ſiege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almoſt exhauſted his ſtores, he propoſed terms of accommodation, which were rejected with diſdain by the warlike princeſs. Her hopes of victory however ſoon vaniſh-

ed, and though ſhe harraſſed the Romans night and day by continual ſallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, ſhe deſpaired of ſucceſs when ſhe heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Perſia, and the eaſt, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night, but Aurelian, who was apprized of her eſcape, purſued her, and ſhe was caught as ſhe was croſſing the river Euphrates. She was brought into the preſence of Aurelian, and though the ſoldiers were clamorous for her death, ſhe was reſerved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large poſſeſſions near Tibur, where ſhe was permitted to live the reſt of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majeſty which became a queen of the eaſt, and a warlike princeſs. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to perſons of the firſt diſtinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but alſo for her literary talents. She was acquainted with every branch of uſeful learning, and ſpoke with fluency the language of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Latins. She compoſed an abridgment of the hiſtory of the oriental nations, and of Egypt, which was greatly commended by the antients. She received no leſs honor from the patronage ſhe afforded to the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. She has alſo been praiſed for her great chaſtity, and her conſtancy, though ſhe betrayed too often her propenſities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midſt of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the 273d year of the Chriſtian era. *Aur. Vict.—Zoſ. &c.*——A town of Syria, on the Euphrates.

Zenobii insulæ, ſmall iſlands at the mouth of the Arabian gulf.

Zenodōrus, a ſculptor in the age of Nero. He made a ſtatue of Mercury, as alſo a coloſſus for the emperor, which was 110 feet high, and which was conſecrated to the ſun. The head of this coloſſus was ſome time after broken by Veſpaſian, who placed there the head of an Apollo ſurrounded with beams. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.

Zenodotia, a town of Meſopotamia, near Nicephorium. *Plut. in Craſſ.*

Zenodōtus, a native of Trœzene, who wrote an hiſtory of Umbria. *Dion. Hal.* 2.——A grammarian in the age of Ptolemy Soter, by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria. He died B. C. 245.

Zenothemis, a Greek writer. *Ælian. V. H.* 17, c. 30.

Zephyrium, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian ſea, whence, according to ſome, the Locrians are called *Epizephyrii.*——A town of Cilicia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.——A cape of Crete, now *San Zuane.*——Of Pontus, &c.

Zephўrum, a promontory in the iſland of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, whence ſhe was called *Zephyria.* It was in this temple that Arſinoe made an offering of her hair to the goddeſs of beauty.

Zephyrus, one of the winds, ſon of Aſtreus and Aurora, the ſame as the *Favonius* of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris, or Flora, by whom he had a ſon called Carpos. Zephyr was ſaid to produce flowers and fruits by the ſweetneſs of his breath. He had a temple at Athens, where he was repreſented as a young man of delicate form, with two wings on his ſhouiders, and with his head covered with all ſorts of flowers. He was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the weſt wind. *Heſiod. Theog.* 377.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 135. l. 2, v. 417. l. 4, v. 223, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 64. l. 15, v. 700.—*Propert.* 1, el. 16, v. 34, &c.

Zerynthus, a town of Samothrace, with a cave ſacred to Hecate. The epithet of *Zerynthius* is applied to Apollo, and alſo to Venus. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 19.—*Liv.* 38, c. 41.

Zethes, Zetes, or Zetus, a ſon of Boreas, king of Thrace and Orithya, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia, the two brothers, who are repreſented with wings, delivered Phineus from the continual perſecution of the Harpyes, and drove theſe monſters as far as the iſlands called Strophades, where at laſt they were ſtopped by Iris, who promiſed them that Phineus ſhould no longer be tormented by them. They were both killed as ſome ſay, by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into thoſe winds which generally blow before the dog-ſtar appears, and are called Prodromi by the Greeks. Their ſiſter Cleopatra married Phineus king of Bithynia. *Orpheus Arg.—Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 716.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.—*Val. Flacc.*

Zetta, a town of Africa, near Thapſus, now *Zerbi. Strab.* 17.—*Hirt. Afr.* 68.

Zetus, or Zethus, a ſon of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Citharon, where Antiope had fled to avoid the reſentment of her father Nycteus. When they had attained the years of manhood, they collected a number of their friends to avenge the injuries which their mother had ſuffered from Lycus, the ſucceſſor of Nyc-

teus on the throne of Thebes, and his wife Dirce. Lycus was put to death, and his wife tied to the tail of a wild bull, that dragged her over rocks and precipices till ſhe died. The crown of Thebes was ſeized by the two brothers, not only as the reward of this victory, but as their inheritance, and Zethus ſurrounded the capital of his dominions with a ſtrong wall, while his brother amuſed himſelf with playing on his lyre. Muſic and verſes were diſagreeable to Zethus, and, according to ſome, he prevailed upon his brother no longer to purſue ſo unproductive a ſtudy. *Hygin.* fab. 7. —*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6, *&c.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 41.

Zeugis, a portion of Africa, in which Carthage was. The other diviſion was called *Byzacium*. *Iſidor.* 14, 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 4.

Zeugma, a town of Meſopotamia, on the weſtern banks of the Euphrates, where was a well known paſſage acroſs the river. It was the eaſtern boundary of the Roman empire, and in Pliny's age, a chain of iron was ſaid to extend acroſs it. *Plin.* 5, c. 24. —*Strab.* 16.—*Curt.* 3, c. 7.—*Tacit. An.* 12, c. 12.——A town of Dacia.

Zeus, a name of Jupiter among the Greeks.

Zeuxidămus, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was father of Archidamus, and grandſon of Theopompus, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Archidamus. *Pan.* 3, c. 7.

Zeuxidas, a prætor of the Achæan league, depoſed becauſe he had propoſed to his countrymen an alliance with the Romans.

Zeuxippe, a daughter of Eridanus, mother of Butes, one of the Argonauts, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A daughter of Laomedon. She married Sicyon, who after his father-in-law's death became king of that city of Peloponneſus, which from him has been called Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.

Zeuxis, a celebrated painter, born at Heraclea, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the Heraclea of Sicily. He floriſhed about 468 years before the Chriſtian era, and was the diſciple of Apollodorus, and contemporary with Parrhaſius. In the art of painting he not only ſurpaſſed all his contemporaries, but alſo his maſter, and became ſo ſenſible, and at the ſame time ſo proud of the value of his pieces, that he refuſed to ſell them, obſerving that no ſum of money, however great, was ſufficient to buy them. His moſt celebrated paintings were his Jupiter ſitting on a throne, ſurrounded by the gods; his Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents in the preſence of his affrighted parents; his modeſt Penelope; and his Helen, which was afterwards placed in the temple of Juno Lacinia, in Italy. This laſt piece he had painted at the requeſt of the people of Crotona, and that he might not be without a model, they ſent him the moſt beautiful of their virgins. Zeuxis examined their naked beauties, and retained five, from whoſe elegance and graces united, he conceived in his mind the form of the moſt perfect woman in the univerſe, which his pencil at laſt executed with wonderful ſucceſs. His conteſt with Parrhaſius is well known; [*Vid. Parrhaſius,*] but though he repreſented nature in ſuch perfection, and copied all her beauties with ſuch exactneſs, he often found himſelf deceived. He painted grapes, and formed an idea of the goodneſs of his piece from the birds which came to eat the fruit on the canvaſs. But he ſoon acknowledged that the whole was an ill executed piece, as the figure of the man who carried the grapes was not done with ſufficient expreſſion to terrify the birds. According to ſome, Zeuxis died from laughing at a comical picture he had made of an old woman. *Cic. de Inv.* 2, c. 1. —*Plut. in Par. &c.*—*Quintil.*

Zeuxo, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*

Zilia, or Zelis, a town in Mauritania, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.

Zimara, a town of Armenia Minor, 12 miles from the ſources of the Euphrates. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Zingis, a promontory of Æthiopia, near the entrance of the Red Sea, now cape *Orfui*.

Ziobĕris, a river of Hyrcania, whoſe rapid courſe is deſcribed by *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Zipætes, a king of Bithynia who died in his 70th year, B. C. 279.

Zitha, a town of Meſopotamia.

Ziza, a town of Arabia.

Zōĭlus, a ſophiſt and grammarian of Amphipolis, B. C. 259. He rendered himſelf known by his ſevere criticiſms on the works of Iſocrates, and the poems of Homer, for which he received the name of *Homeromaſtic*, or the chaſtiſer of Homer. He preſented his criticiſms to Ptolemy Philadelphus, but they were rejected with indignation, though the author declared that he ſtarved for want of bread. Some ſay, that Zoilus was cruelly ſtoned to death, or expoſed on a croſs, by order of Ptolemy, while others ſupport, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. The name of *Zoilus* is generally applied to auſtere critics. The works of this unfortunate grammarian are loſt. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 10.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* 266. —— An officer in the army of Alexander.

Zoippus, a ſon-in-law of Hiero of Sicily.

Zona, a town of Africa. *Dio.* 48.—— Of Thrace on the Ægean ſea, where the woods

woods are ſaid to have followed the ſtrains of Orpheus. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Herodot.*

Zonăras, one of the Byzantine hiſtorians, whoſe Greek Annales were edited 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1686.

Zopȳrio, one of Alexander's officers, left in Greece when the conqueror was in Aſia, &c. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.

Zopȳrion, a governor of Pontus, who made war againſt Scythia, &c. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 3.

Zopȳrus, a Perſian, ſon of Megabyzus who, to ſhew his attachment to Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, while he beſieged Babylon, cut off his ears and noſe, and fled to the enemy, telling them that he had received ſuch a treatment from his royal maſter becauſe he had adviſed him to raiſe the ſiege, as the city was impregnable. This was credited by the Babylonians, and Zopyrus was appointed commander of all their forces. When he had totally gained their confidence, he betrayed the city into the hands of Darius, for which he was liberally rewarded. The regard of Darius for Zopyrus could never be more ſtrongly expreſſed than in what he uſed often to ſay, that he had rather have Zopyrus not mutilated than twenty Babylons. *Herodot.* 3, c. 154. &c.—*Plut.*—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 10.——An orator of Clazomenæ. *Quintil.* 3, c. 6.——A phyſician in the age of Mithridates. He gave the monarch a deſcription of an antidote which would prevail againſt all ſorts of poiſons. The experiment was tried upon criminals, and ſucceeded.——A phyſician in the age of Plutarch.——An officer of Argos, who cut off the head of Pyrrhus. *Plut.*——A man appointed maſter of Alcibiades, by Pericles. *Plut.*——A phyſiognomiſt. *Cic. de fat.* 5.——A rhetorician of Colophon. *Diog.*

Zoroanda, a part of Taurus, between Meſopotamia and Armenia, near which the Tigris flows. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

Zoroaster, a king of Bactria, ſuppoſed to have lived in the age of Ninus, king of Aſſyria, ſome time before the Trojan war. According to Juſtin, he firſt invented magic, or the doctrines of the Magi, and rendered himſelf known by his deep and acute reſearches in philoſophy, the origin of the world, and the ſtudy of aſtronomy. He was reſpected by his ſubjects and contemporaries for his abilities as a monarch, a lawgiver, and a philoſopher, and though many of his doctrines are puerile and ridiculous, yet his followers are ſtill found in numbers in the wilds of Perſia, and the extenſive provinces of India. Like Pythagoras, Zoroaſter admitted no viſible object of devotion, except fire, which he conſidered as the moſt proper emblem of a ſupreme being; which doctrines ſeem to have been preſerved by Numa, in the worſhip, and ceremonies he inſtituted in honor of Veſta. According to ſome of the moderns, the doctrines, the laws, and regulations of this celebrated Bactrian are ſtill extant, and they have been lately introduced in Europe in a French tranſlation. The age of Zoroaſter is ſo little known, that many ſpeak of two, three, four, and even ſix lawgivers of that name. Some authors, who ſupport that two perſons only of this name floriſhed, deſcribe the firſt as an aſtronomer, living in Babylon, 2459 years B. C. whilſt the era of the other, who is ſuppoſed to have been a native of Perſia, and the reſtorer of the religion of the Magi, is fixed 589, and by ſome 519 years B. C. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 1.—*Auguſt. de Civ.*—*Oroſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 7, &c.

Zosĭmus, an officer in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, about the year 410 of the Chriſtian era. He wrote the hiſtory of the Roman emperors in Greek, from the age of Auguſtus to the beginning of the 5th century, of which only the five firſt books and the beginning of the ſixth are extant. In the firſt of theſe he is very ſuccinct in his account from the time of Auguſtus to the reign of Diocletian, but in the ſucceeding he became more diffuſe and intereſting. His compoſition is written with elegance, but not much fidelity, and the author ſhowed his malevolence againſt the Chriſtians in his hiſtory of Conſtantine, and ſome of his ſucceſſors. The beſt editions of Zoſimus are that of Cellarius, 8vo. Jenæ 1728, and that of Reitemier, 8vo. Lipſ. 1784.

Zosine, the wife of king Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey. *Plut.*

Zoster, a town, harbour, and promontory of Attica. *Cic. ad Att.* 5, *ep.* 12.

Zosteria, a ſirname of Minerva. She had two ſtatues under that name in the city of Thebes, in Bœotia.

Zotale, a place near Antiochia in Margiana, where the Margus was divided into ſmall ſtreams. *Plin.* 6, c. 16.

Zothraustes, a lawgiver among the Arimaſpi. *Diod.*

Zuchis, a lake to the eaſt of the Syrtis Minor, with a town of the ſame name, famous for a purple dye, and ſalt-fiſh. *Strab.* 17.

Zygantes, a people of Africa.

Zygia, a ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe preſided over marriage, (*a* ζευγνυμι *jungo*). She is the ſame as the *Pronuba* of the Latins. *Pindar.*—*Pollux*, 3, c. 3.

Zygii, a ſavage nation at the north of Colchis. *Strab.* 11.

Zygopŏlis, a town of Cappadocia, on the borders of Colchis. *Strab.* 12.

Zygrītæ, a nation of Libya.

Grecian Measures of Length reduced to

Dactylus or digit										*English paces.*	*feet.*	*in.*	*dec.*
4	*Doron*									—	0	0	7554$\frac{1}{12}$
10	2$\frac{1}{2}$	*Lichas*								—	0	0	3 0218$\frac{3}{4}$
11	2$\frac{3}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{10}$	*Orthodoron*							—	0	0	7 554$\frac{67}{88}$
12	3	1$\frac{1}{5}$	1$\frac{1}{11}$	*Spithame*						—	0	0	8 3101$\frac{9}{12}$
16	4	1$\frac{6}{10}$	5$\frac{1}{11}$	1$\frac{1}{3}$	*Foot*					—	0	0	9 0656$\frac{1}{4}$
18	4$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{4}{5}$	1$\frac{7}{11}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{8}$	*Cubit* (πυγμη)				—	0	1	0 0875
20	5	2	1$\frac{9}{11}$	1$\frac{2}{3}$	1$\frac{1}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{9}$	*Pygon*			—	0	1	1 5984$\frac{3}{8}$
24	6	2$\frac{2}{5}$	2$\frac{2}{11}$	2	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{3}$	1$\frac{1}{5}$	*Larger Cubit* (πηχυς)		—	0	1	3 1094$\frac{3}{8}$
96	24	9$\frac{1}{5}$	8$\frac{8}{11}$	8	6	5$\frac{1}{3}$	4$\frac{4}{5}$	4	*Pace* (οργυια)	—	0	1	6 13125
9600	2400	960	872$\frac{8}{11}$	800	600	533$\frac{1}{3}$	480	400	100	*Stadium* —	0	6	0 525
76800	19200	7680	6981$\frac{9}{11}$	6400	4800	4266$\frac{2}{3}$	3840	3200	800	8 *Milion*	100	4	4 5
											805	5	0

20 MA 59

Roman

Roman Measures of Length reduced to

Digitus tranſverſus										*Engliſh paces.*	*feet.*	*in.*	*dec.*
4	*Digitus*									—	0	0	7554$\frac{1}{12}$
16	4	*Palmus minor*								—	0	0	9 0656$\frac{1}{4}$
24	6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	*Palmus major*							—	0	1	0 0875
48	12	3	2	*Sextans*						—	0	1	1 5984$\frac{3}{8}$
64	16	4	2$\frac{2}{3}$	1$\frac{1}{3}$	*Pes*					—	0	1	3 1094$\frac{3}{8}$
96	24	6	4	2	1$\frac{1}{2}$	*Cubitus*				—	0	1	6 13125
128	32	8	5$\frac{1}{3}$	2$\frac{2}{3}$	2	1$\frac{1}{3}$	*Gradus*			—	0	2	0 1750
192	48	12	8	4	3	2	1$\frac{1}{2}$	*Paſſus*		—	0	3	0 2625
960	240	60	40	20	15	10	7$\frac{1}{2}$	5	*Actus*	—	0	15	0 13125
4800	1200	300	200	100	75	50	37$\frac{1}{2}$	25	5	*Stadium* —	0	75	0 65625
76800	19200	4800	3200	1600	1200	800	600	400	80	16 *Milion*	1200	0	0
											1200	0	0

Roman Measures of Length reduced to

										English paces, ft. inc. dec.
Digitus tranſverſus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0 725$\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Uncia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0 967
4	3	*Palmus minor*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 2 901
16	12	4	*Pes*	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 11 604
20	15	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	*Palmipes*	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 2 505
24	18	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	*Cubitus*	—	—	—	—	0 1 5 406
40	30	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	*Gradus.*	—	—	—	0 2 5 01
80	60	20	5	4	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	*Paſſus*	—	—	0 4 10 02
10000	7500	2500	625	500	$416\frac{2}{3}$	250	125	*Stadium*	—	120 4 4 5
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	$3383\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8	*Milliare*	967 0 0

The

The Grecian ſquare meaſures were the *plethron* or acre, containing 1,444, as ſome ſay, or as others report 10,000 ſquare feet; the *aroura*, which was half the *plethron*. The *aroura* of the Egyptians was the ſquare of 100 cubits.

The Roman ſquare meaſure was the *jugerum*, which, like their *libra* and their *as*, was divided into twelve parts called *unciæ*, as the following table ſhows:

		Unciæ.	*Square feet.*	*Scruples.*	*Engliſh roods.*	*Square poles.*	*Square feet.*
1	*As* or	12	28800	288	2	18	250,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	*Deunx*	11	26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{5}{6}$	*Dextans*	10	24000	240	2	2	117,64
$\frac{3}{4}$	*Dodrans*	9	21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{2}{3}$	*Bes*	8	19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	*Septunx*	7	16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{1}{2}$	*Semis*	6	14400	144	1	9	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	*Quincunx*	5	12000	120	1	1	58,82
$\frac{1}{3}$	*Triens*	4	9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{1}{4}$	*Quadrans*	3	7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{1}{6}$	*Sextans*	2	4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	*Uncia*	1	2400	24	0	8	66,21

N. B. The *Actus Major* was 14400 ſquare feet, equal to a *Semis*. The *Clima* was 3600 ſquare feet, equal to a *ſeſcuncia*, or an *uncia* and a half, and the *actus minimus* was equal to a *ſextans*.

The Roman *as* or *æs*, was called ſo becauſe it was made of braſs.

Attic

Attic meaſures of capacity, for things liquid, reduced to the Engliſh Wine M[eaſure]

Attic measures of capacity, for things liquid, reduced to the Engliſh Wine Meaſure.

Cochlearion	*Cheme*	*Myſtron*	*Conche*	*Cyathus*	*Oxybaphon*	*Cotyle*	*Xeſtes*	*Chous*	*Metretes*	*gals.*	*pts.*	*fol.*	*inch.*	*dec.*
										0	$\frac{1}{120}$	0	0356	$\frac{5}{12}$
2										0	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	0712	$\frac{5}{6}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$									0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	089	$\frac{11}{48}$
5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2								0	$\frac{1}{24}$	0	178	$\frac{11}{24}$
10	5	4	2							0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	356	$\frac{11}{12}$
15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$						0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	535	$\frac{3}{8}$
60	30	24	12	6	4					0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	141	$\frac{1}{2}$
120	60	48	24	12	8	2				0	1	4	283	
720	360	388	144	72	48	12	6			0	6	25	698	
8640	4320	3456	1728	864	576	144	72	12		10	2	19	626	

Roman

Roman Measures of capacity for things liquid, reduced to English Wine Measure.

										gals.	pt.	fol.	inch.	dec.
Ligula										0	$\frac{1}{28}$	0	117	$\frac{5}{12}$
4	*Cyathus*									0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	469	$\frac{2}{3}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Acetabulum*								0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	704	$\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	2	*Quartarius*							0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	409	
24	6	4	2	*Hemina*						0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	818	
48	12	8	4	2	*Sextarius*					0	1	5	636	
288	72	48	24	12	6	*Congius*				0	7	4	942	
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	*Urna*			3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	33	
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	*Amphora*		7	1	10	66	
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	*Culeus*	143	3	11	095	

N. B. The *quadrantal* is the same as the *amphora*. The *Cadus*, *Congiarius*, and *Dolium* denote no certain measure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *calices* were called *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Attic

Attic Measures of capacity for things dry, reduced to English Corn Measure.

Attic Meaſures of capacity for things dry, reduced to Engliſh Corn Meaſure.

							pecks.	gals.	pints.	ſd.inch.	dec.
Cochlearion							0	0	0	0	$276\frac{7}{10}$
1	*Cyathus*						0	0	0	2	$763\frac{1}{2}$
15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Oxybaphon*					0	0	0	4	$144\frac{3}{4}$
60	6	4	*Cotyle*				0	0	0	16	579
120	12	8	2	*Xeſtes*			0	0	0	33	158
180	18	12	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Chœnix*		0	0	1	15	$705\frac{3}{4}$
8040	864	576	144	72	48	*Medimnus*	4	0	6	3	501

N. B. Beſides this *Medimnus*, which is the *Medicus*, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to ſix Roman *Modii*.

Roman

Roman Meaſures of capacity for things dry, reduced to Engliſh Corn Meaſure.

						peck	gallon	pints	ſolid inch.	dec.
Ligula						0	0	$\frac{1}{28}$	0	01
4	*Cyathus*					0	0	$\frac{1}{7}$	0	04
6	1½	*Acetabulum*				0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	06
24	6	4	*Hemina*			0	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	24
48	12	8	2	*Sextarius*		0	0	1	0	48
384	96	64	16	8	*Semimodius*	0	1	0	3	84
768	192	128	32	16	2 *Modius*	1	0	0	7	68

The moſt ancient Grecian Weights reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

					lb.	*oz.*	*dwts.*	*grs.*	*dec.*
Drachma					0	0	6	2	$\frac{23}{24}$
100	*Mina*				1	1	0	4	$\frac{41}{24}$
6000	60	*Talentum*			65	0	12	5	$\frac{41}{24}$

Leſs

Leſs antient Grecian and Roman Weights, reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

Leſs antient Grecian and Roman Weights, reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

Lentes										*lb.*	*oz.*	*dwt.*	*gr.*	*dec.*
4	*Siliquæ*									0	0	0	0	$\frac{96}{113}$
12	3	*Obolus*								0	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{24}$
24	6	2	*Scriptulum*							0	0	0	9	$\frac{3}{28}$
72	18	6	3	*Drachma*						0	0	0	18	$\frac{7}{12}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Sextula*					0	0	2	6	$\frac{0}{12}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Sicilicus*				0	0	3	0	$\frac{6}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Duella*			0	0	4	13	$\frac{2}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	*Unica*		0	0	6	1	$\frac{5}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	*Libra*	0	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{7}$
										0	10	18	13	$\frac{5}{7}$

N. B. The Roman ounce is the Engliſh *avoirdupois* ounce, which was antiently divided into ſeven *denarii*, and eight *drachmæ*, and as they reckoned their *denarius* equal to an Attic *drachma*, the Attic weights were $\frac{1}{8}$th heavier than the correſpondent weights among the Romans.

The Greeks divided their *obolus* into *chalci* and ſmaller proportions; ſome into ſix *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into ſeven ſmaller parts, and others divided it into eight *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into eight parts.

The

The greater Weights reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

						lb.	*oz.*	*dwt.*	*grs.*
Libra	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	18	13 $\frac{5}{9}$
$1\frac{5}{24}$ *Mina Attica communis*	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	7	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{7}{24}$ *Mina Attica medica*	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	10 $\frac{5}{9}$
$62\frac{1}{2}$	60	$46\frac{7}{8}$ *Talentum Atticum commune*	—	—	—	56	11	0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. There was alſo another Attic talent which conſiſted of 80, or, according to ſome, of 100 *minæ*. It muſt however be remembered, that every *mina* contains 100 *drachmæ*, and every *talent* 60 *minæ*. The talents differ according to the different ſtandard of their *minæ* and *drachmæ*, as the following table indicates:

				lb.	*oz.*	*dwt.*	*grs.*
The Mina Ægyptiaca	Conſiſts of Attic drachmæ	$133\frac{1}{3}$	Equivalent to Engliſh troy weight	1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{48}$
Antiochica		$133\frac{1}{3}$		1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{48}$
Cleopatræ Ptolemaica		144		1	6	14	$16\frac{12}{48}$
Alexandrina Dioſcoridis		160		1	8	16	$7\frac{41}{48}$
The Talentum Ægyptiacum	Conſiſts of Attic minæ	80	Equivalent to Engliſh troy weight	86	8	16	8
Antiochicum		80		86	8	16	8
Ptolemaicum Cleop.		$86\frac{2}{3}$		93	11	11	0
Alexandriæ		96		104	0	19	14
Inſulanum		120		130	1	4	12
Antiochiæ		360		390	3	13	11

The

The value and proportion of the Grecian coins.

Lepton

The value and proportion of the Grecian coins.

Lepton										*l.*	*sh.*	*d.*	*q.*
7	*Chalcus*									0	0	0	$\frac{31}{336}$
14	2	*Dichalcus*								0	0	0	$\frac{31}{168}$
28	4	2	*Hemiobolus*							0	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{24}$
56	8	4	2	*Obolus*						0	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{12}$
112	16	8	4	2	*Diobolus*					0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	*Tetrobolus*				0	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Drachma*			0	0	5	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
662	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	*Didrachmon*		0	0	7	3
1324	112	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	*Tetradrachmon Stater*	0	1	3	2
1660	384	120	60	30	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Pentadrachmon*	0	2	7	0
										0	3	2	3

N. B. The *drachma*, and the *didrachmon*, were ſilver, the others generally of braſs. The *tridrachmon*, *triobolus*, &c. were ſometimes coined, The *drachma* and the *denarius*, are here ſuppoſed to be equal, though often the former exceeded in weight.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The gold coin among the Greeks was the *ſtater aureus*, which weighed two Attic *drachmæ*, or half the *ſtater argenteus*, and was worth 25 Attic *drachmæ*, of ſilver, or in Engliſh money - - - - - -	0	16	1$\frac{3}{4}$
Or according to the proportion of gold to ſilver, at preſent - - - - - -	1	0	9
The *Stater Cyzicenus* exchanged for 28 Attic *drachmæ*, or - - - - -	0	18	1
The *Stater Philippi* and *Stater Alexandri* were of the ſame value			
The *Stater Daricus*, according to Joſephus, was worth 50 Attic *drachmæ*, or - - - -	1	12	3$\frac{1}{2}$
The *Stater Cræſi* was of the ſame value.			

The

The value and proportion of the Roman coins.

						l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Terentius						0	0	0	$\frac{757}{1000}$
2	*Sembella*					0	0	0	1 $\frac{11}{20}$
4	2	*Libella*, or *As*				0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{16}$
10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	*Seſtertius*			0	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	10	5	2	*Quinarius*, or *Victoriatus*		0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	20	10	4	2	*Denarius*	0	0	7	3

N. B. The *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *ſeſtertius*, and ſometimes the *as*, were of ſilver, the others were of braſs. The *triens*, *ſextans*, *uncia*, *ſextula*, and *dupondius*, were ſometimes coined of braſs.

The computation of money among the Greeks, was by drachmæ, as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
1 *Drachmæ* - - -	0	0	7	3
10 *Drachmæ* - -	0	6	5	2
100 *Drachmæ* equal to a *Mina* -	3	4	7	
10 *Minæ* - - -	32	5	10	

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
60 *Minæ* equal to a *Talent* -	193	15	0
10 *Talents* - -	1937	10	0
100 *Talents* - -	19375	0	0

Among

Among the Romans, the computation was by Seſtertii Nummi, as,

10 *Minæ* - - - 32 5

Among the Romans, the computation was by Seſtertii Nummi, as,

		l.	s.	d.	q.
A *Seſtertius* - -		0	0	0	1 ¾
10 *Seſtertii* - -		0	1	7	1 ½
1000 *Seſtertii* equal to one *Seſtertium* -		8	1	5	2
10 *Seſtertia* - -		80	14	7	0
100 *Seſtertia* - -		807	5	10	0

		l.	s.	d.	q.
1000 *Seſtertia* or *decies Seſtertium*, (centies und.) or *decies centena millia nummûm* - -		8072	18	4	0
Centies vel *centies H. S.* -		80729	3	4	0
Millies H. S. - -		807291	13	4	0
Miliies centies H. S. -		888020	16	8	0

The Mina Syra	Was worth, of Attic *drachmæ*	25
Ptolemaica		33⅓
Antiochica		100
Euboica		100
Babylonica		116
Attica major		133⅓
Tyria		133⅓
Æginæa		166⅔
Rhodia		166⅔

The Talentum Syrum	Was worth, of Attic *minæ*	15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Euboicum		60
Babylonicum		70
Atticum majus		80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100
Ægyptium		80

The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which generally weighed double the *denarius*. The value of it, according to the firſt proportion of coinage, mentioned by Pliny, was — — — — — l. 1 s. 4 d. 3 q. 3

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Or according to the proportion of coinage at preſent — — — — —	1	0	9	
According to the decuple proportion mentioned by Livy and Julius Pollux — — — —	0	12	11	
According to Tacitus, as it was afterwards valued and exchanged for 25 *denarii* — — —	0	16	1	3

The

The value of coin underwent many changes during the exiſtence of the Roman republic, and ſtood, as Pliny mentions it, as follows:

In the reign of Servius	—	The *as* weighed of braſs	1 pound	A. U. C. 485 — —	The *denarius* exchanged for 10 *aſſes*
A. U. C. 490	—		2 ounces	A. U. C. 537 — —	16 *aſſes*
A. U. C. 537	—		1 ounce	A. U. G. 547, a ſcruple of gold was worth 20 *ſeſtertii*; coined afterwards of the pound of gold, 20 *denarii aurei*; and in Nero's reign of the pound of gold, 45 *denarii aurei*.	
A. U. C. 586	—		½ ounce		

N. B. In the above tables of money, it is to be obſerved, that the ſilver has been reckoned at 5s. and gold at 4l. per ounce.

A talent of gold among the Jews was worth 5475l. and one of ſilver 342l. 3s. 9d.

The greater talent of the Romans was worth 99l. 6s. 8d. and the leſs 60l. or as ſome ſay 75l. and the great talent 1125l.

The value of the Roman *pondo* is not preciſely known, though ſome ſuppoſe it equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3l. 4s. 7d. It is uſed indifferently by antient authors for *æs*, *as*, and *mina*, and was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of 100, or 96 *denarii*. It is to be obſerved, that whenever the word *pondo* is joined to numbers, it ſignifies the ſame as *libra*, but when it is uſed with other words it bears the ſame ſignification as the σταθμη or ολκη of the Greeks, or the *pondus* of the Latins. The word *nummus*, when mentioned as a ſum of money, was ſuppoſed to be equivalent to a *ſeſtertius*, and though the words *ſeſtertius* and *nummus* are often joined together, yet their ſignification is the ſame, and they intimate no more than either does ſeparately.

We muſt particularly remark, that in reckoning their *ſeſterces*, the Romans had an art which can be rendered intelligible by the obſervation of theſe rules: If a numeral noun agreed in caſe, gender, and number, with the word *ſeſtertius*, it denoted preciſely as many *ſeſtertii*, as for example, *decem ſeſtertii* was ten *ſeſtertii*. If a numeral noun of another caſe was joined with the genitive plural of *ſeſtertius*, it denoted ſo many thouſand, as *decem ſeſtertiûm* ſignifies ſo many thouſand *ſeſtertii*. If the adverb numeral was joined, it denoted ſo many hundred thouſand, as *decies ſeſtertiûm* was ten hundred thouſand *ſeſtertii*. If the numeral adverb was put by itſelf, the ſignification was not altered, therefore *decies*, *vigeſies*, &c. in a ſentence, imply as many hundred thouſand *ſeſtertii*, or hundred *ſeſtertia*, as if the word *ſeſtertiûm* was expreſſed.

The *denarius*, which was the chief ſilver coin uſed at Rome, received its name becauſe it contained *denos æris*, ten *aſſes*.

The *as* is often expreſſed by an L. becauſe it was one pound weight; and the *ſeſtertius*, becauſe it was equivalent to two pound and a half of braſs, is frequently denoted by H. S. or by L. L. S.

The Roman *libra* contained twelve ounces of ſilver, and was worth about 3l. ſterling.

The Roman talent was ſuppoſed to be equivalent to twenty-four *ſeſtertia*, or nearly 193l. ſterling.

F I N I S.